



B. NAGA BHUSHAN & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Date : 14.05.2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Meda Institute of Podiatry private limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **M/s Meda Institute of Podiatry private limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Hereinafter referred to as Financial Statements).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those 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 (ICAI) 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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





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

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

Management's Responsibility 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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.





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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 scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements.
- 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.





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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 "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.





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- (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, and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to those financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company as at 31st March, 2026.





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- 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) / entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary has, 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) / entity(ies), including foreign entities, that the company has directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - c. Based on the audit procedures which we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations made by the Management under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
 - vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the company only w.e.f from April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is applicable.





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Based on our examination, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and recording an audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made. The audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a private Company.

for **B. Naga Bhushan & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 005584S


B. Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No: 028574
UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.05.2026



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**ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MEDA INSTITUTE OF PODIATRY PRIVATE LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026.**

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i.

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

B. The Company has no intangible assets for the year ended 31st March 2026. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

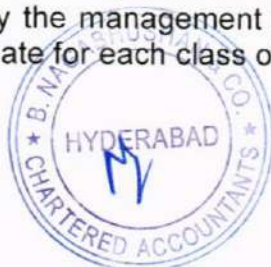
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no immovable properties in the name of the company. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and its intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) According to the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) (a) to (b) of the Order physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in the opinion of the auditor, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.





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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed working capital limits more than five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets;
- iii. According to the information & explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act, the rules framed thereunder and the Circulars, notifications issued from time to time with regard to the deposits accepted. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal in this respect.
- vi. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the turnover doesn't meet the turnover criteria mentioned in Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 for maintenance of cost records. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii.
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, customs duty, cess have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.





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- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted for in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there is no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix.
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted on repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion, and according to the information & explanation provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year has been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
 - (d) In our opinion, according to the information & explanation provided to us, there are no funds raised on a short-term basis. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) According to the information & explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x.
- (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.





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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi.
- (a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company.
- (b) We have not come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) There are no whistle blower complaints against the company during the year hence the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. Since the company is not mandated as per Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to appoint an Internal Auditor, the Company does not require to comply with the provision of section 138 of the Act. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



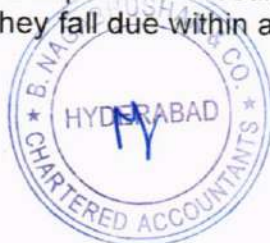


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- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or people connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company does not have more than one CIC as a part of its group. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. According to the information & explanation provided to us, the Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Cash losses incurred for the current financial year 2025-26 are Rs.8.36 million and Rs. 10.82 million losses incurred during previous financial year 2024-25.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors by way of casual vacancy during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of financial ratios, ageing and expected date of realization of financial assets and payment of liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report and the Company is 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.





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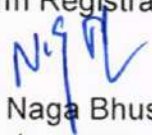
Date : 14.05.2026

- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, the provisions of paragraph (xx)(a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary / Associate/ Joint Venture. Accordingly, there is no preparation of consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For B. Naga Bhushan & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 005584S


B. Naga Bhushan
Partner

Membership No: 028574

UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113



Place: Hyderabad

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**ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MEDA INSTITUTE OF PODIATRY PRIVATE
LIMITED**

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of **MEDA INSTITUTE OF PODIATRY PRIVATE LIMITED** on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026]

**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 **MEDA INSTITUTE OF PODIATRY 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 with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.





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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

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





B. NAGA BHUSHAN & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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email : nagabhushanca@gmail.com
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1-1-380/38, Ashok Nagar Extn.,
Hyderabad - 500 020. Telangana.

Date : 14.05.2026

Opinion

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

for B. Naga Bhushan & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 005584S


B. Naga Bhushan
Partner

Membership No: 028574
UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.05.2026



B. NAGA BHUSHAN & Co.,
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Date : 14.05.2026

Independent Auditor's Review Report on the Quarterly and Year to Date Audited Financial Results of the Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended

Review Report to
The Board of Directors
Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying statement of Audited financial results of **Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited** (the "Company") for the quarter and year ended 31st March 2026 (the "Statement") attached herewith, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "Listing Regulations").
2. This Statement, which is the responsibility of the Company's Management and approved by the Company's Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34, (Ind AS 34) "Interim Financial Reporting" prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended, read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Statement based on our review.
3. We conducted our review of the Statement in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.





