INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **TMI Healthcare Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2.23 to the financial statements, which describes the slump sale of three hospitals operated as branches of the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026. The transfer was effected on a going concern basis pursuant to Business Transfer Agreements entered into by the Company. The Company has accounted for the transaction and recognized the resultant gain/loss arising on such disposal in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, and the related financial impact has been appropriately disclosed in the financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no Key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified

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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 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, 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 Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 financial 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 Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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 financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

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

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, 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 Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

g. Since, the Company is a private limited company with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended is not applicable.

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

   i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note No. 40 on Contingent Liabilities to the standalone IND AS financial statements.

   ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise.

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

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iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007085S

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Date: 2026.06.12 17:05:14 +05'30'

HIREMATH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BANGALORE

Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 203338
UDIN: 26203338IATMVG7112

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12-06-2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of TMI Healthcare Private Limited of even date)

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

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

Management and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Chartered
Accountants

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

HIREMATH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
BANGALORE

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 ICAI.

For Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007085S

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HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 203338

UDIN: 26203338IATMVG7112

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12-06-2026

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the Books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

1. In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

   (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

   The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

   (b) The Company has a programme of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for physical verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not own any immovable property as at March 31, 2026. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order regarding title deeds of immovable properties held in the name of the Company 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) or intangible assets or both during the year.

   (e) According to 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.

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2. (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

   (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with books of accounts of the company.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not provided any guarantee or security, granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3(iii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

4. 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, granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or securities as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

5. 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 to the Company.

6. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the maintenance of cost records in respect of healthcare services rendered by the Company. We are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of such cost records with a view to determining whether they are accurate or complete.

7. (a) The Company does not have any liability in respect of Service Tax, Duty of Excise, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax during the year since, effective July 1, 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

   According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

   According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as of March 31, 2026.

8. 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.

9. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or borrowings to the financial institutions, banks, government or debenture holders during the year.

   (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

   (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, term loans obtained by the Company during the year were applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.

   (d) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

   (e) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

   (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year by pledging securities held in their subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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10. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

    (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

    (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

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

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable standards.

14. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to internal audit are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.

15. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

16. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

    (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

17. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 796.05 Lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit, however, company has not incurred any cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

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18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

19. 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 Standalone Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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.

20. Since the company does not have any obligation to contribute under Corporate Social Responsibility as required under section 135 of Companies Act,2013 and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.

For Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007085S

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HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 203338
UDIN: 26203338IATMVG7112

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12-06-2026

TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U85100KA2011PTC059175
No.2 Tumkur Road, Opp. Taj Vivanta, Goraguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur Bengaluru-560022
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
[a] Property, plant and equipment	3	2,532.28	3,236.14
[b] Right of Use Assets	4	-	6,156.13
[c] Capital work-in-progress		-	-
[d] Other Intangible assets	3	1.26	8.53
[e] Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Loans and Advances	6	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	216.66	503.88
[f] Income tax assets (net)	8	115.85	115.85
[g] Deferred tax assets (net)	9	804.90	593.02
[h] Other non-current assets	10	21.84	366.58
		3,692.79	**10,980.14**
2 Current assets			
[a] Inventories	11	141.38	416.62
[b] Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	12	929.50	1,188.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	56.76	481.65
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	-	-
(v) Loans and advances	6	504.17	6.31
(vi) Other financial assets	7	29.12	118.90
[c] Income tax assets (net)	8	260.86	304.65
[d] Other Current Assets	10	63.31	82.75
		1,985.10	**2,599.43**
Total Assets		**5,677.89**	**13,579.56**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
[a] Equity Share Capital	14	230.24	230.24
[b] Other Equity	15	(770.58)	(72.20)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**(540.33)**	**158.04**
2 Non-current liabilities			
[a] Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	923.80	2,163.78
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17	-0.00	6,780.10
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	20.17	
[b] Provisions	19	79.14	57.04
[c] Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	-	-
[d] Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	-	-
		1,023.11	**9,000.92**
3 Current liabilities			
[a] Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	3,378.46	2,395.56
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17	-	312.73
(iii) Trade Payables	21	-	-
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		301.31	-
Dues to Creditors Other than Micro and Small enterprises		737.15	862.63
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	18	367.96	388.60
[b] Provisions	19	11.82	21.01
[c] Other Current Liabilities	22	398.41	440.07
		-	
		5,195.11	**4,420.61**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,677.89**	**13,579.56**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 007085S
SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Digitally signed by SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Date: 2026.06.12 16:50:36 +05'30'
Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No. : 203338
UDIN : 26203338IATMVG7112

HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12/06/2026

For and on behalf of the Board TMI Healthcare Private Limited

BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Digitally signed by BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Date: 2026.06.12 15:31:50 +05'30'
Dr. Bishnu Prasad Panigrahi
Director
DIN - 03551067

ANANTH NANJUND A RAO Digitally signed by ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Date: 2026.06.12 15:33:25 +05'30'
Dr. Ananth Rao Nanjunda
Director
DIN - 11395535

TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U85100KA2011PTC059175
No.2 Tumkur Road, Opp. Taj Vivanta, Goraguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur Bengaluru-560022
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Revenue From operations	23	7,853.69	10,200.59
Other Income	24	1,695.89	105.21
Total Income (A)		**9,549.57**	**10,305.80**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	25	4,391.48	5,303.65
Changes in inventories	26	208.58	(34.07)
Employee benefits expense	27	1,438.99	1,639.69
Finance costs	28	1,075.18	1,123.44
Depreciation and amortization expenses	29	733.04	963.33
Other expenses	30	2,612.56	1,685.48
Total expenses (B)		**10,459.83**	**10,681.52**
Profit/loss before tax C=(A-B)		**(910.25)**	**(375.72)**
Tax expense			
(1) Current tax	31	-	-
(2) Deferred tax		(211.88)	518.10
Total Tax Expense (D)		**(211.88)**	**518.10**
Profit/Loss for the period E=(C-D)		**(698.37)**	**(893.82)**
Other Comprehensive Income (F)		9.97	(7.23)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period G=(E+F)		**(688.40)**	**(901.05)**
Earnings per equity share			
(1) Basic			
(2) Diluted			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 007085S
SOMASHEKHAR AYYA HIREMATH Digitally signed by SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Date: 2026.06.12 16:51:16 +05'30'
HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE
Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No. : 203338
UDIN : 26203338IATMVG7112

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12/06/2026.

