B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adayu Mindfulness Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 ("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 31 March 2026, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial 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, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 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 the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

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

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

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43(iii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43(iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instance mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:

i. the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled on certain non-editable fields/ tables of the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to revenue and consumption records.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, except to the extent audit trail was not enabled, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal

Partner

Membership No.: 533505

ICAI UDIN:26533505USSLEX2915

Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 August 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any Intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified at least once every two years. In accordance with this programme, all 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 discrepancy was noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or 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 inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 3,480.19 thousand in the current financial year. However, no cash loss was incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) We draw attention to Note 38 to the financial statements which explains that the Company has incurred losses in current year and previous year and has accumulated losses as at 31 March 2026. Further, the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets as at 31 March 2026 by Rs. 6,056.34 thousand.

As per the management, however, notwithstanding the erosion of its net worth and net current liabilities, the Company will be able to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

future and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment. To arrive at such a judgment, the management has considered the future business plans and future cash flow projections. Additionally, Fortis Healthcare Limited ("FHL"), the Holding Company, has issued an unconditional support letter, to provide financial support to the Company as necessary to enable it to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due in the normal course of its business. Accordingly, management has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

On the basis of the above and according to the information and explanations given to us, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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 requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal

Partner

Membership No.: 533505

ICAI UDIN:26533505USSLEX2915

Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 August 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial 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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Adayu Mindfulness Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal

Partner

Membership No.: 533505

ICAI UDIN:26533505USSLEX2915

Place: Gurugram

Date: 24 August 2026

ADAYU MINDFULNESS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4a	12,476.00	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	-	-
(c) Right-of-use assets	31	245,179.71	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	7,304.52	7,167.59
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	29	-	-
(f) Non-current tax assets	7	620.21	871.49
(g) Other non-current assets	8	478.12	12,266.16
Total non-current assets (A)		266,058.56	20,305.24
B. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,397.28	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	10,270.67	4,717.60
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,370.75	3,375.92
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	2,000.00	-
(iv) Other financial assets	13	741.96	-
(c) Other current assets	14	1,746.26	-
Total current assets (B)		18,526.92	8,093.52
Total assets (A+B)		284,585.48	28,398.76
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	500.00	500.00
(b) Other equity		(25,960.91)	(10,239.25)
Total equity (A)		(25,460.91)	(9,739.25)
Liabilities			
B. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	55,367.61	200.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	31	229,823.52	-
(b) Provisions	20	272.00	-
Total non-current liabilities (B)		285,463.13	200.00
C. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	30,369.08
(ii) Lease liabilities	31	10,402.31	-
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		67.51	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	9,526.22	2,958.88
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	595.48	1,798.53
(b) Provisions	20	80.00	-
(c) Other current liabilities	19	3,911.74	2,811.52
Total current liabilities (C)		24,583.26	37,938.01
Total liabilities (B+C)		310,046.39	38,138.01
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		284,585.48	28,398.76

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-43

In terms of our report attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Arash Singhal
Partner
Membership Number: 533505

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Adayu Mindfulness Limited

Ritu Garg
Director
DIN: 07202866

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

ADAYU MINDFULNESS LIMITED

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

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
I	**Income**			
a)	Revenue from operations	21	50,587.32	12,728.08
b)	Other income	22	755.26	374.01
	Total income (I)		51,342.58	13,102.09
II	**Expenses**			
a)	Purchase of medical consumable and drugs		2,113.33	-
b)	Changes in inventories of medical consumable and drugs	23	(1,397.28)	-
c)	Employee benefits expense	24	9,076.90	-
d)	Finance costs	25	12,315.17	2,000.68
e)	Depreciation	26	12,314.47	-
f)	Other expenses	27	32,685.63	6,852.03
	Total expenses (II)		**67,108.22**	**8,852.71**
III	**(Loss) / Profit before exceptional and tax item (I-II)**		**(15,765.64)**	**4,249.38**
IV	Exceptional expense	28	(29.02)	-
V	**(Loss) / Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**(15,794.66)**	**4,249.38**
VI	**Tax expense**	29		
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
	Total tax expense		-	-
VII	**(Loss) / Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**(15,794.66)**	**4,249.38**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities		73.00	-
IX	**Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**(15,721.66)**	**4,249.38**
	Earnings per equity share of Rupees 10 each			
	i) Basic (in Rupees)	35	(315.89)	84.99
	ii) Diluted (in Rupees)	35	(315.89)	84.99

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-43

In terms of our report attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal
Partner
Membership Number: 533505