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Date : 14.05.2026

4. Based on our review conducted as above , nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Statement, prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the aforesaid Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended, read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, has not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of the Listing Regulations, including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, or that it contains any material misstatement.

Other matters

5. The Statement includes the results for the corresponding quarter and year ended 31st March, 2026 as reported in these Audited Financial Results have been prepared solely based on the information compiled by the management, and have not been subject to audit or review.

Our conclusion on the Statement is not modified in respect of this matter.

For B. Naga Bhushan & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 005548S


B. Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No: 028574
UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.05.2026

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

CIN: U86900TS2024PTC183078

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)	61.53	42.67
Capital work-in-progress	2.1(b)	-	17.22
ROU Asset	2.2	58.16	66.27
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	2.2	1.51	1.35
Other non-current assets	2.3	4.52	4.55
Deferred tax assets	2.27	10.23	5.07
Total non-current assets		135.95	137.13
Current assets			
Inventories	2.4	1.93	0.89
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	2.5	-	0.10
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.6	0.07	0.32
Total current assets		2.00	1.31
Total assets		137.94	138.44
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	2.7(a)	20.00	20.00
Other equity	2.7(b)	(30.78)	(15.07)
Total equity		-10.78	4.93
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.8(a)	67.97	44.43
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.21	60.43	65.43
Total non-current liabilities		128.40	109.86
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.8(b)	2.00	1.71
(ii) Lease liabilities		5.00	3.96
(iii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	2.10	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.10	12.54	17.09
(iv) Other financial liabilities	2.9	0.60	0.59
Other liabilities	2.11	0.18	0.30
Total current liabilities		20.31	23.64
Total liabilities		137.94	138.44
Material accounting policies	1.3		

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

As per our report attached of even date.

for **B.NAGA BHUSHAN & CO.**

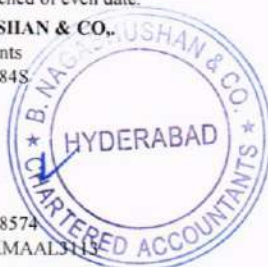
Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 005584S

B.Naga Bhushan
Partner

Membership No. 028574

UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

Narendranadh Meda
Director
DIN: 10539913

Sirisha Chanumolu
Director
DIN: 10539914

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.05.2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.05.2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.05.2026

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

CIN: U86900TS2024PTC183078

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)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Income			
Revenue from Operations	2.12	45.83	11.28
Other income	2.13	0.69	0.15
Total income		46.52	11.44
Expenses			
Medical consumables and pharmacy items consumed		11.93	1.89
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories of medical	2.14	(1.04)	(0.89)
Employee benefits expense	2.15	8.54	4.21
Finance cost	2.16	10.87	7.19
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.17	12.54	9.31
Other expenses	2.18	24.58	9.85
Total expenses		67.42	31.57
Loss before tax		(20.90)	(20.14)
Tax expense			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax credit	2.27	(5.16)	(5.07)
- Income tax pertaining to previous years		(0.03)	
Total tax expense		(5.19)	(5.07)
Loss for the year (A)		(15.71)	(15.07)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
- Re-measurement income/(loss) of defined benefit plans		-	-
- Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(15.71)	(15.07)
Earning per share (face value of share INR 10 each)	2.22		
- Basic		(7.85)	(10.07)
- Diluted		(7.85)	(10.07)
* Nil due to rounding off to rupees millions			
Significant accounting policies	1.30		

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

As per our report attached of even date.

for **B.NAGA BHUSHAN & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 005584S

