

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

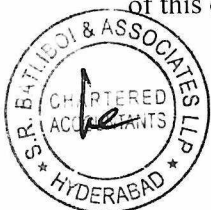
We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those Charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
 - (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 these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure 2” to this report;
- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026;
- (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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 2.24(b) to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



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- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 2.38 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention 9to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Navneet Rai Kabra**

Partner

Membership Number: 102328

UDIN: 26102328EFIBQI9588

Place of Signature: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

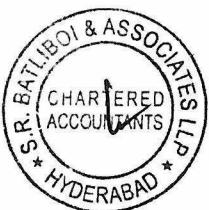
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Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited ('the Company')

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

- (i)
 - a)
 - A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
 - b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) There is no immovable property, (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held in the name of the Company and accordingly, the requirements to report on clause 3(i)(c) is not applicable to company.
 - d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
 - a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory.
 - b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. Five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (iii) a) During the year the Company has provided loans to companies as follows:

Particulars	Loans (Rs in Mn)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Associate	664
-Fellow Subsidiaries	319
-Others	85
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Associate	688
-Fellow Subsidiaries	124
-Other	55

- b) During the year the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- e) There were no loans granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
- f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) Loans, and investments in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the medical and healthcare services, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.



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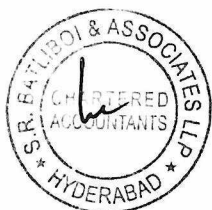
- (vii)
 - a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)
 - a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
 - d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - e) On an overall examination of the 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 associate company.
 - f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate company. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)
 - a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (xi)
 - a) No material fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor, secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii)
 - a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - c) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards
- (xiv)
 - a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
 - a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 2.37 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 2.35 to the financial statements.
- b) All amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 2.35 to the financial statements.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Navneet Rai Kabra**

Partner

Membership Number: 102328

UDIN: 26102328EFIBQI9588

Place of Signature: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026



ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KIMS HOSPITAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

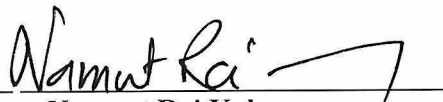
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Navneet Rai Kabra**

Partner

Membership Number: 102328

UDIN: 26102328EFIBQI9588

Place of Signature: Hyderabad

Date: May 13, 2026



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1 (a)	856	658
Capital work-in-progress	2.1 (b)	2,825	720
Intangible assets	2.1 (c)	10	8
Right-of-use assets	2.25	3,107	689
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	2.2(a)	852	768
(ii) Loan	2.3(a)	215	191
(ii) Other financial assets	2.4(a)	32	29
Deferred tax assets	2.33	39	41
Non-current tax assets (net)	2.9	9	8
Other non-current assets	2.5(a)	309	167
Total non-current assets		8,254	3,279
Current assets			
Inventories	2.6	57	52
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	2.2(b)	150	205
(ii) Loan	2.3(b)	688	463
(iii) Trade receivables	2.7	229	142
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	2.8(a)	5	32
(v) Bank balances other than (iv) above	2.8(b)	-	16
(vi) Other financial assets	2.4(b)	46	37
Other current assets	2.5(b)	65	52
Total current assets		1,240	999
Total assets		9,494	4,278
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	2.10(a)	245	245
Other equity	2.10(b)	3,299	2,506
Total equity		3,544	2,751
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.11 (a)	1,708	200
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.25	3,200	925
(iii) Other financial liabilities	2.12 (a)	-	2
Provisions	2.13	24	12
Other non-current liabilities	2.16 (a)	48	45
Total non-current liabilities		4,980	1,184
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.11 (b)	114	4
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.25	309	66
(iii) Trade payables	2.14		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		15	10
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		254	186
(iv) Other financial liabilities	2.12 (b)	197	24
Provisions	2.15	20	18
Other current liabilities	2.16 (b)	61	35
Total current liabilities		970	343
Total equity and liabilities		9,494	4,278
Material accounting policies	1.3		

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

As per our report of even date attached
for S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

Navneet Rai

per Navneet Rai Kabra
Partner
Membership no.: 102328



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

Dr. B. Abhinav

Dr. B. Abhinav
Director
DIN: 01681273

Vikas Kumar Mehta

Vikas Kumar Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership no. ACS69254

Dr. V Sudheer

Dr. V Sudheer
Director
DIN: 09388621

P. Venu

P. Venu
Chief financial officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited
CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	2.17	3,946	3,471
Other income	2.18	91	73
Total income		4,037	3,544
Expenses			
Purchase of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments		685	631
Increase in inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments	2.19	(5)	(10)
Employee benefits expense	2.20	511	404
Finance costs	2.22	57	41
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.21	204	214
Other expenses	2.23	1,508	1,334
Total expenses		2,960	2,614
Profit before tax and exceptional items		1,077	930
Exceptional Items			
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes	2.27	(4)	-
Profit before tax		1,073	930
Tax expense			
- Current tax	2.33	272	252
- Deferred tax credit	2.33	3	(14)
- Adjustments of tax relating to earlier year	2.33	4	1
Total tax expense		279	239
Profit for the year (A)		794	691
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss			
- Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	2.27	(2)	(4)
- Income tax effect		1	1
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax (B)		(1)	(3)
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		793	688
Earning per share (face value of share Rs. 10 each)	2.28		
- Basic (Rs.)		32.35	28.14
-Diluted (Rs.)		32.35	28.14

Material accounting policies

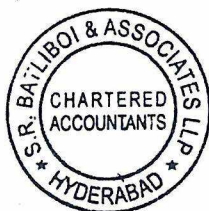
1.3

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

Navneet Rai
per Navneet Rai Kabra
Partner
Membership no.: 102328


 Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026

 for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

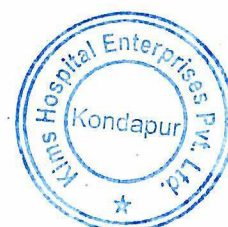
Dr. B. Abhinay
Dr. B. Abhinay
Director
DIN:01681273

Vikas Kumar Mehta
Vikas Kumar Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership no.: ACS69254

 Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026

Dr. V Sudheer
Dr. V Sudheer
Director
DIN: 09388621

P. Venu
P. Venu
Chief financial officer



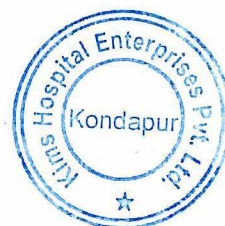
KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	1,073	930
Adjustments for operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	204	214
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1	0
(Reversal)/provision for expected credit loss for trade receivable (net of bad debts)	(6)	3
Rental income	(2)	(2)
Interest income	(79)	(52)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1)
Fair value gain on mutual funds	(5)	(14)
Finance cost	57	41
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	1,243	1,119
Adjustments for:		
Increase in trade receivables	(81)	(10)
Increase in inventories	(5)	(10)
Increase in other assets	(17)	(22)
Increase in liabilities and provisions	113	42
Cash generated from operations	1,253	1,119
Income-taxes paid, net of refund	(277)	(253)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	976	866
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, including capital work-in-progress and capital advances	(2,128)	(624)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0
Investment in associate	(84)	(27)
Investment in Mutual fund	(1,090)	(895)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	1,150	917
Loans given to associate and fellow subsidiaries	(983)	(760)
Loans given to Others	(85)	-
Repayment of loans given to associate and fellow subsidiaries	810	381
Repayment of loans given to others	30	-
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	-	(15)
Redemption of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	15	0
Lease income	2	2
Interest income	58	39
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(2,305)	(982)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(4)	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,572	204
Repayment of short-term borrowings (net)	41	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(89)	(1)
Payment of interest portion of lease liability	(170)	(86)
Interest paid	(48)	(3)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	1,302	114
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(27)	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	32	34
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	32



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Note:

a) The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flows.

b) Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:

Cash on hand

Balances with banks

- On current accounts

Total

c) Refer note 2.8 (c) for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
1	2
4	30
5	32