For and on behalf of the Board TMI Healthcare Private Limited

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Dr. Ananth Rao Nanjunda
Director
DIN - 11395535

TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U85100KA2011PTC059175
No.2 Tumkur Road, Opp. Taj Vivanta, Goraguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur Bengaluru-560022
Cash Flow Statement as at 31st March 2026

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(698.37)	(375.72)
Adjustments:	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	282.87	963.33
Finance cost	335.85	390.55
Profit on sale of asset	(573.61)	-
Interest income	(9.80)	(10.91)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**(663.07)**	**967.25**
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	259.06	(255.46)
(Increase)/ decrease in loans and other financial assets	(120.87)	(31.11)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	275.25	(34.07)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non current assets	344.74	34.25
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	19.44	(51.31)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables	175.83	(644.35)
(Decrease)/ increase in Lease Liability	(7,092.83)	(236.10)
(Decrease)/ increase in other financial liabilities	(0.46)	(30.04)
(Decrease)/ increase in other non current liabilities and provisions	22.10	-
(Decrease)/ increase in other current liabilities and provisions	(50.86)	(97.10)
Cash generated from operations	**(6,831.68)**	**(378.04)**
Income taxes refund/ (paid)	(168.08)	37.42
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(6,999.76)**	**(340.62)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant & equipment	(603.86)	(3.16)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	7,761.86	-
Interest received	9.80	10.91
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	**7,167.80**	**7.75**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceed of Borrowings from bank and financial institution	(257.08)	1,095.54
Proceeds from issuing of share or other equity instruments	-	-
Interest paid	(335.85)	(390.55)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**(592.93)**	**704.99**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(424.88)**	**372.12**
Cash and other bank balances at beginning of year	481.65	109.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**56.76**	**481.65**
Cash and bank balance	56.76	481.65
	56.76	**481.65**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

Hiremath & Co.
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Firm registration No. 007085S
SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Digitally signed by SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Date: 2026.06.12 16:51:37 +05'30'
Hiremath Somashekharayya
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HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12/06/2026

For and on behalf of the Board TMI Healthcare Private Limited

BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Digitally signed by BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Date: 2026.06.12 15:34:27 +05'30'
Dr. Bishnu Prasad Panigrahi
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ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Digitally signed by ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Date: 2026.06.12 15:34:42 +05'30'
Dr. Ananth Rao Nanjunda
Director
DIN - 11395535

Notes to Financial Statements

1 Company Overview

TMI Healthcare Private Limited ('the company') popularly known by its brand name 'People Tree Hospitals' recognized as leading multi-speciality hospitals in Namma Bengaluru provides personalized healthcare since it's inception in the year 2013. It was incorporated in the year 2011 and commenced its operation in the year 2013. It is one of the best hospitals in Bengaluru, Karnataka and has its vision 'T-Touch, M-Move, I-Inspire a billion people'.

People Tree Hospitals are one of the few hospitals in the country with advanced technology has been promoting medical tourism corresponding to the international standards. Recognized with NABH accreditation for Quality care & affordable treatments ensures timely interventions and access to the best medical expertise round the clock. Each department has state of the art facilities for various health ailments. All departments are spear headed by internationally trained & skilful medical experts who are supported by the dedicated staff. The dedicated team of doctors, nurses and all other support staff offers compassionate care with immense medical proficiency to ensure the best treatment at the affordable cost.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 April 2023. Refer Note 30 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2024. The standalone financial statements of the Company are prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had prepared and presented its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP'). The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 are the first financial statements prepared and presented by the Company in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 30 for information on first time adoption of Ind AS from April 01, 2024 by the Company.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted and methods of computation followed are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

2.4 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses and accompanying disclosures. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

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2.5 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2023.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are capitalised if they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment are provided under straight-line method as per the useful lives and manner prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except leasehold buildings under operating lease arrangements, which are amortised over the leasehold period.

where the cost of a part of the PPE is significant to the total cost of the PPE and if that part of the PPE has a different useful life than the main PPE, the useful life of that part is determined separately for depreciation.

The company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment.

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Leasehold land and buildings	60 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Medical Equipment	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Air Conditioner	10 years
Computers	3 years
Fire Fighting Equipment	10 years
Refrigerator	5 years
Software	6 years

The Depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at each financial year end and if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, depreciation is charged prospectively to reflect the changed pattern.

The carrying amount of an item of PPE is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of Property, Plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

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2.7 Investment property

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognized in its Previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2023.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

2.8 Intangible Assets and Amortisition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance

Intangible assets are recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Operating software is capitalised and amortised along with the related fixed asset.

The Company has used the following useful lives to amortise its intangible assets:

Class of Assets	Useful Lives
Software	3 years

2.9 Impairment

A. Financial Asstes

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and /or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

B. Non-Financial Assets

The Company periodically assesses whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets comprising a cash generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. For an asset or group of assets that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the amount of asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized.

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2.10 Revenue Recognition

A. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognizes revenue from medical and healthcare services to patients, on sale of medical consumables and drugs within the hospital premises and on providing services towards patient amenities.

Revenue is measured at the amount of transaction price(net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers/patients in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Sales and Service Income exclude Goods and Service Tax (GST) and are net of trade / volume discounts, where applicable.