B.Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

Narendranadh Meda

Director

DIN: 10539913

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Sirisha Chanumolu

Director

DIN: 10539914

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

CIN: U86900TS2024PTC183078

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)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	(20.90)	(20.14)
Adjustments for operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12.54	9.31
Interest income	(0.69)	(0.15)
Finance cost	10.87	7.19
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	1.82	(3.78)
Adjustments for:		
Increase in inventory	(1.04)	-0.89
Increase in trade receivables	0.10	-0.10
Increase in other financial assets and other assets	-	(1.76)
Increase in trade payables, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	(4.66)	17.98
Cash generated from operations	(3.78)	11.45
Income-taxes paid, net of refund	-0.03	-
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	(3.75)	11.45
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6.03)	(64.45)
Security Deposit	(0.16)	-1.35
Interest received	0.69	0.15
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(5.50)	(65.65)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	23.83	43.60
Issue of Share Capital	-	15.00
Lease paid	(10.63)	-7.65
Interest paid	(4.20)	(1.42)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)	9.00	49.53
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.25)	(4.68)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.32	5.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.07	0.32

Note:

a) The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian accounting Standard (Ind 7)-Statement of cash flows:

b) Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:

Balances with banks
-on current accounts

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
	0.07	0.32
	0.07	0.32

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

As per our report attached of even date.

for B.NAGA BHUSHAN & CO.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 005584S

B. Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

Narendranadh Meda

Director

DIN: 10539913

Sirisha Chanumolu

Director

DIN: 10539914

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Place: Hyderabad

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Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

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

1.1 Company Overview

Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company was incorporated on Mar 7, 2024 as a private limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013("the Act"). The Company is primarily engaged in business of rendering medical and healthcare services.

The Company is a subsidiary of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 notified under section 133 of Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006, notified under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act ("previous GAAP").

As these are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 14.05.2026.

b) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are in Indian Rupees millions, rounded off to two decimals, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

c) 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
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

d) Use of estimates and judgements:

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

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

e) Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

f) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2026.

g) Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

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

- 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.

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

Liabilities

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

- 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.

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



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

Operating cycle

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

h) Measurement of fair values:

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

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

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

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

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.

1.3 Significant accounting policies

a) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

a) Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial asset

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

- Amortised cost;
- FVTPL

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- 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.

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.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

a) Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

iv. Offsetting

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

b) Inventories

The inventories comprising of medical consumables and pharmacy items are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The Company follows the weighted average method for determining the cost of such inventories.

The comparison of cost and net realisable is made on an item by item basis.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

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

d) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

d) Cash flow statement (continued)

or financing cash flows. The cash flows from regular revenue generating (operating activities), investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

e) Revenue recognition

Income from hospital services is recognised as revenue when the related services are rendered unless significant future uncertainties exist. Revenue is also recognised in relation to the services rendered, to the patients who are undergoing treatment/ observation on the balance sheet date to the extent of services rendered. Revenue is recognised net of discounts and concessions given to the patients.

Revenue from sale of pharmacy is recognised when all significant risk and rewards of their ownership are transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection.

Income from interest on deposits, loans and interest bearing securities is recognised on the time proportionate method.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which include capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, 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 located.

The cost of self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, 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.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit and loss.

Transition to Ind AS

On the transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation and amortisation

The Company provides depreciation under straight line value on Property, Plant and Equipment, other than assets costing less than INR 5,000 based on the useful life specified in schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, as in the opinion of the Management, the same reflects the estimated useful life. Depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date on which the assets are ready for use or till the date the assets are sold or disposed of.

Leasehold land is in the nature of perpetual lease without any limited useful life and hence is not amortised. Assets costing less than INR 5,000 based on internal assessment and materiality the Management has estimated that the same shall be depreciated in the period of purchase.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted appropriately.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are derecognised from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. 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.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Intangible assets are amortised over their respective estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use, based on the expected pattern of economic benefits of assets.

Subsequent expenditure

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

g) Intangible assets (continued)

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:

Block of assets	Useful life
Software	3-6 years

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

i) Employee benefits

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 group 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.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and ESI scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

i) Employee benefits (continued)

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.

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 other comprehensive income (OCI). 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.

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 immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Compensated Absences

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

j) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At the inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on the reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for the other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

j) Leases (continued)

Operating leases

Asset held under lease that do not transfer to the Company and associate substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating lease) are not recognised in the balance sheet.