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

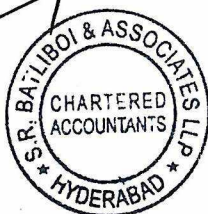
As per our report of even date attached

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration no.: 101049W/ E300004

Navneet Rai
per Navneet Rai Kabra
Partner
Membership no.: 102328



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

Dr. B. Abhinay
Director

DIN: 01681273

Dr. V Sudheer
Director

DIN: 09388621

Vikas Kumar Mehta
Company Secretary

Membership no. ACS69254

P. Venu
Chief financial officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of shares	Amount
At 1 April 2024	24,544,657	245
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2025	24,544,657	245
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2026	24,544,657	245

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Other equity			Total of Other equity
	Reserve and surplus		Capital contribution	
	Securities premium	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	111	1,696	11	1,818
Profit for the year	-	691	-	691
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(3)	-	(3)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	111	2,384	11	2,506
Profit for the year	-	794	-	794
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1)	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	111	3,177	11	3,299

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

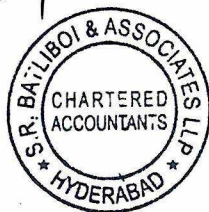
As per our report of even date attached

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Chartered Accountants

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Navneet Rai
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KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

1.1 Company Overview

KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited ('the Company') is private company domiciled in India and is incorporated on 15 February 2013 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the company is located at Building No.1-112/86, Survey No. 55/EE, Kondapur Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad, Telangana, India – 500084.

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

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 13 May 2026.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of Compliances:

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026, have been prepared in accordance with requirements of Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act.

All amounts are in Indian Rupees millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated. "0" represents less Rs. 1 million.

b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value - refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit plan - plan assets measured at fair value

c) Functional and presentation currency:

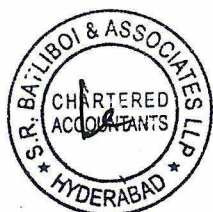
These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented, except information related to share and per share data, in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest million.

d) New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current.

e) Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of Company's financial statements is 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 revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, 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.

Estimates and assumptions

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. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and Unbilled Revenues

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and Unbilled Revenues. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by product type, customer type and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

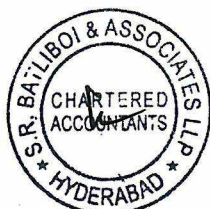
At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the ECLs for trade receivables and Unbilled Revenues are provided in Note 2.7 & Note 2.32.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer Note 2.33 – Recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Refer Note 2.27 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations, key actuarial assumptions.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 2.32 for further disclosures.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

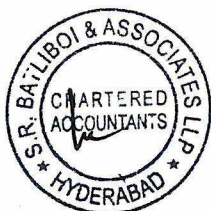
The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the Leases are provided in Note 2.25.



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted cash flow model ("DCF model"). The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Impairment of investments in Associate

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. Impairment exists when the carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, and the recoverable value is measured based on value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted cash flow model ("DCF model"). The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next eight years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

1.3 Material accounting policies

A. Current and non-current classification

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

Assets

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

- i. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii. it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

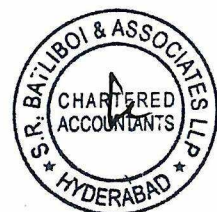
Liabilities

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

- i. it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv. the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

Operating cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Fair value measurement:

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

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

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 is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

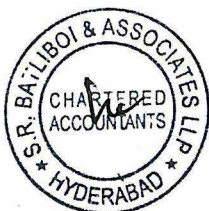
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Chief Executive officer determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for other non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

Periodically, the Management present the valuation results to the Board of Directors/ Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 2.32 – financial instruments.

C. Revenue from contract with customer

The Company's revenue from medical and healthcare services comprises of income from hospital services and sale of pharmacy items. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

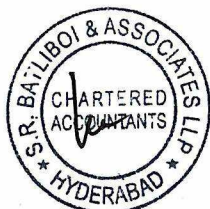
Income from hospital services comprises of fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital services. The performance obligations for this stream of revenue include accommodation, surgery, medical/clinical professional services, food and beverages, investigation and supply of pharmaceutical and related products.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the fixed consideration adjusted for components of variable consideration which constitutes discounts, estimated disallowances and any other rights and obligations as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers and deposited back to the respective statutory authorities. With respect to the inpatients hospital services who are undergoing treatment/ observation on the balance sheet date, revenue is recognised over the period to the extent of services rendered.

Revenue from sale of pharmacy and food and beverages (other than hospital services), where the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, is recognised when the control of goods is transferred to the customer.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract.

The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue.



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793

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

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

Contract balances

Unbilled Revenues 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.

Unbilled Revenues are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (M) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent.

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (M) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

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

Other Income

Interest on deposits, loans and debt instruments are measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or 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 amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

D. Income tax

The Income-tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit and loss except to the extent that is relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

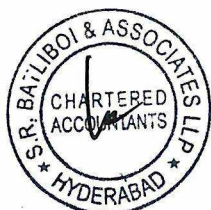
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:



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- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised 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, except:

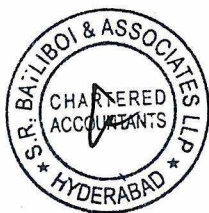
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is 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. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.



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Goods and Service taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and service taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

E. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost net of accumulated impairment, if any. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. 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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date are recognised as capital advance and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

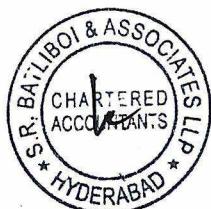
The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as of April 01, 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS) measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method, based on the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment which are in compliance with the Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013:



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Category of Assets	Useful life (In years)
Medical and surgical equipment	13
Plant and equipment	15
Office equipment	5
Electrical equipment	10
Computers	3
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8

Based on the planned usage of certain specific assets and technical assessment, the management has estimated the useful lives of Property, plant and equipment which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 for the following:

- Individual asset not exceeding Rs. 5,000 have been fully depreciated in the year of purchase.
- Leasehold land is in the nature of perpetual lease without any limited useful life is not amortised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. In particular, the Company considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values.

F. Intangible assets

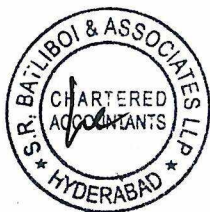
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss. when the asset is derecognised.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its other intangibles recognised as of April 01, 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS) measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.



KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited**CIN:U85191TG2013PTC085793****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data or unless otherwise stated)****Amortisation**

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as follows:

Category of Assets	Useful life (In years)
Software	6

G. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

H. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

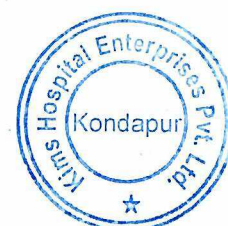
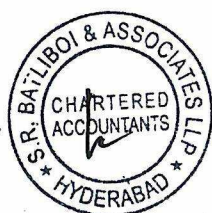
i) Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies of Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.



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The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption for those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option.

The Company also applies the low-value asset recognition exemption on a lease-by-lease basis, if the lease qualifies as leases of low-value assets, with a value of up to Rs. 1 mn on date of recognition. In making this assessment, the company also factors below key aspects:

- The assessment is conducted on an absolute basis and is independent of the size, nature, or circumstances of the lessee.
- The assessment is based on the value of the asset when new, regardless of the asset's age at the time of the lease.
- The lessee can benefit from the use of the underlying asset either independently or in combination with other readily available resources, and the asset is not highly dependent on or interrelated with other assets.
- If the asset is subleased or expected to be subleased, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset.

Based on the above criteria, the company has classified multiple leases such as IT equipment, office equipments, accommodations for hospital and nursing staff etc. as leases of low value assets.