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Adayu Mindfulness Limited

Ritu Garg
Director
DIN: 07202866

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit before tax for the year	(15,794.66)	4,249.38
Adjustments for :		
Interest on bank deposits	(10.03)	-
Interest income on security deposit carried at amortised cost	(672.37)	(314.24)
Finance costs	12,315.17	1,998.37
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12,314.47	-
	8,152.58	5,933.51
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in trade payables	6,634.85	2,320.97
Increase in other current liabilities	1,100.22	2,653.84
Increase in other financial liabilities (current)	245.78	-
Increase in trade receivables	(5,559.06)	(4,533.94)
Increase in other financial assets	(206.52)	(6,853.35)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	1,390.08	(12,266.16)
Increase in inventories	(1,397.28)	-
Increase in provisions	420.00	-
Cash generated/(used) in operating activities	10,786.65	(12,745.13)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	251.27	(851.08)
Net cash generated from /(used) in operating activities (A)	11,037.92	(13,596.21)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(12,752.22)	-
Investment in bank deposit	(2,000.00)	-
Interest received	10.03	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(14,742.19)	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities (refer note (i) below)		
Proceeds from loan taken from holding company	24,500.00	16,550.00
Repayment of loan to holding company	(1,500.00)	-
Finance costs paid (including interest on lease liability of Rupees 8,809.27 thousands for the year ended March 31, 2026)	(12,310.17)	(199.84)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(7,990.73)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	2,699.10	16,350.16
D. Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,005.17)	2,753.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,375.92	621.97
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)	2,370.75	3,375.92

Notes:

(i) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Lease liabilities	Borrowings	Interest accrued
As at April 01, 2024	-	12,821.63	1,197.45
Finance costs paid	-	-	(199.84)
Loan taken from holding company	-	16,550.00	-
Finance costs	-	-	1,998.37
Interest accrued converted into loan (refer note 16)	-	1,197.45	(1,197.45)
As at March 31, 2025	-	30,569.08	1,798.53
Lease liability recognized	248,216.56	-	-
Repayment of Lease liability	(7,990.73)	-	-
Finance costs paid	(8,809.27)		(3,325.20)
Loan taken from holding company	-	24,500.00	-
Repayment of loan to holding company	-	(1,500.00)	-
Finance costs	8,809.27	-	3,325.20
Interest accrued converted into loan (refer note 16)	-	1,798.53	(1,798.53)
As at March 31, 2026	240,225.83	55,367.61	-

(ii) The statement of cash flow has been prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as set out on Indian Accounting Standard -7 on "Statement on Cash flows".

(iii) The Company has not made any payments towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-43

In terms of our report attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal
Partner
Membership Number: 533505

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Adayu Mindfulness Limited

Ritu Garg
Director
DIN: 07202866

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

ADAYU MINDFULNESS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at April 01, 2024	500.00	(14,488.63)	(13,988.63)
Profit for the year	-	4,249.38	4,249.38
Other comprehensive profit for the year (net of income tax)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,249.38	4,249.38
Balance at March 31, 2025	500.00	(10,239.25)	(9,739.25)
Loss for the year	-	(15,794.66)	(15,794.66)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of income tax)	-	73.00	73.00
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(15,721.66)	(15,721.66)
Balance at March 31, 2026	500.00	(25,960.91)	(25,460.91)

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-43

In terms of our report attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal
Partner
Membership Number: 533505

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Adayu Mindfulness Limited

Ritu Garg
Director
DIN: 07202866

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
Date : August 24, 2026

1. Corporate Information

Adayu Mindfulness Limited (the 'Company' or 'Adayu') ("CIN: U85100DL2011PLC217500") was incorporated on April 13, 2011 to carry on the business of promotion, maintenance, management, operations and conduct of healthcare and related services and providing consultancy for establishment of healthcare services. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services having a hospital in Haryana, India.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited (FHL). FHL is a listed entity on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Okhla Road, New Delhi.

2. Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) *Statement of compliance*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act. All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian Rupees and are rounded to the nearest thousands to two decimals, except per share data.

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 24, 2026.

(ii) *Functional and presentation currency*

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(iii) *Basis of Measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated. 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.

Item basis	Measurement
Net defined benefit liability	Present value of the defined benefit obligation

iv) *Going concern assumption:*

As at March 31, 2026, the current liabilities of the Company exceed current assets by Rupees 6,056.34 thousand. Additionally, the net worth of the Company has been fully eroded. As at March 31, 2026, the Company has funds available of Rupees 4,370.75 thousand. Based on its future cash flow projections and continued financial and operational support from its Holding Company "Fortis Healthcare Limited", the management believes that the going concern assumption used in preparation of these financial statements is appropriate.

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

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(b) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

(c) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. 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).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

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 different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major Components) of property, plant and equipment.

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(Rupees in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Other intangible assets

a) Recognition and measurement

- Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

- Development expenditure including regulatory cost and legal expenses leading to product registration/ market authorisation relating to the new and/or improved product and/or process development is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

- Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. An intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, other intangible assets, including those required by the Company in a business combination and have finite lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

c) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(iii) Depreciation and amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of property, plant and equipment as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for the certain classes of property, plant and equipment which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management. The details of useful life are as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Buildings	10-60 years	60 years
Plant & Machinery	15-20 years	15 years
Medical Equipment	8-16 years	13 years
Computers	3-6 years	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	4-16 years	10 years
Category of assets	**Management estimate of useful life**	**Useful life as per Schedule II**
Office equipment	4-5 years	5 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on leasehold assets is provided over the lease term or expected useful life of the asset, whichever is lower. Estimated useful lives of the other intangible assets are as follows:

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Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life
Computer software	3-6 years
License fee	3-10 years

Depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets added/disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date/month of addition/disposal.

Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Derecognition

A property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Financial instrument

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. Amortised cost is calculated by

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

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taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 3 years past due.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI 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 debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

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Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet

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

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Write-off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. 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.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Preference shares which carry a coupon that represents a market rate of interest at the issue date, or which are redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholder are classified as financial liabilities and are presented in borrowings.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Adayu Mindfulness Limited

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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 to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, in banks, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the cash management system.