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

B. Dividend Income

Income from dividends are recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

C. Interest Income

Interest income, including income arjsing from other financial instruments, is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments of receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate/ to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses, Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The expected cash flows are reassessed on a yearly basis and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.

2.11 Leases

The company assesses at contract inception 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:

a) 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 capability of a physical distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.

b) The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use ot the asset throughout the period of used and

c) The Company has the right to direct the use ofthe 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.

The Company as a Lessor:

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidentat to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The Company as a Lessee:

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Right of Use Assets:

The company recognises right of use assets and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date. The right of use assets is initially measured at cost which includes the initial amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are depreciated on a staright-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Liability:

The lease liabilities is initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the 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 re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Short-term lease and leases of low-value assets

The Company has taken certain premises/assets on lease for a period of 11 months. Considering that the lease term is less than 12 months and the leases do not contain any purchase option, the Company has availed the short-term lease exemption under Ind AS 116. Accordingly, no right-of-use asset or lease liability has been recognised in respect of such leases.

2.12 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributabte to acquisition/ construction of qualifying assets are capitalised until the time all substantial activities necessary to prepare the qualirying assets for their intended use are complete. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit and loss.

2.13 Inventories

The inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. In the absence of any further estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, the net realizable value is the selling price. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis. Cost of these inventories comprises
of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location after adjusting for goods and service tax wherever applicable, applying the first in first out method.

2.14 Fair Value Measurement

The company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair varue measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair valuers measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair vatue measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fatr varue measurement is unobservable. For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurreo between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing aategorization (based on the lowest level Input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole)at the end of each reporting period.

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2.15 Financial Instruments

a) Initial Recognition:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Instruments are initially recognized at its fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments (other than financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities as appropriate, on initial recognition. However, Financial Assets (trade receivables) that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and losses are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

b) Subsequent Measurement:

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified in following categories:

i. At Amortised Cost

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

ii. At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

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

iii. At Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in following categories:

i. At Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables, security deposits and retention money etc. are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

ii. At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

c) De-recognition:

Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial assets and substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset.

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 liability 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

d) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

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e) Compound Financial Instruments
A financial instrument that comprises of both the liability and equity components are accounted as compound financial instruments. The fair value of the liability component is separated from the compound instrument and is subsequentlv measured at amortised cost. The residual value is recognized as equity component of other financial instrument and is not remeasured after initial recognation.

The transaction costs related to compound instruments are allocated to the liability and equity components in the proportion to the allocation of gross proceeds. Transaction costs related to equity component is recognised directly in equity and the cost related to liability components included in the carrying amount of the liability component and amortised using effective interest method.

2.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Comapny's cash management.

2.17 Employee Benefits
a) Short term employee benefits
The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by the employees, is recognized as an expense during the period when the employees rendered those services.

b) Long term employee benefits
liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

c) Post Employement
i) Defined Contribution Plan
A defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the emplovee renders the related service.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan
For detined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being caried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

d) Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (Related to post-employment benefits) comprising actuarial gains or losses that are not reclassified to profit or loss from Other Comprehensive Income in subsequent periods.

2.18 Provisons
Provisions are recognized in respect of liabilities which can be measured only by using a substantial degree of estimates when:
(i) The Corporation has a present obligation as a result of a
past event.
(ii) Probable outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
(iii) The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle each obligation at each balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liabality. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.19 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
a) Contingent Liabilities
Contingent Liabilities are disclosed when:
(i) there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
(ii) A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.
A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

b) Contingent Assets
Contingent assets is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.20 Earing Per Share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events of bonus issue and share split.

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

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2.21 Taxes on Income

Tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporery differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognsied deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has been become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deffered tax asset to be recoverd.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2.22 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumtions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company.

2.23 Slump Sale of Branch / Business Undertaking

During the year, the Company has transferred/sold its [name of branch/division/business undertaking] on a slump sale basis as a going concern pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreements. The transfer includes assets and liabilities pertaining to the undertaking for a lump sum consideration without values being assigned to individual assets and liabilities.
The resulting profit/loss arising on such transfer has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Consequent to the transfer, the operations/assets/liabilities relating to the said undertaking stand transferred to the purchaser with effect from following effective date.

Branch Name	Effective Date	Amount(Lakhs)
1 Maarga Hospitals	1st April 2025	328.79
2 Meenakshi Hospitals	30th November 2025	324.33
3 Raghavendra Hospitals	30th November 2025	55.98

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Note : 3 Property Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipments	Computers & Accessories	Plant & Machinery	Total
Gross Value							
At 1 April 2025	**282.44**	**2,078.66**	**196.88**	**3,113.56**	**208.51**	**78.45**	**5,958.50**
Additions		0.35	6.84	577.70	18.96	-	603.86
Disposals	282.44	465.01	52.85	405.98	47.22	8.63	1,262.12
Assets Written off		16.28	4.38	563.09	52.49	4.16	640.40
At 31 March 2026	**-**	**1,597.72**	**146.50**	**2,722.19**	**127.76**	**65.67**	**4,659.83**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2025	**-**	**293.57**	**140.71**	**2,036.09**	**202.56**	**49.42**	**2,722.36**
Charge for the year	-	28.49	9.74	228.48	4.75	5.03	276.49
Disposals	-	62.38	31.76	231.53	47.22	3.39	376.28
Assets Written off		1.93	2.14	436.00	52.48	2.46	495.02
At 31 March 2026	**-**	**257.75**	**116.56**	**1,597.03**	**107.62**	**48.60**	**2,127.55**
Net book value							
At 31 March 2025	282.44	1,785.08	56.17	1,077.48	5.95	29.03	3,236.14
At 31 March 2026	-	1,339.97	29.94	1,125.17	20.14	17.07	2,532.28