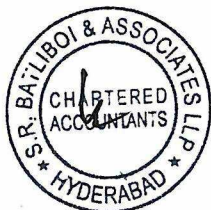
Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental 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. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

I. Inventories

The inventories comprising of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the monthly moving weighted average method. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and also includes expenditure incurred towards Goods and Services Tax (GST) wherever credit is not available. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis.



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Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life and price changes. The Company considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

J. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

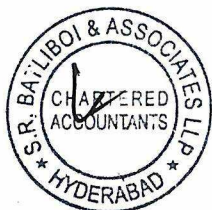
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An assessment is made for all assets at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

K. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.



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

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

L. Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

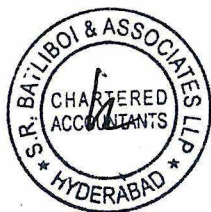
Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned and returned for services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of Company's obligation under the plan is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The gratuity scheme is administered by third party. Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the net defined obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes to the defined benefit liability (asset) as a result of contribution and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses in the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.



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When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss account on the earlier of amendment or curtailment.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the relative service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of the past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Compensated Absences

As per the leave encashment policy of the Company, the employees have to utilise their eligible leave during the financial year and lapses at the end of the financial year. Accrual towards compensated absences at the end of the financial year are based on last salary drawn and outstanding leave absence at the end of the financial year.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

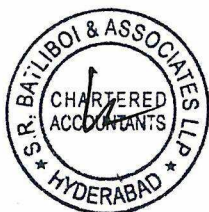
M. Financial instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or



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loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

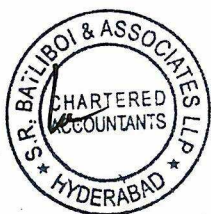
This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables included under other non-current financial assets. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 2.7 & 2.32.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Derecognition

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



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If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

For trade receivables and Unbilled Revenues, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

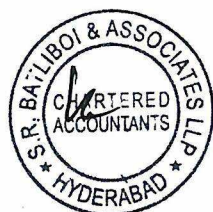
For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss.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

The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a



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significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

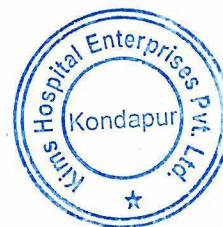
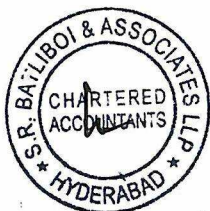
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments are classified as a liability or equity components based on the terms of the contract and in accordance with Ind AS 32 (Financial instruments: Presentation). Financial instrument issued by the Company classified as equity is carried at its transaction value and shown within "equity". Financial instrument issued by the Company classified as liability is initially recognised at fair value (issue price). Subsequent to initial recognition, such Financial instrument is fair valued through the statement of profit or loss. On modification of Financial instrument from liability to equity, the Financial instrument is recorded at the fair value of Financial instrument classified as equity and the difference in fair value is recorded as a gain/ loss on modification in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.



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Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derecognition

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

N. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

O. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

P. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of Directors is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly is identified as the chief operating decision maker.



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1.4 Climate – related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments.



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

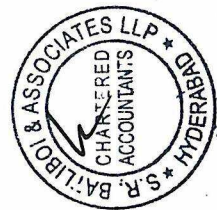
(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

2.1 (a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Medical and surgical equipment	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Electrical equipment	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total of property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying amount									
Balance as at 1 April 2024	269	699	136	19	65	66	103	29	1,386
Additions	-	138	-	1	2	4	4	-	149
Disposals	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	269	836	136	20	67	70	107	29	1,534
Balance as at 1 April 2025	269	836	136	20	67	70	107	29	1,534
Additions	-	316	1	1	2	6	8	3	337
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	269	1,152	137	21	66	76	115	32	1,868
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2024	207	258	61	13	48	57	67	11	722
Depreciation charge for the year	62	61	5	2	9	5	8	3	155
Disposals	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	269	318	66	15	57	62	75	14	876
Balance as at 1 April 2025	269	318	66	15	57	62	75	14	876
Depreciation charge for the year	-	105	5	2	10	5	8	3	138
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	269	423	71	17	65	67	83	17	1,012
Carrying amounts (net)									
At 31 March 2025	-	518	70	5	10	8	32	15	658
At 31 March 2026	-	729	66	4	1	9	32	15	856

Notes:

1. Refer note 2.11 for details of assets pledged as security.
2. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.



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

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

2.1 (b) Capital Work in Progress

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Gross Carrying amount	720	253
Balance as at beginning of the year	2,105	467
Additions	-	-
Capitalised during the year	2,825	720
Balance as at end of the year		

i) For capital work in progress, ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2026

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
-Projects in Progress	2,105	467	79	174	2,825
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,105	467	79	174	2,825

ii) For capital work in progress, ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2025

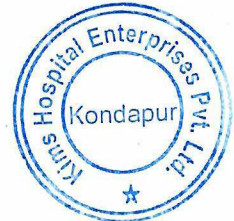
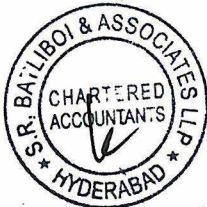
CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
-Projects in Progress	467	79	120	54	720
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	467	79	120	54	720

There are no capital work in progress projects, whose completion is overdue or has exceed its cost compared to its original plan as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

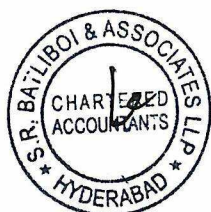
The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2026 is Rs. 34 (31 March 2025: 48). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 7.55%-7.80% (31 March 2025: 8.15%), which is the effective interest rate of the lease.

2.1 (c) Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total of Intangible assets
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	17	17
Additions	2	2
Balance as at 31 March 2025	19	19
Balance as at 1 April 2025	19	19
Additions	5	5
Balance as at 31 March 2026	24	24
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	8	8
Amortization charge for the year	3	3
Balance as at 31 March 2025	11	11
Balance as at 1 April 2025	11	11
Amortization charge for the year	3	3
Balance as at 31 March 2026	14	14
Carrying amounts (net)		
At 31 March 2025	8	8
At 31 March 2026	10	10



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.2 Investments		
(a) Non current investments		
(Unquoted, valued at cost)		
Equity shares		
Investment in associate		
Equity shares		
80,758,500 (31 March 2025: 76,758,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held in Kondapur Healthcare Limited	852	768
	852	768
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	852	768
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments	-	-
(b) Current investments		
(Quoted investments, fair value through profit or loss)		
Investment in mutual funds	130	198
319,055 units (31 March 2025: 515,146 units) - ICICI prudential Liquid fund direct plan growth	-	7
Nil units (31 March 2025: 231,744 units) - ICICI prudential Ultra short term fund direct plan growth	20	0
13,784 units (31 March 2025: Nil units) - ICICI prudential Overnight fund direct plan		
Total	150	205
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	150	205
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	150	205
Aggregate provisions for impairment in value of investments	-	-
2.3 Loans (at amortised cost)		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
(a) Non-current		
-To related parties		
Loans to related parties (Refer note 2.26 & 2.36)*	157	191
Loans to other than related party	58	-
Total	215	191
(b) Current		
-To related parties		
	688	463
Loans to other than related party	-	-
Total	688	463
*The above loan has been granted to fellow subsidiaries for general corporate purpose. The loans are carrying an interest rate of 12% (31 March 2025: 12). The Company has not granted loans which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Include interest accrued but not due of Rs. 36 (31 March 2025: Rs. 1) reclassified to loans for better presentation.		
**The above loan has been granted to associate for setting up of a new Mult speciality hospital. The loans are carrying an interest rate in the range of 9.5% - 12% (31 March 2025: 9.5%-12%). The Company has not granted loans which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Include interest accrued but not due of Rs. Nil (31 March 2025: Rs. 14) reclassified to loans for better presentation.		
2.4 Other financial assets (at amortised cost)		
(unsecured, considered good)		
(a) Non-current		
-To parties other than related parties		
Deposits with remaining maturity more than 12 months*	2	1
Security deposits	30	28
Total	32	29
* Includes Rs.1 (31 March 2025: Rs.1) deposits placed which are restrictive in nature as it pertains to bank guarantee. These guarantees are maturing after 12 months of the reporting date. Include interest accrued but not due of Rs. 1 (31 March 2025: Rs. 0) reclassified to loans for better presentation.		
Note: "0" represents less than Rs 1 Mn		
(b) Current		
-To parties other than related parties		
Unbilled revenue (Refer note 2.34)	42	33
Security deposits	4	4
Total	46	37