(g) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

Contingent assets are not recognised 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.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services, sale of products comprising medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

Contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of services rendered and goods sold ifs net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract including claims. Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

Revenue from medical professional services is recognised over the period of time, as and when services are performed.

Revenue from in patient hospital services is recognised over the period of time, as and when services are performed. Revenue from outpatient hospital services is recognised at a point in time when patient has actually received the service. Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time upon transfer of control of products to customers at the time of delivery of goods to the customers.

Revenue includes only those sales for which the Company has acted as a principal in the transaction and has the risks and rewards of ownership, including the risk of loss for collection, delivery and returns. Any revenue transaction for which the Company has acted as an agent or broker without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as trade receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognized as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like sponsorship arrangements and academic services which is recognized over the period of time, in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements, as and when services are performed.

Interest income on financial assets (including deposits with banks) is recognised using the effective interest rate method on a time proportionate basis.

(i) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense on lease liability. Finance cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the finance costs eligible for capitalization. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

(j) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI. Interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current taxes

Current tax comprises the best estimate of 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 payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and 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 taxes

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that
  - is not a business combination; and
  - at the time of transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint arrangements, to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the

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extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied 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 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.

(k) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit 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. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(l) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit/ (loss) attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(m) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, which are common to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been treated as "unallocated revenues/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities", as the case may be.

(n) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried

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at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

(o) 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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 recognised any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(p) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly. Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Post-employment benefits

Post employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of gratuity is recognised in the books of account based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary.

b) Provident fund

The Company makes contribution to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the code of Social Security, 2020.

The Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other long-term employee benefits:

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits.

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Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses on other long-term benefits are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise. Remeasurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are recognized immediately in the Statement of Changes in Equity with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced).

(q) Leases

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision- making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases, where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
- the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

An entity shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to

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separate non- lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

(i) As a lessee

The Company accounts for assets taken under lease arrangement in the following manner:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

<u>Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets</u>

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

The Company accounts for assets given under lease arrangement in the following manner:

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in Property, Plant and Equipment. Rental income on operating lease is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases.

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Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(r) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value. The Company uses weighted average method to determine cost for all categories of inventories except for goods in transit which is valued at specifically identified purchase cost and other direct costs incurred. 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.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(s) Exceptional Items

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company. Such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in the financial statements.

(t) Capital Work in Progress

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

3. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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 recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending March 31, 2026 is included in the following notes:

- Financial instruments - Note 34
- Fair value measurement – Note 34(g)
- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax– Note 29
- Recognition and measurement of contingency: Key assumption about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources – Note 37
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized – Note 29
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables and other assets – Note 2(e).
  Assessment of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset – Note 2(d).
- Lease arrangements – Note 31.
- Employee benefits – Note 32

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4. **Recent Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

A. Amendments effective during the year

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025.
The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendment to:

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

ii. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has not entered into any supplier finance arrangements and hence, does not impact any disclosure requirement.

iii. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and requires the Company to disclose that it has applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. There is no impact of the amendment on the financial statements.

B. Standards issued but not yet effective

Pursuant to the amendment to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, where an entity breaches a loan covenant on or before the reporting date and the liability becomes payable on demand, it must be classified as current, even if the lender subsequently agrees not to demand repayment. It is classified as current because, at the reporting date, the entity does not have the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months. However, if the lender has already provided, by the reporting date, a grace period extending at least 12 months beyond that date, during which the breach can be rectified and repayment cannot be demanded, the liability is classified as non-current.

This amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The Company does not expect a significant impact of this amendment on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Further, on 12 August 2026, the MCA notified the following amendments applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026:

i. Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107, Financial instruments with contingent features - The amendment introduces a structured SPPI assessment for financial instruments with ESG-linked or other contingent features, allowing amortised cost/FVOCI measurement if such features do not significantly alter contractual cash flows.

ii. Ind AS 109, Settlement through electronic payments – The amendment provides an optional exception that permits earlier derecognition for electronic payments when

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payment instructions are irrevocable, funds are inaccessible, and settlement risk is insignificant.

iii. Ind AS 101, Ind AS 109, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 110, Ind AS 7 - Annual improvements and clarifications have been introduced across Ind AS standards, including alignment of trade receivable measurement with Ind AS 115 and clearer derecognition guidance for lease liabilities under Ind AS 109. Additional updates refine hedge accounting, financial instrument disclosures, control assessment, and cash flow reporting terminology.

The Company does not expect a significant impact of these amendments on the financial statements.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

4a **Property, plant and equipment**

(Rupees in 000)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Medical equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Office equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount						
As at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	1,875.55	4,990.77	2,722.12	2,449.55	846.53	12,884.52
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**1,875.55**	**4,990.77**	**2,722.12**	**2,449.55**	**846.53**	**12,884.52**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	36.90	107.14	75.70	169.08	19.70	408.52
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**36.90**	**107.14**	**75.70**	**169.08**	**19.70**	**408.52**
Carrying value						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**1,838.65**	**4,883.63**	**2,646.42**	**2,280.47**	**826.83**	**12,476.00**

Notes:

(a) The Company has not revalued it's property, plant and equipment during the current year.