Lease payments under operating lease are generally recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

k) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share.

l) Income tax

The Income-tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of 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 tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the assets and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

l) Income tax (continued)

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period 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.

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

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

m) Foreign exchange transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at prevailing rate at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

n) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost;

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

n) Impairment (continued)

- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

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



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

n) Impairment (continued)

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the trade receivable does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

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.

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 disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Onerous contracts

Provision for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements:

Standards issued but not effective on Balance sheet date:

Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue should be recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions. Ind AS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 and will be applied accordingly.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact of the adoption of Ind AS 115 on accounting policies followed in its financial statements. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

Ind AS 21, The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates

The amendment clarifies on the accounting of transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The appendix explains that the date of transactions, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the earlier of the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability and the date the related item is recognised in the financial statements. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt. Based on preliminary evaluation considering known and estimable information, the management believes that the standard will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statement in the period of its initial application.

Ind AS 40, Investment property

The amendment explains that the transfer to, or from, investment property is made when there is an actual change of use, that is the asset meets or ceases to meet the definition of investment property and there is evidence of change in use. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. Since the Company does not have any investment property in its books of account, the Company has concluded that there will be no impact of this amendment on its financial statements.



Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

CIN: U86900TS2024PTC183078

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	5,00,000	5.00
Add: shares issued during the year	15,00,000	15.00
At 31 March 2025	20,00,000	20.00
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2026	20,00,000	20.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Other equity		Total of other equity
	Reserves & surplus		
	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	(15.07)	(15.07)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	(15.07)	(15.07)
Loss for the year		(15.71)	(15.71)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	(30.78)	(30.78)

As per our report attached of even date

for B.NAGA BHUSHAN & CO.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 005584S

B.Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

Narendranadh Meda

Director

DIN: 10539913

Sirisha Chanumolu

Director

DIN: 10539914

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

CIN: U86900TS2024PTC183078

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	Building	Medical and surgical equipment	Office equipment	Electrical Equipment	Computer Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Total of Property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying amount							
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	29.25	0.75	9.51	1.13	4.57	45.22
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	29.25	0.75	9.51	1.13	4.57	45.22
Balance as at 1 April 2025	-	29.25	0.75	9.51	1.13	4.57	45.22
Additions	17.63	4.75	-	0.08	0.09	0.74	23.29
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	17.63	34.01	0.75	9.60	1.22	5.31	68.51
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1.63	0.05	0.49	0.16	0.22	2.55
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	1.63	0.05	0.49	0.16	0.22	2.55
Balance as at 1 April 2025	-	1.63	0.05	0.49	0.16	0.22	2.55
Depreciation charge for the year	0.15	2.31	0.16	0.97	0.38	0.48	4.43
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.15	3.94	0.20	1.46	0.53	0.70	6.98
Carrying amounts (net)							
At 31 March 2025	-	27.62	0.70	9.03	0.97	4.34	42.67
At 31 March 2026	17.48	30.07	0.55	8.14	0.68	4.61	61.53



Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

CIN: U86900TS2024PTC183078

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		
Balance as at beginning of the year	17.22	1.04
Additions	-	16.18
Capitalised during the year	1,76,23,205.48	-
Balance as at end of the year	-1,76,23,188.26	17.22

i) 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	16.18	1.04	-	-	17.22
Total	16.18	1.04	-	-	17.22

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 31st March, 2025.

Notes :

- 1 Refer note 2.8 for details of assets pledged as security.



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.2 Other financial assets (at amortised cost) (Unsecured, Considered good)		
Non-current		
-To parties other than related parties		
Security deposits	1.51	1.35
Total	1.51	1.35
2.3 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
-To parties other than related parties		
Capital advances	4.52	4.55
Total	4.52	4.55
2.4 Inventories (Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments	1.93	0.89
Total	1.93	0.89
2.5 Trade receivables (amortised cost) (Unsecured)		
Trade receivables - Considered good - Unsecured	-	0.10
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	-	0.10
Trade receivables - credit impaired - Unsecured	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	-	-
Total	-	0.10

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 aging schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	Current but Not dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(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						-
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss						-
Balance at the end of the year						-