2.5 Other assets
(unsecured, considered good)

(a) Non-current
Capital advances
Prepaid expenses

Total

(b) Current

Advance to suppliers
Prepaid expenses
Staff advances
Other Receivables

Total

2.6 Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Medical consumables, drug and surgical instruments

Total

Inventories are hypothecated against the loans taken by the company from banks and financial institutions. Refer note 2.11 for details. The quarterly returns or statements of the current assets filed by the company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

2.7 Trade receivables (at amortised cost)

(Unsecured)

Trade receivables - Considered good - Unsecured
Trade receivables from related parties - Considered good - Unsecured (Refer note 2.26)
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss

Trade receivables - credit impaired - unsecured

Less: Allowance for credit impairment

Total

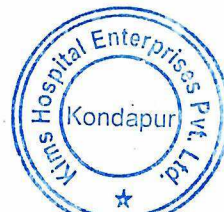
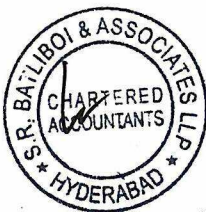
No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	Current but Not dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	100	100	17	17	4	4	242
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							242
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss							(13)
Balance at the end of the year							229

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Current but Not dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	68	57	15	16	5	2	163
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							163
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss							(21)
Balance at the end of the year							142



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

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2.8 Cash and bank balances

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand
Balances with banks
- On current accounts

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash on hand	1	2
Balances with banks	4	30
- On current accounts	5	32

b) Bank balances other than (a) above

Deposits with remaining maturity less than 12 months*

Deposits with remaining maturity less than 12 months*	-	16
	-	16

Total

	5	48
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* Includes Rs. Nil (31 March 2025: Rs. 15) deposits placed which are restrictive in nature as it pertains to letters of credit. These letters are maturing within 12 months of the reporting date. Includes interest accrued but not due of Rs. Nil (31 March 2025: Rs. 1) reclassified to deposits for better presentation.

c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 1 April 2025	Cash flows	Others	As at 31 March 2026
Current borrowings	-	41	-	41
Current and Non- Current lease liabilities	991	(259)	2,777	3,509
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	204	1,568	9	1,781
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,195	1,350	2,786	5,331

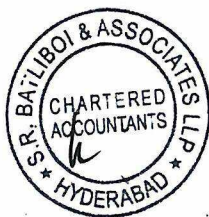
Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	Cash flows	Others	As at 31 March 2025
Current and Non- Current lease liabilities	927	(87)	151	991
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	-	204	-	204
Total liabilities from financing activities	927	117	151	1,195

The 'Other' column includes the effect of interest accrued but not yet paid on lease liabilities. Further, this also includes net additions in the lease liabilities of Rs. 2607 for the 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: Rs. 65).

2.9 Non-current tax assets (net)

Advance tax (net of provision for taxation)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance tax (net of provision for taxation)	9	8
	9	8



2.10(a) Equity share capital

Authorised
Equity shares
25,000,000 (31 March 2025: 25,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each

Issued, subscribed and paid-up
24,544,657 (31 March 2025: 24,544,657) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up

Total

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	250	250
	250	250
	245	245
	245	245

i) Reconciliation of number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	24,544,657	245	24,544,657	245
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	24,544,657	245	24,544,657	245

ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each equity share holder is entitled to one vote per equity share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	22,328,057	90.97	22,317,857	90.93
S Padma Priva	1,583,454	6.45	1,583,454	6.45

iv) Shares held by holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associate of holding company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	22,328,057	223	22,317,857	223

v) The Company has not issued bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting period.

vi) The Company has not bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting period.

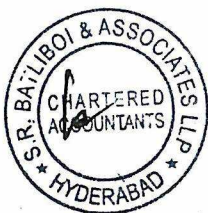
vii) Details of shares held by Promoters *
As at 31 March 2026

S. No.	Particulars	Promoter name	No of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	22,317,857	10,200	22,328,057	90.97%	0.04%
2	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	S Padmapriva	1,583,454	-	1,583,454	6.45%	-
3	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	S Sunand	416,546	-	416,546	1.70%	-
Total			24,317,857	10,200	24,328,057	99.12%	0.04%

As at 31 March, 2025

S. No.	Particulars	Promoter name	No of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	22,272,857	45,000	22,317,857	90.93%	0.19%
2	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	S Padmapriva	1,583,454	-	1,583,454	6.45%	-
3	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	S Sunand	416,546	-	416,546	1.70%	-
Total			24,272,857	45,000	24,317,857	99.08%	0.19%

* Promoters are as per the annual return filed by the Company.



2.10(b) Other equity

A) Capital contribution	
Opening balance	
Add: Increase/(decrease) during the year	
Closing balance (A)	
B) Retained earning	
Opening balance	
Add: Profit for the year	
Other comprehensive loss:	
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	
Closing balance (B)	
C) Securities premium	
Opening balance	
Add: Increase/(decrease) during the year	
Closing balance (C)	
Total other equity (A+B+C)	

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
11	11
-	-
11	11
2,384	1,696
794	691
(1)	(3)
3,177	2,384
111	111
-	-
111	111
3,299	2,506

Nature and purpose of reserves:

(i) Capital contribution

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time of issue of guarantee. The liability is measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate. Where guarantee in relation to loans or other payables of subsidiary is provided for no compensation by the shareholder, fair values of such guarantees are accounted as capital contribution in the books of the Company.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/losses (net of appropriations) of the company earned till date, including items of other comprehensive income.

(iii) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares.

2.11 Borrowings (at amortised cost)

(a) Non-current borrowings	
Secured	
Term loans from banks	
- HDFC bank (Refer note i&ii)	
Total non-current borrowings	

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1,708	200
1,708	200

(b) Current borrowings

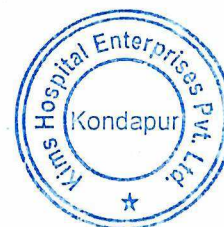
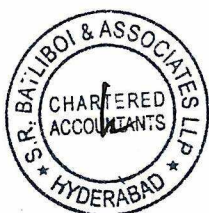
Secured	
Working capital loans from banks (Refer note iii)	
Term loans from banks*	
- HDFC bank (Refer note i&ii)	
Total current borrowings	

41	-
73	4
114	4

*Includes interest accrued but not due Rs. 9 (31 March 2025: 4) reclassified to borrowings for better presentation.

Notes:

- Term Loan availed From HDFC Bank to undertake project Expenses for the new hospital building taken on lease, and reimbursement of capex done by the company in preceding 12 Months from its own accruals. The loan carries an Interest Rate of 7.55%-7.80 % (linked to Repo Rate), with total term of 10 Years with a first year as moratorium, loan is repayable in 36 quarterly instalments over the period of 9 years, last instalment being due on 24 September 2035 security, includes pari passu mortgage and charge on all Kondapur Healthcare immovable properties pertaining to the project.
- Term loan from HDFC Bank in previous year is secured by exclusive charge on plant & machinery and current assets of the company (present and future), further the loan is secured by personal guarantee from Mr. Bollineni Abhinay and Mr. Bhaskar Rao Bollineni. The loan carries an interest rate of 3 months T Bill + spread 1.77% p.a (31 March 2025: 3 months T Bill + spread 1.77% p.a), present interest rate being in the range of 7.47 to 8.75%. The loan is repayable in 96 months including 12 months moratorium starting from February 2025 and last instalment being due on 15 November 2032.
- Cash Credit Limit Secured from HDFC Bank during the previous year bearing an interest Rate of 8.74 % (Linked to 3M T-Bill), loan was secured by creating exclusive charge on plant and Machinery and Current Assets, with personal Guarantee of Mr Bollineni Abhinay and Mr. Bhaskar Rao Bollineni.