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

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property, whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company and no immovable property is jointly held with others.

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5 Capital work-in-progress

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	12,884.52	-
Transfer to property, plant and equipment*	12,884.52	-
Closing balance	-	-

*The Company accounts for all capitalization of property,plant and equipment through capital work in progress and therefore the movement in capital work in progress is the difference between closing and opening balance of capital work in progress as adjusted in addition to property, plant and equipment.

Note:

a) No separate disclosure has been made for the capital work in progress ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 as there is no closing balance.
b) There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
6. Other financial assets		
Non-current (unsecured)		
Considered good		
Security deposits	7,304.52	7,167.59
	7,304.52	7,167.59
7. Non-current tax assets		
Advance income tax (net of provison of Rs Nil) (Previous year Rs. Nil)	620.21	871.49
	620.21	871.49
8. Other non-current assets (unsecured)		
Considered good		
Prepaid expenses	260.72	12,266.16
Capital Advances	217.40	-
	478.12	12,266.16
9. Inventories		
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Medical consumables, drugs and other	1,397.28	-
	1,397.28	-
10. Trade receivables		
Current		
(unsecured, unless stated otherwise)		
Considered good		
From Others		
-Billed	5,227.26	4,367.57
-Unbilled	5,043.41	350.03
From Related parties	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	10,270.67	4,717.60

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balances. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and defaults 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 consumer default in making the payments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. As at March 31, 2026, substantially all trade receivables fall within the ageing bracket of 0 to 6 months and given the absence of any historical defaults and considering the credit risk assessment under the provisional matrix, the Company has not recognized any Expected Credit Loss provision.

The Company does not require collateral in respect of trade receivables. The Company does not have trade receivables for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	4,036.28	1,138.41	52.57	-	-	5,227.26
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,227.26
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables - billed							-
							5,227.26
Trade receivable - Unbilled							5,043.41
							10,270.67

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	4,357.57	-	-	-	-	4,367.57
Undisputed Trade Receivables– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,367.57
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables - billed							
							4,367.57
Trade receivable - Unbilled							350.03
							4,717.60

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
11. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with bank		
- on current account	2,260.56	3,375.92
Cash on hand	110.19	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet and statement of cash flows	2,370.75	3,375.92
12. Bank balances other than above		
Balances with banks		
-Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	2,000.00	-
	2,000.00	-
13. Other financial assets (unsecured)		
Current		
Considered good		
Security deposits	735.44	-
Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	6.52	-
	741.96	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
14. Other current assets (unsecured)		
Considered good		
Advance to Vendors	369.48	-
Prepaid Expenses	1,376.78	-
	1,746.26	-
15. Share capital		
Authorised share capital		
4,900,000 (as at March 31, 2025 : 4,900,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each	49,000.00	49,000.00
100,000 (as at March 31, 2025 : 100,000) redeemable preference shares of Rupees 10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total authorised share capital	50,000.00	50,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
50,000 (as at March 31, 2025 : 50,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each	500.00	500.00
20,000 (as at March 31, 2025 : 20,000) 10% Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (RPS) of Rupees 10 each	200.00	200.00
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	700.00	700.00
Less: 20,000 (as at March 31, 2025 : 20,000) 10% Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rupees (RPS) 10 each classified under borrowings (Refer note 16 and 33)	200.00	200.00
	500.00	500.00

Notes :

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	(Rupees in '000)	Number of shares	(Rupees in '000)
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rupees 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) For the period of five year immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet, there were no share allotment made for consideration other than cash and also no bonus shares were issued. Further, there has been no buyback of shares during the period of five years preceding the date of balance sheet.

(d) Equity shares held by the holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries

Equity shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	(Rupees in '000)	Number	(Rupees in '000)
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00

*including 6 equity shares held jointly with nominee shareholders

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

Equity shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

*including 6 equity shares held jointly with nominee shareholders

(f) Details of shares held by promoters

Equity Shares

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	50,000	-	50,000	100.00%	-

*including 6 equity shares held jointly with nominee shareholders

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	50,000	-	50,000	100.00%	-

*including 6 equity shares held jointly with nominee shareholders

10% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)	20,000	-	20,000	100.00%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)	20,000	-	20,000	100.00%	-

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
16. Borrowings		
Non - current		
Unsecured at amortised cost		
(a) 10% Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares (RPS) (refer note 33)	200.00	200.00
(b) Loan from holding company (refer note below & note 30)	55,167.61	-
	55,367.61	200.00
Current		
Unsecured at amortised cost		
(a) Loan from holding company (refer note below and note 30)	-	30,369.08
	-	30,369.08

Note:
Loan from Fortis Healthcare Limited carries interest @ 8.21% p.a. (Previous year 9.05% p.a.) and is repayable by March 31, 2029 (Previous year March 31, 2026). Interest accrued as at March 31, 2026 of Rupees 1,798.53 ('000) [Previous year : Rupees 1,197.45 ('000)] has been converted into loan during the year.