Note : 3 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software Application	Intangible Assets	Total
Gross Value			
At 1 April 2025	**44.57**	**466.39**	**510.95**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	466.39	466.39
Asset Written off	20.82		20.82
At 31 March 2026	**23.74**	**-**	**23.74**
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2025	**36.03**	**466.39**	**502.42**
Charge for the year	6.38	-	6.38
Disposals	-	466.39	466.39
Asset Written off	19.93		
At 31 March 2026	**22.48**	**-**	**42.41**
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	8.53	-	8.53
At 31 March 2026	1.26	-	1.26

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4 Right of Use Assets *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Lease - Land and Building	-	6,156.13
(Refer note 45 for disclosures related to ROU assets and liabilities)		
Total	**-**	**6,156.13**

5 Investments *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
	-	-
	-	-
(b) Current		
	-	-
	-	-
Total		

6 Loans and Advances *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(b) Current		
Rental Deposit- Hopkins	400	-
Salary Advance	1.32	3.50
Other Advances	2.86	2.80
Rental Deposit- IHL	100	-
	504.17	**6.31**
Total	**504.17**	**6.31**

7 Other Financial Assets *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
With parties other than related parties		
Security Deposit	-	300.37
Bank Deposit (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting date)	193.66	174.42
Interest accrued on bank deposits	22.99	29.09
With related parties		
Security Deposit - Hopkins Healthcare Pvt Ltd	-	-
	216.66	**503.88**
(b) Current		
With parties other than related parties		
Unbilled revenue	29.12	118.90
	29.12	**118.90**
Total	**245.78**	**622.78**

8 Income tax assets (net) *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source	115.85	115.85
	115.85	**115.85**
(b) Current		
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source	260.86	304.65
	260.86	**304.65**
Total	**376.71**	**420.50**

9 Deferred tax assets (net) *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Deferred tax assets	804.90	593.02
Total	**804.90**	**593.02**

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10 Other Assets *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
Electricity Deposit	8.74	9.97
Other Deposits	13.10	20.96
Prepaid Lease Asset	-	335.65
	21.84	**366.58**
(a) Current		
Advance to Vendors	46.98	59.84
Prepaid Expense	16.33	22.91
	63.31	**82.75**
Total	**85.15**	**449.33**

11 Inventories *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Stock in Hand - Medicines and consumables	141.38	416.62
Total	**141.38**	**416.62**

12 Trade receivables *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Trade receivables considered good - secured		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	1,300.61	1,531.31
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	1,300.61	**1,531.31**
Less: Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	371.12	342.76
Total	**929.50**	**1,188.55**

The trade receivables ageing schedule for the years ended as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows :

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	<6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	882.16	252.38	64.09	0.11	101.87	1,300.61
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered doubtful						-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Total - Current Year	882.16	252.38	64.09	0.11	101.87	1,300.61
Total - Previous Year	**1,230.07**	**70.01**	**133.67**	**0.02**	**97.55**	**1,531.31**

13 Cash and cash equivalents *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.74	289.61
Balances with Bank		
- In Current account	56.02	192.04
- In Deposits account (due to mature within 3 months of the acquisition date)	-	-
	56.76	**481.65**
(b) Bank Balance other than above		
In deposit accounts (due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date)	-	-
	-	-
Total	**56.76**	**481.65**

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14 Equity Share capital

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	###############	###############
Authorised		
25,00,000 (Previous Year : 25,00,000) Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each	250.00	250.00
	250.00	**250.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
23,02,419 (Previous Year : 23,02,419) Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each	230.24	230.24
	230.24	**230.24**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period(s)

Particulars	Tuesday, March 31, 2026		Monday, March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	2,302,419	230.24	1,802,292	180.23
Add: Issue of Share made during the year	-	-	500,127	50.01
At the end of the year	**2,302,419**	**230.24**	**2,302,419**	**230.24**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity and preference shares

The Company has equity shares having a nominal value of Rs 10 each. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. 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 amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

(c) Shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company:

Name of the share holder	Tuesday, March 31, 2026		Monday, March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Equity Shares with Voting Rights				
International Hospitals Limited	2,302,413	99.9997%		
Dr. Jothi Neeraja Satyananda	-	-	588,143	25.54%
Dr. Upendra Kumar Kandluri	-	-	456,828	19.84%
Hopkins Healthcare Pvt Ltd	-	-	1,257,448	54.62%

(d) Details of shareholding of promoters are as under at the end of the reporting period

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the period as at 31st March 2026

Promoters Name	No. of shares at the Beginning of the period	Changes during the period	No. of shares at the End of the Period	% of Total Shares	Percentage(%) Change during the period
Dr. Jothi Neeraja Satyananda	588,143	588,143	-		100
Dr. Upendra Kumar Kandluri	456,828	456,828	-		100
Hopkins Healthcare Pvt Ltd	1,257,448	1,257,448	-		100
Total	**2,302,419**	**2,302,419**	-	**0%**	

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the period March 2025

Promoters Name	No. of shares at the Beginning of the period	Changes during the period	No. of shares at the End of the period	% of Total Shares	Percentage(%) Change during the period
Dr. Jothi Neeraja Satyananda	588,143	-	588,143	25.54%	21.72
Dr. Upendra Kumar Kandluri	448,495	8,333	456,828	19.84%	20.27
Dr. Satish Ramaiah	8,333	-8,333	-	0.00%	-
Hopkins Healthcare Pvt Ltd	757,321	500,127	1,257,448	54.61%	-29.97
Total	**1,802,292**	**500,127**	**2,302,419**	**100%**	

Note: During the Financial Year, the Existing Promoters transferred the entire shareholding and ceased to hold any share in the company as at 31st March 2026. Accordingly, Promoter shareholding as at the Reporting date is NIL.