2.12 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

(a) Non-current
Capital creditors

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
-	2
-	2

(b) Current
Capital creditors
Employee related payable
Total

186	15
11	9
197	24

2.13 Long-term provisions

Provision for employee benefits
Gratuity (refer note 2.27)
Total

24	12
24	12

2.14 Trade payables (at amortised cost)

Trade payables
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 2.30)
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises
Total

15	10
254	186
269	196

The above includes payable to related parties. (refer note 2.26)
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 day terms.

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	Current but not due including accrued expense	Outstanding for following periods from due date of invoice				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6	9	-	-	-	15
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	146	96	5	7	-	254
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						269

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Current but not due including accrued expense	Outstanding for following periods from due date of invoice				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	10	-	-	-	10
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	147	28	8	3	-	186
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						196

2.15 Short term provisions

Provision for employee benefits
Compensated absences
Total

20	18
20	18

2.16 Other liabilities

(a) Non-current

Deferred Government grants*

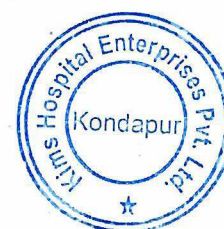
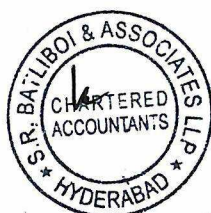
48	45
48	45

(b) Current

Statutory dues payable
Contract liabilities (refer note 2.34)
Other liabilities
Total

36	17
22	14
3	4
61	35

*Represents government grant under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) accounted at fair value as per Ind AS 20 - Accounting for Government Grants and Government Assistance. (Refer note 2.25)



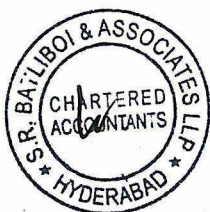
KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
2.17 Revenue from operations		
A Revenue from contract with customers		
Income from medical and healthcare services (refer 2.34)		
Income from hospital services	2,867	2,534
Income from sale of pharmacy	1,037	900
Total	3,904	3,434
B Other operating income		
Income from academic courses	7	4
Income from sale of food and beverages	35	32
Other hospital income	-	1
Total	42	37
Total income from operations (A+B)	3,946	3,471
2.18 Other income		
Interest income on:		
- Fixed deposits	-	1
- Security deposit	1	1
- loans (Refer Note 2.26)	78	50
Other non operating income:		
-Fair value gain on mutual funds	5	14
-Lease income	2	2
-Liabilities no longer required written back	-	1
-Miscellaneous income	5	4
Total	91	73
2.19 Increase in inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments		
Opening stock	52	42
Less: Closing stock	57	52
Total	(5)	(10)
2.20 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	481	378
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 2.27)	27	23
Staff welfare expenses	3	3
Total	511	404
2.21 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 2.1(a))	138	155
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 2.1(c))	3	3
Amortisation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 2.25)	63	56
Total	204	214
2.22 Finance costs		
Interest expense on		
- term loans	17	3
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 2.25)	34	38
Other borrowing cost	6	-
Total	57	41



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

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
2.23 Other expenses		
Consultancy charges	966	838
House keeping expenses	134	110
Power and fuel	42	39
Catering and patient welfare	58	50
Rent (refer note 2.25)	29	23
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Medical /Non medical equipment	52	46
- Hospital building and others	38	51
Printing and stationery	16	15
Audit fee (refer note A below)	1	1
Legal and professional charges	6	4
Rates and taxes	4	3
Travelling and conveyance	43	37
Advertisement and publicity	37	36
Provision for expected credit loss for trade receivable (net of bad debts)	(6)	3
Insurance	4	2
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note 2.35)	15	14
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1	0
Bank charges	16	15
Director sitting fee (refer note 2.27)	2	1
Miscellaneous expenses	50	46
Total	1,508	1,334

Note A: Payment to auditors (excluding applicable taxes)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Audit fee	1	1
Out of pocket expenses	0	0

2.24 Contingent liabilities and commitments
(a) Commitments

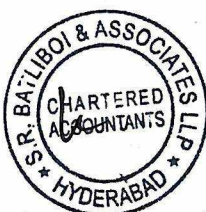
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	2,184	1,694

(b) Contingent liability

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:		
i) Medical claims (gross, excluding interest/costs) (Refer note (i) below)	7	8
ii) The Company, has applied for benefits under EPCG scheme to import capital goods availing customs duty exemption under which it has an export obligation of six times the duty saved an import of capital goods on FOB basis within a period of six years. As at 31 March 2026, the benefit availed under EPCG scheme amounts to Rs.48 (31 March 2025:45). In the event of failure of the export obligations as specified in the said notifications and the licence, the Company is liable to pay the customs duty for the exemption and also the interest as applicable.		

Notes :

- (i). Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of the cash flow, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums/authorities. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable in its standalone financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceeding to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position.



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

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

2.25 Lease

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of Land and Building used in its operations. Leases of Land and Building generally have lease terms between 3 - 16 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below. The Company has taken hospital building on lease for which the lessor is in the process of obtaining requisite approvals from municipal and other authorities.

The Company also has certain leases of buildings and machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Building	Total
As at 1 April 2024	469	246	715
Addition	-	65	65
Amortization expense charged to P&L	-	(56)	(56)
Amortization expense transferred to CWIP	(35)	-	(35)
As at 31 March 2025	434	255	689
Addition	-	2,607	2,607
Amortization expense charged to P&L	-	(63)	(63)
Amortization expense transferred to CWIP	(35)	(91)	(126)
As at 31 March 2026	399	2,708	3,107

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities ranges between 7.80% to 10.50% with maturity between 2027-2037(31 March 2025: 8% to 10.50% with maturity between 2024-2031).

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements during the year:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance as on 1 April	991	927
Addition	2,607	65
Accretion of interest charged to P&L	34	38
Accretion of interest transferred to CWIP	136	48
Payments	(259)	(87)
As at 31 March	3,509	991
Current	309	66
Non-current	3,200	925

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

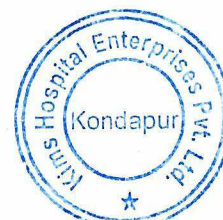
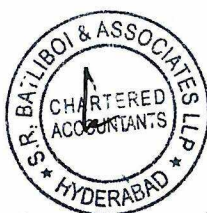
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	63	56
Interest expense on lease liabilities	34	38
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets (included in other expenses)	29	23
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	126	117

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 288 in 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: Rs. 110).