Trade Receivables aging schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Current but Not dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
(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						0.10
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss						-
Balance at the end of the year						0.10

2.6 Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	0.02	0.06
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	0.05	0.26
- In deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)		
Total	0.07	0.32

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

2.7 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advance to suppliers

Total	-	-
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2.7(a) Equity share capital

Authorised Equity shares

2,000,000 (31 March 2025: 2,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each

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

20.00	20.00
20.00	20.00

Issued, subscribed and paid-up

2,000,000 (31 March 2025: 500,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up

20.00	20.00
20.00	20.00

(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	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00
Add: Shares issued during the period/year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period/year	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00

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

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. 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% of equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding
Chanumolu Sirisha	2,00,000	10.00%	2,00,000	10.00%
Narendranadh Meda	7,80,000	39.00%	7,80,000	39.00%
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited	10,20,000	51.00%	10,20,000	51.00%

(iv) 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	Chanumolu Sirisha	2,00,000	-	2,00,000	10.00%	0.00%
2	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	Narendranadh Meda	7,80,000	-	7,80,000	39.00%	0.00%
Total			9,80,000	-	9,80,000.00	49.00%	0.00%

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	Chanumolu Sirisha	50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	10.00%	75.00%
2	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	Narendranadh Meda	4,50,000	3,30,000	7,80,000	39.00%	42.31%
Total			5,00,000	4,80,000.00	9,80,000.00	49.00%	117.31%

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

v) The Company has not issued bonus shares during the period from the inception Company.

vi) The Company has not bought back any shares during the period from the inception Company.

2.7 (b) Other equity

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

(i) Retained earnings (refer note 1)

Balance as per last financial statements

(15.07)	-
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Add: loss for the year

(15.71)	(15.07)
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Closing balance

(30.78)	(15.07)
----------------	----------------

Total other equity

(30.78)	(15.07)
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Nature and purpose of reserves:

1. Retained earnings

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



Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

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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)

2.8 Borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loans from bank		
- HDFC Bank	51.41	34.37
Total loans from bank (A)	51.41	34.37
Unsecured		
Loan from related party	16.56	10.06
Total loans from Others (B)	16.56	10.06
Total non-current borrowings (A) +(B)	67.97	44.43
(b) Current borrowings		
Secured		
Working capital loans from banks	2.00	1.71
Total current borrowings	2.00	1.71
Notes:		

a) "Healthcare Infra Loan from HDFC bank is secured by exclusive charge on fixed assets and current assets of the Company and corporate guarantee from Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Private Limited. The loan is repayable in 7years (including 1 year moratorium) and carries an interest rate of 9.5% linked with 3 Months T-bill (T-Bill resets every three months).



As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March
------------------------	-------------------

2.9 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)**(a) Current****-To parties other than related parties**

Employee related liabilities

Total

0.60	0.59
0.60	0.59

2.10 Trade payables (at amortised cost)

Trade payables

- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

Total

-	-
12.54	17.09
12.54	17.09

Trade Payable Aging Schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12.54	-	-	-	12.54
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						12.54

Trade Payable Aging Schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	17.07	-	-	-	17.07
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						17.07