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15 **Other Equity** *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(i) Reserves and Surplus		
(a) Securities Premium		
At the commencement of the year	7,248.84	7,253.13
Movement during the year	-	(4.29)
At the end of the year	**7,248.84**	**7,248.84**
(b) Retained Earnings		
At the commencement of the year	(7,321.05)	(2,529.71)
Movement during the year	(688.40)	(893.82)
Inter-branch losses	-	(3,897.51)
At the end of the year	**(8,009.45)**	**(7,321.05)**
(ii) Other Comprehensive Income		
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		
At the commencement of the year	(9.97)	(7.23)
Movement during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	**(9.97)**	**(7.23)**

16 **Borrowings** *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
(i) Secured		
Term Loan (From Banks)(Refer Note 1)	648.73	702.05
Capex Loan (From Banks)(Refer Note 2)	222.02	-
(ii) Unsecured		
Hopkins Healthcare Private Limited	53.05	1,461.73
Total Non-Current Borrowings	**923.80**	**2,163.78**
(b) Current		
(i) Secured		
Working capital Loan (Refer Note 3)	3,160.77	2,133.18
Current maturities of long-term borrowings with banks	-	262.38
Term Loan	162.18	-
Capex Loan	55.51	-
Total Current Borrowings	**3,378.46**	**2,395.56**

1. Term Loan From Banks:
Details of repayment terms, interest and maturity

1 Term loan from HDFC Bank was taken over by HSBC Bank as on 30th January 2026 :INR 466.29 lakhs. It is repayable in 20 Quarterly Installments from 30th January 2026 to 21st January 2031 (maturity date) . Interest is charged at 7.32% p.a.

2 Term loan from Kotak Bank was taken over by HSBC Bank as on 30th January 2026 :INR 299.72 lakhs. It is repayable in 20 Quarterly Installments from 30th January 2026 to 21st January 2031 (maturity date) . Interest is charged at 7.27% p.a.

3 Term loan from Ugro Capital Bank was taken over by HSBC Bank as on 28th January 2026 :INR 31.14 lakhs. It is repayable in 20 Quarterly Installments from 30th January 2026 to 21st January 2031 (maturity date) . Interest is charged at 7.32% p.a.

4 Term loan from Ugro Capital Bank was taken over by HSBC Bank as on 28th January 2026 :INR 13.74 lakhs. It is repayable in 20 Quarterly Installments from 30th January 2026 to 21st January 2031 (maturity date) . Interest is charged at 7.32% p.a.

2. Capex Loan From Banks:
Details of repayment terms, interest and maturity

1 Capex loan from Kotak Bank was taken over by HSBC Bank as on 30th January 2026 :INR 277.52 lakhs. It is repayable in 20 Quarterly Installments from 30th January 2026 to 21st January 2031 (maturity date) . Interest is charged at 7.32% p.a.

3. Working Captal

1 Overdraft from HSBC : INR 4900 Lakhs to finance the Working Capital Requirement.
3M T Bill + Fixed Spread of 2.20% or at mutually agreed rates.

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17 Lease Liability

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
Opening Lease liability	6,780.10	7,328.92
Additions/(Reversal) during the period	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	486.31	732.89
Less:Lease payment	7,266.40	968.99
Closing Lease liability	0.00	7,092.83
Less: Current lease liability	-	312.73
	0.00	**6,780.10**
(a) Current		
Lease Liability	-	312.73
	-	**312.73**

18 Other Financial Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
Deposit	20.17	-
	20.17	**-**
(a) Current		
Doctors or Consultatnts Payables	124.29	255.17
Business Promotion Payable	3.60	3.07
Advance from Customers	125.02	130.36
Upendra Loan Payable	115.06	-
	367.96	**388.60**

19 Provisions

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(a) Non-Current		
Provision for Gratuity	79.14	57.04
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
	79.14	**57.04**
(b) Current		
Provision for Leave Encashment	4.77	18.01
Provision for Gratuity	7.05	3.00
	11.82	**21.01**
	90.96	**78.05**

20 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

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21 Trade Payables

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
a)Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	301.31	-
b)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	737.15	862.63
Total	**1,038.47**	**862.63**

The trade payables ageing schedule for the years ended as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows :

Particulars	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) Undisputed-MSME	298.02	3.3	-	-	**301.31**
b) Undisputed -Others	729.20	7.57	-	0.38	737.2
c) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed -others	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Year	**1027.23**	**10.86**	**0.00**	**0.38**	**1,038.47**
Total Previous Year	**749.98**	**79.56**	**12.79**	**20.3**	**862.63**

22 Other Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(b) Current		
Provision for Expenses	224.87	187.94
Salary Payable	3.26	30.39
Statutory Dues		
TDS Payable	124.16	78.68
PF Payable	8.99	14.73
PT Payable	0.22	0.33
ESI Payable	0.65	1.09
GST Payable	2.40	6.15
Audit Fees Payable	-	9.00
Other Payables	33.85	111.77
Total	**398.41**	**440.07**

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23 Revenue from Operations *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Income from Services		
In-patients	6,586.18	6,672.40
Out-patients	1,131.06	1,517.63
Sale of medical consumables and drugs	577.50	2,641.87
Less: Discounts	(441.05)	(631.30)
Total	**7,853.69**	**10,200.59**

24 Other Income *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Interest from Bank Deposits	13.17	10.91
Interest on Income Tax Refund	18.66	13.63
Interest Income on security Deposit	17.40	23.70
Rental Income	9.80	9.49
Miscellaneous Income	109.55	47.47
Branch Balance Written back	71.55	-
Derecognition of lease liability	875.13	-
LTCG on Sale of assets	580.62	-
Total	**1,695.89**	**105.21**

25 Cost of materials consumed *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Purchase of medicines	433.09	529.59
Outsourced Clinical Service Cost	353.53	343.20
Consumables	1,199.41	1,455.92
Doctors Professional Fees	2,405.46	2,974.94
Total	**4,391.48**	**5,303.65**