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Within one year	469	142
Between one and five years	1,821	643
After more than five years	3,122	710
Total	5,412	1,495



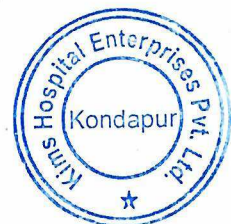
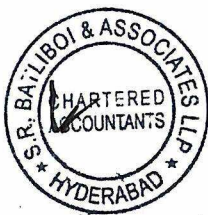
2.26 Related party disclosures

(a) Parties where control exists or where significant influence exists and with whom transactions have taken place during the current year or previous year

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties	Designation
Directors	Dr. Bollineni Abhinay	Director
	Mr. S. Sunand	Director
	Mrs. Cheborlu Harini	Additional Director (joined w.e.f. 24 September 2025)
	Mr. K. Ratna Kishore	Independent director
	Mr. G. Rajeshwar Rao	Independent director
Key management personnel (KMP)	Dr. Sudheer Vinnamala	Director & CEO
	Mr. Vikas Kumar Mehta	Company Secretary
	Mr. P. Venu	Chief Financial Officer
Holding Company	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	
Fellow subsidiaries	Sarveejana Hospitals Private Limited	
	Chalasani Hospitals Private Limited	
	Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	
	KIMS Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	
Associate	Kondapur Healthcare Limited	
Close member of KMP	Mrs. S. Padma Priya- Spouse of Mr. S. Sunand	
	Dr. Pratima Varma- Spouse of Dr. Sudheer Vinnamala	
Enterprises under control or joint control of KMP and other relative	SSC Projects Private Limited	

(b) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I. Professional fee to KMP		
Dr. Sudheer Vinnamala	12	9
II. Professional fee relative of KMP		
Dr. Pratima Varma	-	0
III. Managerial remuneration*		
Mr. P. Venu	2	1
Vikas Kumar Mehta	1	1
IV. Lease Rental paid		
Mr. S. Sunand	19	18
Mrs. S. Padma Priya	19	18
V. Purchase of medical consumables and pharmacy		
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	22	25
SSC Projects Private Limited	1	1
Sarveejana Hospitals Private Limited	1	0
VI. Sale of pharmacy items		
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	16	14
Sarveejana Hospitals Private Limited	1	0
Saveera Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	0	-
VII. Test and Investigations expenses		
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	33	30
Sarveejana Hospitals Private Limited	1	-
VIII. Purchase of food and beverages		
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	1	1
IX. Revenue of food and beverages		
Sarveejana Hospitals Private Limited	13	11
X. Directors sitting fee		
Mr. G. Rajeshwar Rao	1	1
Mr. K. Ratna Kishore	1	0
XI. Loans given		
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	664	570
KIMS Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	284	140
Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	35	50
XII. Loans repaid		
Kondapur Healthcare Limited (refer note iv below)	425	381
KIMS Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	385	-
XIII. Interest income earned on loans given		
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	39	50
KIMS Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	28	1
Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	9	0
XIV. Investment in Associate		
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	84	27
XV. Advances for purchase of pharmacy items		
Chalasani Hospitals Private Limited	-	25



2.26 Related party disclosures (continued)

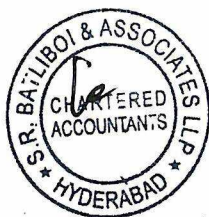
(c) The balances payable to related parties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
I. Trade payables		
Mr. S. Sunand	2	1
Mrs. S. Padma Priya	2	1
SSC Projects Private Limited	-	0
Dr. Sudheer Vinnamala	1	1
Dr. Pratima Varna	-	0
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	22	2
II. Trade Receivables		
Sarveejana Hospitals Private Limited	9	2
Saveera Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	-	-
III. Director sitting fee		
G. Rajeshwar Rao	-	0
Mr. K. Ratna Kishore	-	0
IV. Loans Receivables		
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	688	449
KIMS Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	39	140
Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	85	50
V. Interest accrued on loans		
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	-	14
KIMS Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	25	0
Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	8	0
VI. Advance for supply of medical pharmacy items		
Chalasani Hospitals Private Limited	-	25

Note: "0" represents less than Rs.1 million.

Terms and conditions:

- Purchases/sales of healthcare services are made from related parties on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees the prices and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to the transactions with non-related parties. These transactions generally include payment terms of 30 to 120 days (31 March 2025: 30 to 120 days) from the date of invoice.
- Trade receivables/payables are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received against these. The amounts are recoverable / payable within 30 to 120 days from the reporting date (31 March 2025: 30 to 120 days). For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment on receivables due from related parties (31 March 2025: Nil).
- The Company has given loans to its fellow subsidiaries for general corporate purposes. These loans have been utilized by the fellow subsidiaries for the purpose these were obtained. The loans are unsecured, repayable in monthly instalments over a period of 1 to 3 years from the date of disbursement and carries interest at the rate of 12% (31 March 2025: 12%). For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment on loans due from these subsidiaries (31 March 2025: Nil).
- The Company has given loans to its associate company for setting up of a new multi-speciality hospital. These loans have been utilized by the associate company for the purpose these were obtained. The loans are unsecured, repayable in monthly instalments over a period of 1 to 2 years from the date of disbursement and carries interest at the rate of 9.5-12% (31 March 2025: 9.5-12%). For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment on loans due from its associate (31 March 2025: Nil).
- The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the financial year related to KMP. The amounts do not include expense, if any, recognised toward post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits of key managerial personnel. Such expenses are measured based on an actuarial valuation. Hence, amounts attributable to KMPs are not separately determinable.



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

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2.27 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan that provides for gratuity. The Company accrues gratuity as per the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as applicable as at the balance sheet date. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous services, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed services at the time of retirement/exit. The gratuity fund is administered by trust formed for this purpose and is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's obligation in respect of gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Defined benefit obligation	35	23
Fair value of plan assets	11	11
Net defined benefit obligation	24	12
Total employee benefit liability	24	12
Non-current (Refer note 2.13)	24	12
Current	-	-

B Reconciliation of net defined benefit obligation

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

i) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Defined benefit obligation as at beginning of the year	23	16
Current service cost	6	3
Past service cost	4	-
Interest cost	1	1
Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Changes in demographic assumptions	(2)	0
- Changes in financial assumptions	-	0
- Experience adjustments	4	3
Benefit paid	(1)	(2)
Liabilities assumed / (settled)	-	2
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	35	23

ii) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets

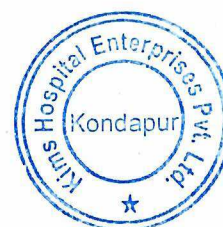
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Plan assets at beginning of the year	11	12
Contributions paid into the plan	-	0
Return on plan assets	1	1
Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income (actuarial gain/loss)	-	0
Benefit paid	(1)	(2)
Plan assets at end of the year	11	11

C i) Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	6	3
Past service cost	4	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation / plan assets (net)	0	0
Net gratuity cost, included in 'employee benefits'	10	3

C ii) Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	2	3



2.27 Employee benefits (continued)

D Plan assets

Plan assets comprises of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fund managed by Insurer	11	11

E Defined benefit obligation

i) Actuarial assumptions

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Principal actuarial assumptions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Medical - 29% to 42%	Medical - 29% to 42%
	Non-medical - 45% to 57%	Non-medical - 45% to 57%
Attrition rate	7%	8%
Salary escalation rate	6.65%	6.55%
Discount rate	58	58
Retirement Age		

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1st following year	10	7
Year 2 to 5	23	15
Year 6 to 9	8	5
Year 10 and above	4	3

The estimates of future salary increase considered in the actuarial valuation takes into account factors like inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market. The expected return on plan assets is based on actuarial expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the Funds during the estimated term of the obligations.

Assumptions regarding future mortality and experience are set in accordance with published rates under Indian assured lives mortality 2012-2014. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield in Indian government securities as at balance sheet date for estimated term of obligation.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 3.30 years (31 March 2025: 3.42 years).

ii) Sensitivity analysis

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

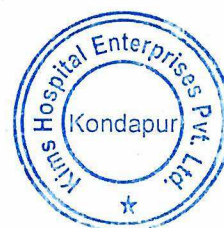
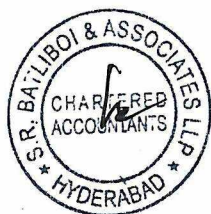
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1)	1	0	2
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	1	(1)	2	0

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does not provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumption shown.