2.11 Other liabilities**Current**

Statutory dues payable

Contract liabilities

Total

-0.27	0.30
0.45	-
0.18	0.30



	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
2.12 Revenue from Operations		
Revenue from contract with customers		
Revenue from medical and healthcare services		
Revenue from hospital services	33.71	9.66
Revenue from pharmacy	12.12	1.63
Total	45.83	11.28
2.13 Other Income		
Interest income on:		
-Fixed deposits	-	0.04
-Income tax refunds	-	
-Security Deposit	0.14	0.11
Miscellaneous Income	0.55	-
Total	0.69	0.15
2.14 (Increase) / decrease in inventories of medical consumables, drugs and		
Opening stock	0.89	-
Less: Closing stock	1.93	0.89
Total	(1.04)	(0.89)
2.15 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	7.82	3.93
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.65	0.22
Staff welfare expenses	0.06	0.06
Total	8.54	4.21
2.16 Finance cost		
Interest expenses on		
- Term Loan	4.06	1.37
- Other loans	0.14	0.05
- Lease liability	6.66	5.78
Total	10.87	7.19
2.17 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note no 2.1(a))	4.43	2.55
Depreciation on ROU Asset	8.11	6.76
Total	12.54	9.31
2.18 Other expenses		
Consultancy charges	10.94	4.25
House keeping expenses	4.38	1.95
Power and Fuel Charges	1.37	0.41
Rent	2.00	1.23
Repairs and Maintenance	1.46	0.07
Printing & Stationery	0.11	0.27
Audit fee	0.10	0.10
Professional and legal fee	1.28	0.38
Rates and taxes	0.04	0.02
Travelling and conveyance	0.31	0.02
Advertisement and publicity	0.67	0.40
Insurance expenses	0.19	0.02
Bank Charges	0.05	0.17
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.68	0.56
	24.58	9.85

* Nil due to rounding off to rupees millions

Note: Payment to auditors (excluding applicable taxes)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Statutory audit fee	0.10	0.10



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2.19 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	0.16	8.00

2.20 Related party disclosures

(a) Nature of relationship and name of related parties

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Holding Company	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited
Directors	Narendranadh Meda Sirisha Chanumolu

(b) Transaction with related parties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i. Narendranadh Meda		
Professional fee to KMP	3.47	1.00
Loan received	2.00	7.00
ii. Sirisha Chanumolu		
Professional fee to KMP	1.87	1.00
Loan received	-	1.00
iii. Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited		
Purchase of medical pharmacy items	11.74	1.00

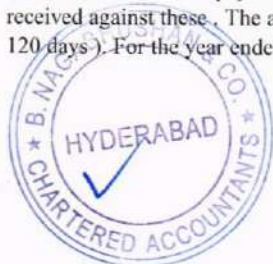
(c) The balances received from and payable to related parties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i. Narendranadh Meda		
Unsecured loan payable	11.35	9.00
Trade payables	0.68	-
ii. Sirisha Chanumolu		
Unsecured loan payable	0.71	0.71
Trade payables	0.34	-
iii. Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited		
Trade payables	9.79	1.00

Terms and conditions:

(i) 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).

(ii) 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



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2.21 Lease

Operating and Finance leases in the capacity of lessee.

The Company has taken office premises under cancellable operating lease agreements. There is no non-cancellable lease taken by the

The Company has lease contract 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 carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Leasehold Building	Total
As at 01 April 2024	-	-
Additions	73.03	73.03
Amortization expense	6.76	6.76
As at 31 March 2025	66.27	66.27
Additions	-	-
Amortization expense	8.11	8.11
As at 31 March 2026	58.16	58.16

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	69.00	-
Additions	-	71.00
Accretion of interest	7.00	6.00
Payments	(11.00)	(8.00)
As at 31 March	65.00	69.00
Current	5.00	3.96
Non-current	60.00	65.04

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	8.11	6.76
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7.00	6.00
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets (included in other expenses)	2.00	1.23
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	17.11	13.99

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs.13 in 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: Rs.9).

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Within less than one year	11.00	11.00
Between one and five years	50.00	48.00
After more than five years	32.00	45.00
Total	93.00	104.00



2.22 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. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for share split that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in reserves.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the 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. The weighted average number of equity shares including dilutive potential equity shares, outstanding during the period is adjusted for share split that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in reserves.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year 31 March 2025
Earnings		
Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(15.71)	(20.14)
Shares		
Number shares at the beginning of the year	20,00,000	20,00,000
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	20,00,000	20,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	20,00,000	20,00,000
Earnings per share of par value INR 10 - Basic (Rs)	(7.85)	(10.07)
Diluted per share of par value INR 10 - Diluted (Rs)	(7.85)	(10.07)

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

2.23 Segment information

The Board of Directors 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 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 of the Company are located in India.

2.24 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	-	-
- Interest	-	-
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.	-	-



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

The Company's 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	67.97	44.43
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.07	0.32
Net debt	67.90	44.10
Total equity	(10.78)	4.93
Net debt to equity ratio	-629.89%	894.48%

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

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 in the current period.