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

26 Changes in inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments-

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	409.47	382.55
Inventory at the end of the year	200.90	416.62
Net (increase)/(decrease) in inventories	**208.58**	**(34.07)**

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

27 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,307.16	1,490.31
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	105.20	102.26
Staff welfare expenses	26.63	47.12
Total	**1,438.99**	**1,639.69**

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

28 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense on financial liabilities		
- term loans from banks	146.88	78.82
- bank overdraft	159.69	186.46
Interest on Other Loans	29.27	60.83
Bank charges	57.82	64.44
Interest expense on lease liabilities	486.31	732.89
Interest on Inter Company Loan	107.70	
Foreclosure Charges	87.51	
Total	**1,075.18**	**1,123.44**

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29 Depreciation and amortization expenses *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	276.49	285.70
Depreciation of right of use assets	450.17	668.66
Amortisation on Intangible Asset	6.38	8.97
Total	**733.04**	**963.33**

30 Other Expenses *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Auditors' Fees(i)	38.54	10.00
Provision for Bad Debts	256.29	11.93
Electricity and Water Charges	137.27	211.49
General and Administration Expenses	21.96	44.06
House Keeping and Lundry Charges	143.74	194.54
Lease Rentals	228.07	60.26
Other Rental Expense	144.88	181.78
Legal and Professional Fees	809.49	23.88
Lease Rent Expense on Security Deposit	24.83	37.01
Repairs and Maintenance Charges	217.16	202.37
Rates and Taxes	49.83	26.23
Sales and Marketing Expenses	321.71	576.48
Security Charges	78.79	86.47
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	20.86	18.97
Other Expenses	114.28	-
Interest and Late fees	4.85	-
Total	**2,612.56**	**1,685.48**

(i) Payment to Auditors *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
As an auditor		
(i) Audit Fees	17.00	10.00
(i) Other attest Services	21.54	-
Total	**38.54**	**10.00**

31 Current Tax *(Amount in ₹ lakhs)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Income Tax		0
Total	-	-

HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U85100KA2011PTC059175
No.2 Tumkur Road, Opp. Taj Vivanta, Goraguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur Bengaluru-560022
Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31st March 2026

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity				Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and Surplus			Items of OCI	
		Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	General Reserves	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as of April 1, 2025	230.24	7,248.84	(7,321.05)	-		158.04
Changes in equity for the period ended 31st March 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Premium on Convesrion of Optional Convertible Redemable Prefrerence shares into Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	(688.40)	-		(688.40)
Interbranch Losses			-			-
Balance as of 31st March 2026	**230.24**	**7,248.84**	**(8,009.45)**	**-**	**-**	**(530.36)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 007085S
SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Digitally signed by SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Date: 2026.06.12 16:53:13 +05'30'
Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No. : 203338
UDIN : 26203339IATMVG7112

HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12/06/2026 .

For and on behalf of the Board TMI Healthcare Private Limited

BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Digitally signed by BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Date: 2026.06.12 15:35:18 +05'30'
Dr. Bishnu Prasad Panigrahi
Director
DIN - 03551067

ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Digitally signed by ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Date: 2026.06.12 15:35:31 +05'30'
Dr. Ananth Rao Nanjunda
Director
DIN - 11395535

TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U85100KA2011PTC059175
No.2 Tumkur Road, Opp. Taj Vivanta, Goraguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur Bengaluru-560022

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

32 Financial instruments - fair value and risk management
Accounting classification and fair values

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Fair value hierarchy
The section explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
a) recognized and measured at fair value
b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.
To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard.

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value 31 March 2026	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	929.50	-	-	929.50
Other current financial assets	29.12	-	-	29.12
Other non-current Financial assets	216.66	-	-	216.66
Loans and Advances	504.17	-	-	504.17
Total financial assets	**1,679.45**	-	-	**1,679.45**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	923.80	-	-	923.80
Other financial liabilities	367.96	-	-	367.96
Current borrowings	3,378.46	-	-	3,378.46
Trade payables	1,038.47	-	-	1,038.47
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**5,708.69**	-	-	**5,708.69**

Particulars	Carrying value 31 March 2025			Fair Value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	1,188.55	-	-	1,188.55
Other current financial assets	118.90	-	-	118.90
Other non-current financial assets	503.88	-	-	503.88
Loans and Advances	6.31	-	-	6.31
Total financial assets	**1,817.64**	-	-	**1,817.64**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	2,163.78	-	-	2,163.78
Other financial liabilities	388.60	-	-	388.60
Current borrowings	2,395.56	-	-	2,395.56
Trade payables	862.63	-	-	862.63
Lease Liability	6,780.10	-	-	6,780.10
Total financial liabilities	**12,590.67**	-	-	**12,590.67**

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes investment in equity, preference shares, mutual funds and debentures that have quoted price. The non-convertible debentures is classified under Level 1 being quoted debentures.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investment in unquoted preference shares included in level 3.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

Fair valuation method

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

A **Financial Assets:**

Fair value of these assets are measured at balance sheet date value, as most of them are settled within a short period and so their fair value are assumed to be almost equal to the balance sheet date value.