(b) Defined contribution plan

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss towards		
i) Provident fund	17	14
ii) Employee state insurance	4	4

- (c) Effective 21 November 2025, the Government of India consolidated multiple existing labour laws into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes, collectively referred to as the "New Labour Codes". In accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits, the impact of such legislative changes is treated as a plan amendment requiring immediate recognition of the resultant past service cost in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has assessed the impact of the changes in line with the Labour Codes, draft rules and FAQs. Based on this assessment, the Company has recognised a one-time increase in employee benefit provisions amounting to Rs 4, which has been presented as an "exceptional item" in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the New Labour Codes and will incorporate appropriate accounting treatment based on these developments as required



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

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees except share data or unless otherwise stated)

2.28 Earnings per share(EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Earnings		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (A)	794	691
Shares		
Number shares at the beginning of the year	24,544,657	24,544,657
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	24,544,657	24,544,657
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year -Basic and Diluted (B)	24,544,657	24,544,657
Earnings per share of par value Rs. 10 each - Basic and Diluted (Rs.) (A) / (B)	32.35	28.14

There are no potentially dilutive equity shares and therefore basic and diluted EPS are the same.

2.29 Segment information

The Chief Executive Officer of the Company takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the report/ information provided by functional heads and are thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.

Based on the Company's business model, medical and healthcare services have been considered as a single business segment for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Accordingly, there are no separate reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating segment' and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the Ind AS Financial statements. Presently, the Company's operations are predominantly confined in India. There are no individual customer contributing more than 10% of Company's total revenue. All non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets of the Company are located in India.

2.30 Due to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amount payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2026 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (The MSMED Act) is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small supplies as at end of the year		
- Principal	15	10
- Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year,	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year, and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

2.31 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors capital on the basis of return on capital employed as well as the 'net debt' to 'total equity' ratio.

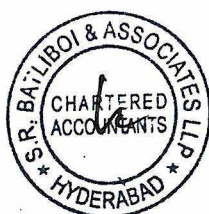
For this purpose, net debt is defined as total borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises all components of equity excluding capital contribution.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as of 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 was as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total borrowings	1,822	204
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	(32)
Net debt	1,817	172
Adjusted equity (excluding capital contribution)	3,533	2,740
Net debt to equity ratio - Gearing ratio	51.43%	6.28%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing during the current and previous year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.



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2.32 Financial instruments : Fair value and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

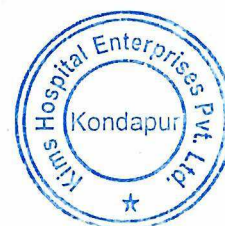
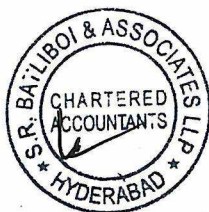
As at 31 March 2026	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair value level
Financial assets at amortised cost (Refer note below)			
Trade receivables	229	229	NA
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5	
Bank balances other than above	-	-	
Loans	903	903	
Other financial assets	78	78	
Total	1,215	1,215	
Financial assets at Fair Value through profit or loss (Refer note below)			
Investments in mutual funds	150	150	level 1
	150	150	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Refer note below)			
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	1,781	1,781	NA
Short-term borrowings	41	41	
Lease liabilities	3,509	3,509	
Trade payables	269	269	
Other financial liabilities	197	197	
Total	5,797	5,797	

As at 31 March 2025	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair value level
Financial assets at amortised cost (Refer note below)			
Trade receivables	142	142	NA
Cash and cash equivalents	32	32	
Bank balances other than above	16	16	
Loans	654	654	
Other financial assets	66	66	
Total	910	910	
Financial assets at Fair Value through profit or loss (Refer note below)			
Investments in mutual funds	205	205	level 1
	205	205	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Refer note below)			
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	204	204	NA
Lease liabilities	991	991	
Trade payables	196	196	
Other financial liabilities	26	26	
Total	1,417	1,417	

B. Measurement of fair values

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair values:

- The fair values of Investment in mutual funds are based on the market value using net asset value. They are classified as level 1 fair value hierarchy due to the use of quoted prices in an active market.
- The values for loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.
- The values of long term borrowings and lease liabilities are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate.
- The fair values of trade receivables, trade payables, other financials assets, other financial liabilities and cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their carrying amounts, due to their short-term nature.



2.32 Financial instruments : Fair value and risk management (continued)**C. Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors have 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 analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and 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 the employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Board of Directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by the internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(ii) Credit risk

The Company establishes an allowance for credit loss that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables and unbilled revenue based on the past and the recent collection trend. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at reporting date is primarily from trade receivables and unbilled revenue amounting to Rs. 284 as on 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: Rs. 196). The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Allowance for credit losses		
Opening balance	21	18
Credit loss added / (reversed)	(8)	3
Closing balance	13	21
Trade receivable write off not routed through the above movement	2	-

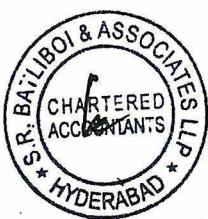
The Company uses a provision matrix to determine the expected credit loss on the portfolio of its trade receivables and unbilled revenue. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and unbilled revenue and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due in the provision matrix. Accordingly, the Company creates provision for past due receivables less than one year ranging between 1% to 9% and beyond one year ranging between 15% to 100%. Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure of the Company's trade receivables and unbilled revenue using provision matrix:

Particulars	Not past due	0-180 days due past due date	More than 180 days past due date	Gross trade receivables and unbilled revenue
For the year ended 31 March 2026	142	100	42	284
For the year ended 31 March 2025	101	57	38	196

Customer Concentration

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2026 and year ended 31 March 2025. Therefore the customer concentration risk is limited due to the large and unrelated customer base.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.



2.32 Financial instruments : Fair value and risk management (continued)**(iii) 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 has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2026:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	1,781	73	734	974	1,781
Short-term borrowings	41	41	-	-	41
Lease liabilities	3,509	469	1,821	3,122	5,412
Trade payables	269	269	-	-	269
Other financial liabilities	197	197	-	-	197
Total	5,797	1,049	2,555	4,096	7,700

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	204	4	102	98	204
Lease liabilities	991	142	643	710	1,495
Trade payables	196	196	-	-	196
Other financial liabilities	26	24	2	-	26
Total	1,417	366	747	808	1,921

The Company has secured loans from bank that contain loan covenants. A future breach of covenant may require the Company to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the above table.

(iv) Market risk**(a) Interest rate risk exposure**

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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term borrowings with variable interest rates.

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Variable rate long term borrowings including current maturities and short term borrowings	1,822.00	204.00
Total borrowings	1,822.00	204.00

(b) Cash flow sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit and loss		Equity, net of tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sensitivity				
1% increase in MCLR	(18.22)	(2.04)	(12.91)	(1.45)
1% decrease in MCLR	18.22	2.04	12.91	1.45

The interest rate sensitivity is based on the closing balance of secured term loans and working capital loans from banks.

(v) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency payables and receivables. The currency in which these transactions are denominated are US dollar (USD). There are no outstanding balances in any other currency apart from USD. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions.

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from non derivative financial instruments as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Assets		
Trade receivables	35	0
Liabilities		
Trade payables	0	15

Sensitivity Analysis:

A reasonably possible strengthening/weakening of the USD against all other currencies as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Impact on profit / (loss) before tax and equity before tax due to 5% change in foreign currency rates

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
USD	2	(2)	(1)	1



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2.33 Income-tax

a. Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax	272	252
Taxes for earlier years	4	1
Deferred tax attributable to temporary differences	3	(14)
Tax expenses for the year	279	239

b. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March 2026			For the year ended 31 March 2025		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
Re-measurement on defined benefit plans	(2)	1	(1)	(4)	1	(3)

c. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax	1,073	930
Enacted tax rates	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expense at enacted rates	270	234
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/ taxable in calculating taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses	4	4
Impact of change in rate of tax	-	-
Taxes for earlier years	4	1
Others	1	-
Total	279	239
Effective tax rates	26.00%	25.70%

d. Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

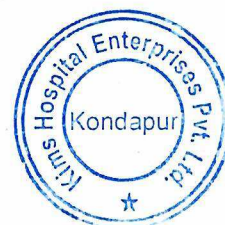
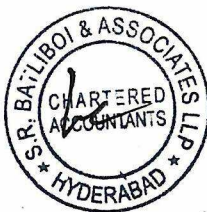
(i) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax asset		
Provision for doubtful receivables	3	5
Provision for employee benefits	14	10
Adjustments relating to leases as per Ind AS 116	25	29
Total deferred tax asset	42	44
Deferred tax liability		
Excess of depreciation on the fixed assets under income tax, 1961 over depreciation under Companies Act	3	4
Others	-	(1)
Total deferred tax liability	3	3
Deferred tax asset/ (liability) (net)	39	41

(ii) Movement in temporary differences

	Provision for doubtful receivables	Provision for employee benefits	Leases	Property, plant and equipment	Others - liability	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2024	5	7	28	(12)	(1)	27
Recognised in profit or (loss)	-	2	1	8	2	13
Recognised in OCI	-	1	-	-	-	1
Balance as at 31 March 2025	5	10	29	(4)	1	41
Recognised in profit or (loss)	(2)	3	(4)	1	(1)	(3)
Recognised in OCI	-	1	-	-	-	1
Balance as at 31 March 2026	3	14	25	(3)	-	39

Note: "0" represents less than Rs.1 million.