17. Other financial liabilities (Unsecured)		
Current		
(a) Interest accrued on borrowings (refer note 30)	-	1,798.53
(b) Payable to employee	245.78	-
(c) Capital Creditors	349.70	-
	595.48	1,798.53
18. Trade payables		
Current - at amortised cost		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)	67.51	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9,526.22	2,958.88
	9,593.73	2,958.88
Of the above trade payables amounts due to related parties are as below:		
Trade Payables due to related parties (refer note 30)	603.67	-
	603.67	-

Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	32.78	34.73	-	-	-	67.51
(ii) Others	7,502.79		2,023.43	-	-	-	9,526.22
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							9,593.73

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2,958.88	-	-	-	-	-	2,958.88
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							2,958.88

19. Other current liabilities		
(a) Statutory dues payable	1,098.28	1,154.41
(b) Deferred revenue	-	1,657.11
(c) Contract liability		
- advance received from patients	2,813.46	-
	3,911.74	2,811.52
20. Provision		
Non-Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)	88.00	-
Provision for compensated absences	184.00	-
	272.00	-
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)	1.00	-
Provision for compensated absences	79.00	-
	80.00	-

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
21. Revenue from operations		
I. Revenue from contracts with customers		
A. Sale of services		
Healthcare services		
(a) Income from medical services	11,504.74	8,728.08
(b) Operating income - in patient department	27,194.20	-
(c) Operating income - out patient department	9,791.11	-
Less: Trade Discounts	(236.37)	-
	48,253.68	8,728.08
B. Sale of products		
(a) Out patient pharmacy	836.44	-
Less: Trade Discounts	(0.45)	-
	835.99	-
I Total revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)	49,089.67	8,728.08
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over time	38,596.94	8,728.08
Goods transferred at a point in time	835.99	-
Service transferred at a point in time	9,656.74	-
	49,089.67	8,728.08
Contract balance		
Contract asset (unbilled revenue)	5,043.41	350.03
Contract liability (deferred revenue)	-	1,657.11
	5,043.41	2,007.14
II. Other operating income		
(a) Income from digital content	1,497.55	4,000.00
	1,497.55	4,000.00
Total revenue from operations (I+II)	50,587.32	12,728.08
22. Other income		
(a) Interest income on security deposit carried at amortised cost	672.37	314.24
(b) Foreign exchange fluctuation gain	24.93	59.06
(c) Interest on income tax refund	47.93	0.71
(d) Interest on bank deposits	10.03	-
	755.26	374.01
23 Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
(a) Inventory at the begining of the year	-	-
(b) Inventory at the end of the year	1,397.28	-
Changes in inventories [(a)-(b)]	(1,397.28)	-
24. Employee benefits expense		
(a) Salaries, wages and bonus	7,889.69	-
(b) Gratuity expense	145.00	-
(c) Compensated absences	237.00	-
(d) Staff welfare expenses	527.04	-
(e) Contribution to provident and other funds	278.17	-
	9,076.90	-
25. Finance costs		
(a) Interest expense		
-on loan from holding company (refer note 16)	3,325.20	1,998.37
-Bank charges	175.70	2.31
(b) Interest on lease liabilities	8,809.27	-
(c) on defined benefit plan and other long term benefits	5.00	-
	12,315.17	2,000.68
26. Depreciation expense		
(a) Amortization of right-of-use assets	11,905.95	-
(b) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	408.52	-
	12,314.47	-

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
27. Other expenses		
(a) Legal and professional fee (refer note (i) below)	3,954.84	4,166.97
(b) Professional and consultation fees to doctors	11,448.07	2,673.06
(c) Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	49.53	-
- Plant and machinery	324.29	-
- Others	900.63	-
(d) Rent-		
- Hospital buildings offices and labs	3,428.29	-
(e) Rates and taxes	819.88	12.00
(f) Recruitment and trainings	5.97	-
(g) Contractual manpower	2,345.85	-
(h) Power and fuel	1,448.30	-
(i) Housekeeping expenses including consumables	4,414.95	-
(j) Patient food and beverages	1,520.22	-
(k) Pathology laboratory expenses	170.01	-
(l) Travel and conveyance	69.85	-
(m) Printing and stationary	320.20	-
(n) Communication expenses	150.73	-
(o) Marketing and business promotion	1,032.50	-
(p) Insurance	47.48	-
(q) Miscellaneous expenses	204.04	-
	32,685.63	6,852.03
Note:		
(i) Auditors' remuneration comprises (exclusive of tax)		
(a) Statutory audit fee	21.00	21.00
(b) Out of pocket expenses	2.10	2.10
	23.10	23.10
28. Exceptional Item		
(a) One time impact of new labour code (refer note 40)	29.02	-
	29.02	-
29. Tax expense		
Current tax		
Income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	-	-
	-	-
The Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
(Loss)/profit before tax from continuing operations	(15,794.66)	4,249.38
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company	25.17%	27.82%
Income tax (credit)/charge calculated	(3,975.04)	1,182.18
Deferred tax asset/liability not recognised based on the projected future taxable profits	3,975.04	(1,182.18)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	-

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on below business losses :