B **Financial Liabilities:**

1 **Loans and borrowings:** It includes cash credit and overdraft facilities, working capital loan and bill discounting facilities. These short-term borrowings are classified and subsequently measured in the financial statements at amortized cost. Considering that the interest rate on the loan is reset on a monthly/quarterly basis, the carrying amount of the loan would be a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

2 **Trade payables and other liabilities:** Fair values of trade and other liabilities are measured at balance sheet value, as most of them are settled within a short period and so their fair values are assumed to be almost equal to the balance sheet values.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

33 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade and other receivables

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of one to three months for customers The Company does not have trade receivables for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
Management monitors rolling forecast of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between cash outflow and inflow. Usually, the excess of funds is invested in fixed deposits and mutual funds. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. The limits vary to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the Company operates.

i) Financing arrangement

The Company maintains the following line of credit:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flows and includes contractual interest payments and excludes netting arrangements:

As at 31 March 2026 *(Amount in Lakhs)*

Particulars		Contractual cash flow			
	Carrying Amount	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	> 5 years
Borrowings	4,302.26	4,302.26			
Trade payables	1,038.47	1,027.23	10.86	0.38	-
Other financial liabilities	388.14	388.14			-

As at 31 March 2025 *(Amount in Lakhs)*

Particulars		Contractual cash flow			
	Carrying Amount	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	> 5 years
Borrowings	4,559.34	3,881.63	255.86	408.95	-
Trade payables	862.63	862.63	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7,168.69	7,168.69	-	-	-

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk as the revenue and expenses are denominated only in INR.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's borrowing comprises of cash credit facilities & working capital loan which carries fixed rate of interest, which do not expose it to interest rate risk.

34 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as aggregate of non-current borrowing and current borrowing, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity other than amounts accumulated in the effective portion of cash flow hedges and cost of hedging.

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

(In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total External liabilities	4,302.26	4,559.34
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	56.76	481.65
Adjusted net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalent)	**4,245.49**	**4,077.69**
Total equity	230.24	230.24
Net debt (Total external liabilities) to equity ratio)	**18.44**	**17.71**

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TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U85100KA2011PTC059175
No.2 Tumkur Road, Opp. Taj Vivanta, Goraguntepalya, Yeshwanthpur Bengaluru-560022

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

35 Ratio Ananlysis

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	% Variance
(i)	**Current Ratio (a/b)**	**0.3821**	**0.5880**	-35%
	Current Asset (a)	1,985.10	2,599.43	
	Current Liabilities(b)	5,195.11	4,420.61	
(ii)	**Debt-Equity Ratio (a/b)**	**-7.96**	**28.85**	-128%
	Total Debts (a)	4,302	4,559	
	Shareholder's Equity (b)	-540.33	158.04	
(iii)	**Debt Service Coverage Ratio (a/b)**	**4.831**	**0.724**	568%
	Earnings available for Debt services (a)	380.48	1,605.85	
	Interest + Installments (b)	78.76	2,218.98	
(iv)	**Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)**	**3.60**	**(1.48)**	-344%
	Net (Loss) after Taxes (a)	(688.40)	(893.82)	
	Average Shareholder's Equity (b)	(191.15)	604.95	
(v)	**Inventory turnover ratio (a/b)**	**25.734**	**25.528**	1%
	Sales (a)	7,853.69	10,200.59	
	Average Inventory (b)	305.19	399.59	
(vi)	**Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (a/b)**	**7.42**	**9.62**	-23%
	Net Credit Sales (a)	7,853.69	10,200.59	
	Average Account Receivable (b)	1059.02	1,060.82	
(vii)	**Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)**	**4.005**	**3.461**	16%
	Annual Cost of Material sold & Other expense (a)	3,806.93	4,100.12	
	Average Trade Payable (b)	950.55	1,184.81	
(viii)	**Net Capital turnover Ratio (a/b)**	**(2.45)**	**(5.66)**	-57%
	Net Sales (a)	7,853.69	10,200.59	
	Working Capital (b)	(3,210.01)	(1,803.17)	
(ix)	**Net Profit Ratio (a/b)**	**(0.09)**	**(0.09)**	0%
	Loss for the year (a)	-688.40	(893.82)	
	Net Sales (b)	7,853.69	10,201	
(x)	**Return on Capital Employed (a/b)**	**-3.1711**	**0.0702**	-4620%
	Operating Profit (a)	-1,530.96	642.52	
	Capital Employed (b)	482.78	9,159	

Notes:

(i) The decrease in current ratio is mainly due to increase in the Working Capital limit by 1028 Lakhs as compared to Previous FY and decrease in Cash and Cash equivalents by 425 Lakhs

(ii) Due to negative shareholders' funds in current year (net worth became negative at Rs.(891.92) lakhs because of accumulated losses).

(iii) This is due to decline in operating performance and increased losses ,the Debt Service Ratio has declined by 67%.

(iv) This is due to Current year loss of ₹1,059.93 lakhs further reduced shareholders' equity.

(vi) Revenue from operations declined by 2,346.9 Lakhs, Lower turnover resulted in lower receivable turnover.

(viii) Due to reduction in revenue by 2,346.9 Lakhs and Working Capital reduced by 1395.23 Lakhs

(ix) The Current Year losses increased by 158.88 Lakhs and Revenue declined by 2346.9 Lakhs.

(x) Due to decrease in revenue by 2346.9 Lakhs and Provision for bad debts has increased by 244 Lakhs the Operating profit stands negative in the current year. The Total assets has also decreased by 8266 Lakhs

HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

36 Earnings per share

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs per share)	10	10
Net profit after tax for the purpose of earnings per share	(698.37)	(893.82)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share		
Equity share	23.02	23.02
Average number of shares	**23.02**	**23.02**
Basic earnings per share (in Rs)	(30.33)	(38.82)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share		
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs)	(30.33)	(38.82)

37 Segment reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various per formance indicators by service offerings. Accordingly, the Company is engaged in the business of providing facility management services and is considered by CODM as the only reportable business segment taking into account the nature of the business, the organization structure, internal reporting structure and risk and rewards. All the assets of the Company are located in India. The Company caters to the needs of only the Indian market. Accordingly, there are no reportable secondary geographical segments.