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2.34 Revenue from contracts with customers:

Disaggregated revenue information

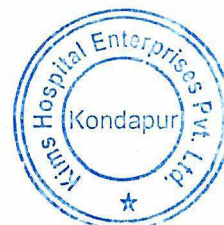
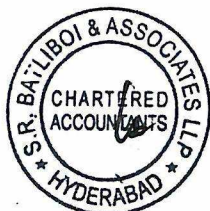
Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income from hospital services	2,867	2,534
Income from sale of pharmacy	1,037	900
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,904	3,434
India	3,904	3,434
Outside India	-	-
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over time	2,867	2,534
Goods transferred at a point of time	1,037	900
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,904	3,434
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:		
Contract price	4,029	3,541
Less: Discounts and disallowances	125	107
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,904	3,434

Contract balances	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Particulars			
Trade receivables	229	142	135
Unbilled revenue	42	33	24
Contract liabilities	22	14	14

Contract liabilities: During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has recognised revenue of Rs. 14 from advance received from patients outstanding as on 31 March 2025. During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recognised revenue of Rs. 14 from advance received from patients outstanding as on 31 March 2024. It expects similarly to recognise revenue in year ended 31 March 2027 from the closing balance of advance from customers as at 31 March 2026.

Unbilled revenue: During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company has transferred Rs. 33 of unbilled revenue as at 31 March 2025 to trade receivables on completion of performance obligation. During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has transferred Rs. 24 of unbilled revenue as at 31 March 2024 to trade receivables on completion of performance obligation.



2.35 Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Company has made contributions as stated below. The same is in line with activities specified in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and activities approved by the CSR committee:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	15	14
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	15	14
c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2026:	In cash Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	15	15
d) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2025:	In cash Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	14	14
e) Details related to spent / unspent obligations:	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	15	14
iii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-
	15	14

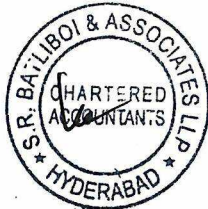
f) Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project as at 31 March 2026

Opening Balance as at 01 April 2025		In case of S. 135 (6) (Ongoing Project)		Closing Balance as at 31 March 2026	
With Company/(excess carried forward)	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	With Company/(excess carried forward)	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
			From Company's bank A/c		
			From Separate CSR Unspent A/c		
(12)	-	15	2	1	-

Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project as at 31 March 2025

Opening Balance as at 01 April 2024		In case of S. 135 (6) (Ongoing Project)		Closing Balance as at 31 March 2025	
With Company/(excess carried forward)	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	With Company/(excess carried forward)	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
			From Company's bank A/c		
			From Separate CSR Unspent A/c		
-	-	14	26	(12)	-

*All amounts that are unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, have been transferred to special account in compliance with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act subsequent to the year end.



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2.36 Investments, loans, guarantees and security:

(a) The Company has made investment in the following Companies:

Entity	As at 1 April 2025	Allotted / purchased during the year	Sold/Redemption during the year	Adjustment	As at 31 March 2026
Investment in associate					
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	768	84	-	-	852

Entity	As at 1 April 2024	Allotted / purchased during the year	Sold/Redemption during the year	Adjustment	As at 31 March 2025
Investment in associate					
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	741	27	-	-	768

(b) The Company has given unsecured loans:

Entity	As at 1 April 2025	Given during the year	Repaid during the year	As at 31 March 2026	Maximum amount outstanding during the year
Fellow subsidiaries:					
Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	50	35	-	85	85
KIMS Hospital Bengaluru Private Limited	140	284	(385)	39	381
Loans to associate					
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	449	664	(425)	688	715

* Outstanding balance disclosed above excludes interest accrued of Rs.36 (31 March 2025: Rs.15)

Entity	As at 1 April 2024	Given during the year	Repaid during the year	As at 31 March 2025	Maximum amount outstanding during the year
Fellow subsidiaries:					
Arunodaya Hospitals Private Limited	-	50	-	50	50
KIMS Hospital Bengaluru Private Limited	-	140	-	140	140
Loans to associate					
Kondapur Healthcare Limited	260	570	(381)	449	705

* Outstanding balance disclosed above excludes interest accrued of Rs.15 (31 March 2024: Rs. Nil)

2.37 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As on 31 March 2026	As on 31 March 2025	% change*
Current Ratio*	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.28	2.91	-56%
Debt-Equity ratio**	Total Debts ⁽¹⁾	Shareholder's Equity	1.50	0.43	246%
Debt service coverage ratio*	Earnings for debts service ⁽²⁾	Debt service ⁽³⁾	3.11	9.93	-69%
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	12.48	13.21	-6%
Trade Receivable turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales ⁽⁴⁾	Average Trade Receivables	21.05	24.79	-15%
Trade Payable turnover Ratio	Net credit Purchases ⁽⁵⁾	Average Trade Payables	9.43	10.98	-14%
Net Capital turnover ratio*	Net Sales ⁽⁶⁾	Working capital ⁽⁷⁾	14.61	5.29	176%
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's equity	25.23%	28.69%	-12%
Net Profit ratio	Net profit	Net Sales ⁽⁸⁾	20.34%	20.11%	1%
Return on Capital employed**	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed ⁽⁹⁾	12.79%	24.65%	-48%
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Time Weighted Average Investment	5.45%	5.45%	0%

⁽¹⁾ Debt includes Lease Liabilities

⁽²⁾ Net profit after taxes + Non-Operating expenses

⁽³⁾ Interest and lease payments + Principal Repayments

⁽⁴⁾ Gross credit sales - sales return

⁽⁵⁾ Gross credit purchases - purchase returns + Other expenses

⁽⁶⁾ Total sales - sales return

⁽⁷⁾ Current assets - Current liabilities

⁽⁸⁾ Tangible Net Worth + Total Debts + Deferred Tax Liabilities

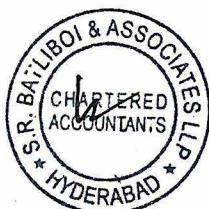
* Change in these ratios is on account of Increase in current lease liability and capital creditors.

**Change is due to increase in lease liability on account of new additions and increase in borrowings

^ Change in ratio due to increase in payment of lease liability and interest on borrowings and lease liability.

2.38 Audit Trail compliance: The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

2.39 Long-term contracts and derivative contracts: The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. The Company does not have any unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.



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2.40 Other Statutory Information

- (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 does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix) The Company has not declared/paid any dividend during the year.

2.41 Significant events after the reporting period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period.

As per our report of even date attached

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

ICAI Firm Registration no.: 101049W/ E300004


per Navneet Rai Kabra
Partner
Membership no.: 102328

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KIMS Hospital Enterprises Private Limited


Dr. B. Abhinay
Director
DIN: 01681273


Vikas Kumar Mehta
Company Secretary
Membership no. ACS69254


Dr. V Sudheer
Director
DIN: 09388621


P. Venu
Chief financial officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 13 May 2026