Expiry in financial year	As on March 31, 2026		As on March 31, 2025	
	Gross Amount	Tax effect	Gross Amount	Tax effect
Unabsorbed depreciation				
No expiry	1,204.48	303.13	-	-
	1,204.48	303.13	-	-
	Gross Amount	Tax effect	Gross Amount	Tax effect
Business Loss				
2028-29	406.23	102.24	91.99	25.59
2029-30	747.07	188.02	747.07	207.83
2030-31	826.83	208.09	826.83	230.02
2031-32	3,721.54	936.60	3,721.54	1,035.33
2032-33	11,727.30	2,951.41	-	-
	17,428.97	4,386.36	5,387.43	1,498.77

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
Deferred tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2026 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (Rupees in '000)
Deferred tax assets	60,457.63	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(60,457.63)	-
	-	-

No deferred tax assets have been recognised as at balance sheet date as in the absence of certainty of future taxable profits, defered tax assets has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

The following is the analysis of the movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) presented in financial statements:-

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:	Deferred tax recognised as at April 01, 2025	Charge / (credit) to Profit or loss	Charge / (credit) to other comprehensive Income	Deferred tax recognised as at March 31, 2026	Unrecognised deferred tax as at March 31, 2026	Total deferred tax as at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liabilities						
(a) Property, plant and equipment	-	(200.32)	-	(200.32)	-	(200.32)
(b) ROU assets	-	(60,257.31)	-	(60,257.31)	(1,447.06)	(61,704.37)
	-	(60,457.63)	-	(60,457.63)	(1,447.06)	(61,904.69)
Deferred tax assets						
(a) Lease liability	-	60,457.63	-	60,457.63	-	60,457.63
(b) Defined benefit obligation	-		-	-	88.59	88.59
(c) Unabsorbed losses and depreciation	-		-	-	4,689.48	4,689.48
	-	60,457.63	-	60,457.63	4,778.07	65,235.70
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	3,331.01	3,331.01

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:	Deferred tax recognised as at April 01, 2024	Credit / (charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (charge) to other comprehensive income	Deferred tax recognised as at March 31, 2025	Unrecognised deferred tax as at March 31, 2025	Total deferred tax as at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities						
(a) Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets						
(b) Unabsorbed losses and depreciation	-	-	-	-	1,464.41	1,464.41
	-	-	-	-	1,464.41	1,464.41
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	1,464.41	1,464.41

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30. Related party disclosures

Names of Related Parties and related party relationship	
Ultimate Holding Company	IHH Healthcare Berhad
Intermediate Holding Company	Integrated Healthcare Holdings Limited
	Parkway Pantai Limited
	Northern TK Venture Pte Ltd
Holding Company	Fortis Healthcare Limited ('FHL')
Fellow subsidiary	Agilus Diagnostics Limited
	Fortis Hospotel Limited
Directors	Anurag Kalra
	Ritu Garg
	Ranjan Bihari Pandey

Transactions during the year:

(Rupees in '000)

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Pathology laboratory expenses		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	170.01	-
Brand Fee (Incl. GST)		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	115.99	-
Interest expense on loans taken from		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	3,325.20	1,998.37
Loan taken from		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	24,500.00	16,550.00
Loan repaid to		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	1,500.00	-
Interest repaid to		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	3,325.20	-
Hospital services taken for employees from		
Fortis Hospotel Limited	370.00	-
Transfer of employee benefit liability to Company		
Fortis Hospotel Limited	9.00	-
Interest accrued converted into loan		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	1,798.53	1,197.45

Balance outstanding at the year-end:

(Rupees in '000)

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings (including 10% Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares):		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	55,367.61	30,569.08

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Interest accrued on borrowings		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	-	1,798.53
Trade payable		
Agilus Diagnostics Limited	170.01	-
Fortis Hospotel Limited	345.00	-
Fortis Healthcare Limited	88.66	-

31. Leases

(a) As a lessee

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

Right-of-use assets	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at April 01, 2024	-	-
Addition for the year	-	-
De-recognition for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Addition for the year	257,085.66	257,085.66
De-recognition for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	257,085.66	257,085.66
Accumulated amortization		
As at April 01, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
De-recognition for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	11,905.95	11,905.95
De-recognition for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	11,905.95	11,905.95
Carrying value		
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	245,179.71	245,179.71

Lease Liabilities	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Maturity analysis-contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one years	31,500.00	-
One to five years	155,229.15	-
More than five years	166,963.36	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	353,692.51	-

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Lease Liabilities included in the Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	10,402.31	-
Non-current	229,823.52	-

Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	8,809.27	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	3,428.29	-

Amounts recognized in Statement of cash flow	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	8,809.27	-
Cash outflow for lease payments	7,990.73	-
Total cash outflow for leases	16,800.00	-

32. Employee benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plan

Under the defined contribution plans, the Company makes provident funds (PF) and employee state insurance (ESI) contributions for qualifying employees. The Contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in the rules. During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss under the defined contribution plans:

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contribution to provident fund	267.34	-
Contribution to employee state insurance	10.83	-
Total expense	278.17	-

(b) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity

The Company provides long-term benefits in the nature of Gratuity to its employees. Under the Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet.