38 Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not:

(i) Holding Company	International Hospitals Private Limited
(ii) Ultimate Holding Company	International Hospitals Private Limited
(iii) Subsidiaries	- NIL
(iv) Associates	- NIL

(b) Names of other related parties as per Ind AS 24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(i) Common Control	International Hospitals Private Limited

(c) Related party transactions during the year

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
International Hospitals Private Limited	Rent	160.74	
	Rental Deposit	100.00	
Dr. Abhishek Kandluri	Salary		-
	Consulation Fees		0.25
Mrs. Maheshwari Satyananda	Salary		-
	Unsedured Loan		99.44
Hopkins Healthcare Pvt Ltd	Lease Rent		61.50
	Security Deposit		400.00
Jupiter Ventures LLP	Lease Rent		409.80
	Security Deposit		-
Key management peronnel & Director			
Dr. Jothi Neeraja Satyananda	Professional Fees		96.00
Dr. Upendra Kumar Kandluri	Professional Fees		-

(d) Outstanding as on 31-March-2026

International Hospitals Private Limited	Rent Payable	160.74	
	Rental Deposit	100.00	
Hopkins Healthcare Pvt Ltd	Security Deposit		400.00
	Other Payables		1,362.29
Mrs. Maheshwari Satyananda	Unsecured Loan		99.44
Abhshek Hariharan Kandluri	Rent Payable		3.75
Upendra Kumar Kandluri	Unsecured Loan		-
Jupiter Venture LLP	Other Payables		-
	Security Deposit		-

HIREMATH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

39 Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises **(Amount in lakhs)**

Particulars	31 March 2026
1. The Principal amount remaining unpaid as at year end	301.31
2. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid on year end	-
3. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-
4. The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without addding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-
5. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid on your end in respect of principal amount settled during the year.	-
6. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeding years, untill such date when the interest due as above are actully paid to small enterprises, for purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development	-

The management confirms, that company if has not dealing with any MSME. As per the confirmation, the above clause is not applicable

40 Contingent liabilities

The details of Contingent Liability as at 31st March 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Bank Guarantee	33.8 Lakhs	-

41 CSR :

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company is required to spend at least 2% of its average net profit over the last three financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) if it meets any of the following criteria:
- Net worth of 500 crore or more, or
- Turnover of 1,000 crore or more, or
- Net profit of 5 crore or more.

During the financial year 2026 or in previous financial year 2025, the Company did not meet any of the prescribed thresholds for CSR applicability in the current or previous financial years. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, are not applicable, and no CSR expenditure has been incurred during the year.

42 Leases

(a) The Company has recognised ₹ 100 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 312.73 lakhs) for low-value assets accounted as per paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116 in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) As a Lessee

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for Commercial premises.. These leasing arrangements are non-cancellable / cancellable and are renewable on a periodic basis by mutual consent on mutually accepted terms.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Right-of-Use Assets		
Cost		
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6,156.13	6,824.79
Add: Additions		-
Less: Disposals	6156.13	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	0.00	6,824.79
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at March 31, 2025		
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	450.17	668.66
Less: Disposals	450.17	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	0.00	668.66
Carrying amount	-0.00	6,156.13
Lease Liabilities		
Balance as at March 31, 2025	7,092.83	7,328.92
Less: Disposals	7092.83	-
Add: Additions		-
Add: Interest Expense on lease Liabilities	486.3055	732.89
Less: Total cash outflow for leases	7579.13	968.99
Balance as at March 31, 2026	0.00	7,092.83

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43 Defined Benfit Plan - Gratuity (non funded)

The Company operates defined gratuity plan for its employees. Under the 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.

a) Components of defined benefit cost (in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Current service cost	6.56	13.97
Past service cost - Plan amendment		
Total service cost	**6.56**	**13.97**
Interest expense on DBO	1.51	3.34
Total interest	**1.51**	**3.34**
Amount recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	**8.07**	**17.31**
Remeasurement effects recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in financial assumptions		2.87
Actuarial (gain)/loss on account of experience adjustments	(9.97)	4
Total actuarial (gain)/ loss included in OCI	**(9.97)**	**7.23**
Cost recognised in P&L	**8.07**	**17.31**
Remeasurement effects recognised in other comprehensive income	**(9.97)**	**7.23**
Total defined benefit cost	**(1.90)**	**24.54**

b) Movement in the liability recognised in the Balance Sheet is as under: (in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	-	46.39
Service cost	6.56	13.97
Interest cost	1.51	3.34
Benefits paid	(2.93)	(10.89)
Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	(9.97)	-
Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	91.02	
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**86.19**	**52.81**

c) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity are shown below:

Particulars	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Discount rate	6.75%	6.75%
Future salary increases	8.00%	4.00%

e) The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan - gratuity in future years:

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
1 year	7.28	3
2 to 5 years	55.55	18
More than 6 years	117.56	134
Total expected payouts for next 10 years	**180.39**	**154.91**

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TMI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
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44 Previous Year Figures

The figures of the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to confirm with the current year's classification.

45 Additional regulatory information as per Companies Act, 2013

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

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

(iii) The company did not have material foreseeable loss on long term contracts including derivatives contracts;

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

(v) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company. Or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party. Or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause
(d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(vi) No divided declared or paid during the year by the Company. Hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(v) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

As per our report of even date attached

Hiremath & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 007085S

SOMASHEKHAR AYYA HIREMATH Digitally signed by SOMASHEKHARAYYA HIREMATH Date: 2026.06.12 16:53:43 +05'30'

HIREMATH & CO. Chartered Accountants BANGALORE

Hiremath Somashekharayya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 203338
UDIN: 26203338IATMVG7112

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12/06/2026.

For and on behalf of the Board TMI Healthcare Private Limited

BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Digitally signed by BISHNU PRASAD PANIGRAHI Date: 2026.06.12 15:35:59 +05'30'

Dr. Bishnu Prasad Panigrahi
Director
DIN - 03551067

ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Digitally signed by ANANTH NANJUNDA RAO Date: 2026.06.12 15:36:14 +05'30'

Dr. Ananth Rao Nanjunda
Director
DIN - 11395535