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(Amount in ₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i. Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	145.00	-
Interest cost	2.00	-
Past Service cost	15.00	-
Actuarial (gain) /loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(73.00)	-
Acquisition cost {transfers in/(out)}	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	**89.00**	-
Amounts in the Balance Sheet		
(a) Liabilities	89.00	-
(b) Assets	-	-
(c) Net liability/(asset) recognized in the balance sheet		
- Current Liability	1.00	-
- Non-Current Liability	88.00	-

(Amount in ₹ '000)

iii. Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Amount recognized in employee benefit expense		
Current Service cost	145.00	-
Total	**145.00**	-
Amount recognized in finance costs		
Net interest cost	2.00	-
Total	**2.00**	-
Amount recognized in exceptional items		
Past service cost	15.00	-
Total	**15.00**	-
Total amount charged to Statement to Profit and Loss	**162.00**	-

(Amount in ₹ '000)

iv. Expense recognized in Statement of Other comprehensive income is as follows:	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to experience and financial assumptions	(73.00)	-
	(73.00)	-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and compensated absences obligation for the Company's plan is shown below:

Principal actuarial assumptions for gratuity and compensated absences	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discounting rate (p.a.)	6.75%	-

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Principal actuarial assumptions for gratuity and compensated absences	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Expected salary increase rate (p.a.)	7.50%	-
Withdrawal rate		
Age up to 30 years	10.00% - 30.00%	-
Age from 31 to 40 years	5.00% - 25.00%	-
Age from 41 to 50 years	3.00% - 15.00%	-
Age above 50 years	2.00% - 10.00%	-
Mortality table used	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	-

Notes:

a) The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

b) Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary escalation rate and withdrawal rate. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined by the actuarial based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

(Amount in ₹ '000)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
Particulars	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 0.50%	(7.00)	7.00	-	-
Change in salary escalation rate by 1%	15.00	(13.00)	-	-
Change in withdrawal rate by 5%	(20.00)	24.00	-	-

Expected benefit payments for the future years

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Year ended March 31, 2027	Year ended March 31, 2028	Year ended March 31, 2029	Year ended March 31, 2030	Year ended March 31, 2031	Year ended March 31, 2032 to year ended March 31, 2036
1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	49.00	1,080.00

As at March 31, 2026 the weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation was 9 years.

33. Terms of borrowings

10% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS)

The Company issued RPS to Fortis Healthcare Limited on March 29, 2022. The details are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Number of RPSs	20,000	20,000
Amount outstanding (Rupees in '000)	200.00	200.00

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Rate of interest (p.a.)	10.00%, non-cumulative to be paid out of profits	10.00%, non-cumulative to be paid out of profits
Issue price	₹ 10 per share (at face value)	₹ 10 per share (at face value)
Tenure	10 years	10 years
Terms of redemption	Redeemable at par	Redeemable at par

34. Financial Instruments

a. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings and lease liability as detailed in note 16 and 31 respectively) offset by cash and cash equivalents and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's Board reviews the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Amongst other things, the Company's objective for capital management is to ensure that it maintains stable capital management by monitoring the financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loan and borrowings.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Debt*	295,593.44	32,367.61
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,370.75)	(3,375.92)
Net debt	**293,222.69**	**28,991.69**
Total equity	**(25,460.91)**	**(9,739.25)**
Net debt to equity ratio	(1151.66%)	(297.68%)

*Debt includes non-current borrowings, current borrowings, lease liabilities and interest accrued on borrowings.

b. Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks including market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyses exposure by magnitude of risk.

c. Market Risk

The Company's activity is not exposed to market risks.

d. Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as interest rate on loans is reset annually based on the market rate of interest.

e. Credit risk management

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Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company takes due care while extending any credit as per the approval matrix approved by Board of Directors. The company does not have significant concentration of exposure to specific markets.

Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances) of Rs 4,370.75 ('000) at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: Rs 3,375.92 ('000)). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank, which have high credit ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Company uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for debt securities.

f. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company. Funding requirements of the Company are met through borrowings from Holding company. Holding company has also agreed to provide financial support to the company as may be required in the near future

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

Disclosures as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 tabulated below, includes both interest and principal cash flows.

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2026				
Borrowings from related party	3,325.20	61,818.02	65,143.22	55,167.61
10% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preferences Shares (RPS)	-	200.00	200.00	200.00
Trade payables	9,593.73	-	9,593.73	9,593.73
Lease liability	31,500.00	322,192.51	353,692.51	240,225.83
Other financial liability	595.48	-	595.48	595.48
Total	**45,014.41**	**384,210.53**	**429,224.94**	**305,782.65**

(Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2025				
Borrowings from related party	33,010.04	-	33,010.04	30,369.08
10% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preferences Shares (RPS)	-	200.00	200.00	200.00
Trade payables	2,958.88	-	2,958.88	2,958.88
Interest accrued on borrowings	1,798.53	-	1,798.53	1,798.53
Total	**37,767.45**	**200.00**	**37,967.45**	**35,326.49**

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g. Fair value measurement

As at March 31, 2026

Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	2,370.75	2,370.75
Trade receivables (current)	(a)	-	10,270.67	10,270.67
Other financial assets	(c)/ (a)	-	8,046.48	8,046.48
Other bank balances	(a)	-	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total		-	22,687.90	22,687.90

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables (current)	(a)	-	9,593.73	9,593.73
Other financial liabilities (current)	(a)	-	595.48	595.48
10% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS)	(c)	-	200.00	200.00
Borrowings	(a)/(b)	-	55,167.61	55,167.61
Lease Liability	(d)	-	240,225.83	240,225.83
Total		-	305,782.65	305,782.65

As at March 31, 2025

Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	3,375.92	3,375.92
Trade receivables (current)	(a)	-	4,717.60	4,717.60
Other financial assets (non-current)	(c)	-	7,167.59	7,167.59
Total		-	15,261.11	15,261.11

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables (current)	(a)	-	2,958.88	2,958.88
Other financial liabilities (current)	(a)	-	1,798.53	1,798.53
10% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (RPS)	(c)	-	200.00	200.00
Borrowings (current)	(a)/(b)	-	30,369.08	30,369.08
Total		-	35,326.49	35,326.49

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The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) The Company's borrowings carry a fixed rate of interest, which is reset annually based on market rate of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued) approximates fair value.

(c) Fair Valuation of non-current financial liabilities and other financial asset (non-current) has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.

(d) Fair value measurement of lease liability is not required.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received.

35. Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS)	Denomination	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit / (Loss) as per statement of profit and loss	Rupees in '000	(15,794.66)	4,249.38
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	Numbers	50,000	50,000
Basic EPS	Rupees	(315.89)	84.99
Diluted EPS	Rupees	(315.89)	84.99

36. Commitment

a) The Company had two lease contracts that have been committed but not yet commenced as at 31 March 2025. The future lease payments (excluding GST) for these non-cancellable lease contracts amounted to Rupees 370,492.56 ('000) and payable over the lease period. These leases has commenced during the year and accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 116.

b) The Company does not have other commitments, for purchases/sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase/sale of services and employees benefits, in normal course of business.

c) The Company does not have any commitments on account of capital item purchases.

d) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

37. Contingent Liabilities (not provided for):

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

38. Going concern

The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rupees 6,056.34 ('000) (March 31, 2025: Rupees 29,844.49 ('000)) and has negative net worth position of Rupees 25,460.91 ('000) as on March 31, 2026.

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However, notwithstanding the erosion of its net worth and net current liabilities, the management has carried out an assessment of the company's financial performance and it believes that the Company will be able to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future and will be able to meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

To arrive at such a judgment, the management has considered the future business plans and future cash flow projections. Additionally, Fortis Healthcare Limited ("FHL"), the Holding Company, has issued an unconditional support letter, to provide financial support to the Company as necessary to enable it to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due in the normal course of its business. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption.

39. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services which is the only reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Sales by market- Revenue from external customers by location of customers

The following table shows the distribution of the Company's revenues by geographical market:

(Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	49,089.67	8,728.08
Outside India	1,497.65	4,000.00
Total	**50,587.32**	**12,728.08**

Carrying value of non-current assets- by location of assets

The following table shows the carrying amount of non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets by geographical area in which the assets are located:

(Rupees in'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
India	258,754.04	13,137.65
Outside India	-	-
Total	**258,754.04**	**13,137.65**

Major customer:
The company does not derive revenue from any customer which would amount to 10 percent or more of the company's revenue.

40. Effective November 21, 2025, the Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. Under Ind AS 19, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, requiring recognition of past service cost immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The New Labour Codes have resulted in one time increase in provision for employee benefit of the Company. The estimated incremental impact of the same amounting to Rupees 29.02 thousands has been recognized and presented as 'One time impact of new Labour Codes' under 'Exceptional Item' for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor any clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect in the relevant period based on such developments as needed.

41. **Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006**

The Ministry of Micro and Small Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the micro enterprises and the small enterprises should mention in their correspondences with their customers the Entrepreneur Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the memorandum. Accordingly, the below information

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regarding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified basec on information available with the Company:

(Rupees in'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remain unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:-		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	67.51	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The 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 MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

42. **Ratio Analysis and its elements**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	%Change	Reasons
Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.75	0.21	253.27%	Due to decrease in short-term borrowing during the current year
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings	Total equity	(11.61)	(3.14)	269.88%	Due to increase in borrowings and lease liabilities during the current year
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit / (Loss) for the year less preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	89.74%	(35.82%)	(350.55%)	Due to loss in the current year
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (excluding liabilities no longer required written back)	Average trade receivable	6.75	5.19	29.97%	Due to increase in operations during the current year

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Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Net Profit	Revenue from operations (excluding liabilities no longer required written back)	(31.22%)	33.39%	(193.52%)	Due to loss in the current year
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit / (Loss) before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + Debts	(1.28%)	29.99%	(104.26%)	Due to loss in the current year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit / (Loss) after taxes + non-cash operating expenses + Finance costs + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments of borrowings	0.41	31.26	(98.69%)	Due to loss in the current year and payment of interest and lease liability in the current year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (excluding liabilities no longer required written back)	Working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	(8.35)	(0.43)	1858.54%	Due to increase in operations during the current year

The above analysis only includes ratios which can be computed in the current or previous year basis operations of the Company.

43. Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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

(iii) The Company has 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 people 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

(iv) 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,

(v) 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.

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(vi) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(viii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Group (as per the provisions of the core investment companies (Reserve Bank Direction, 2016)

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act.

(x) The Company has not entered any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Akash Singhal
Partner
Membership Number: 533505

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 24, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Adayu Mindfulness Limited

Ritu Garg
Director
DIN: 07202866

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 24, 2026

Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN: 07752372

Place: Gurugram
Date: August 24, 2026

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