2.26 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	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	0.07	0.07	
Other financial assets	1.51	1.51	
Total	1.58	1.58	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Refer note below)			level 3
Long-term borrowings	67.97	67.97	
Short-term borrowings	2.00	2.00	
Lease liabilities	65.43	65.43	
Trade payables	12.54	12.54	
Other financial liabilities	0.60	0.60	
Total	148.54	148.54	

As at 31 March 2025	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair value level
Financial assets at amortised cost (Refer note below)			
Trade receivables	0.10	0.10	
Cash and cash equivalents	0.32	0.32	
Other financial assets	1.35	1.35	
Total	1.78	1.78	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Refer note below)			level 3
Long-term borrowings	44.43	44.43	
Short-term borrowings	1.71	1.71	
Lease liabilities	69.40	69.40	
Trade payables	17.09	17.09	
Other financial liabilities	0.59	0.59	
Total	133.21	133.21	

Note for financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost:

- The fair values of trade receivables, trade payables, other financials assets, other financial liabilities, current borrowings 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.
- The fair values of long term borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs including own credit risk.



2.26 Financial instruments : Fair value and risk management (continued)**B. 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 has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

(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 manner.

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
Borrowings	69.97	2.00	67.97	-	69.97
Lease Liabilities	65.43	11.00	50.00	32.00	93.00
Trade payables	12.54	12.54	-	-	12.54
Other financial liabilities	0.60	0.60	-	-	0.60
Total	148.54	26.13	117.97	32.00	176.10

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
Borrowings	46.14	17,05,932	(17,05,886.32)	-	46.14
Lease Liabilities	69.40	11.00	48.00	45.00	104.00
Trade payables	17.09	17.09	-	-	17.09
Other financial liabilities	0.59	0.59	-	-	0.59
Total	133.21	17,05,961.14	(17,05,838.32)	45.00	167.82

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

C. Market risk**(a) Interest rate risk exposure**

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 and short term borrowings	69.97	46.14
Total borrowings	69.97	46.14

(b) Cash flow sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Impact on profit or loss		Impact on 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	(0.70)	(0.46)	(0.70)	(0.46)
1% decrease in MCLR	0.70	0.46	0.70	0.46

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

D. Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to currency risk.



2.27 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 year tax	-	-
Deferred tax attributable to temporary differences	(5.16)	(5.07)
Tax expenses for the year	(5.16)	(5.07)

b. Amount recognized 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	-	-	-	-	-	-

c. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax	(20.90)	(20.14)
Enacted tax rates	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expense at enacted rates	(5.26)	(5.07)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/ (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised on various items (net)	-	-
	(5.26)	(5.07)

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		
Others	94,65,966.63	58,20,774.00
Total deferred tax asset	94,65,966.63	58,20,774.00
Deferred tax liability		
Excess of depreciation on the Property, plant and equipment under income-tax act, 1961 over companies act.	(82,79,507.01)	7,52,578.00
Total deferred tax liability	(82,79,507.01)	7,52,578.00
Deferred tax asset (net)	1,77,45,473.65	50,68,196.00

*Tax loss, unabsorbed depreciation carry-forward and others for which no deferred tax assets were recorded amounting to Rs. (31 March 2025: Rs. Nil)

(ii) Movement in temporary differences

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment (liability)	Accumulated losses	Other Items Assets	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss during 2024-25	(7,52,578.00)	45,90,153.00	12,30,622.00	50,68,197.00
Recognised in OCI during 2024-25	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(7,52,578.00)	-	12,30,622.00	50,68,197.00
Recognised in profit or loss during 2025-26	90,32,085.01	72,80,416.70	(36,35,224.07)	1,26,77,277.65
Recognised in OCI during 2025-26	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	82,79,507.01	-	(24,04,602.07)	1,77,45,474.65



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2.28 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	33.71	9.66
Income from pharmacy	12.12	1.63
Total revenue from contracts with customers	45.83	11.28
India	45.83	11.28
Outside India	-	-

Timing of revenue recognition

Services transferred over time	33.71	9.66
Goods transferred at a point of time	12.12	1.63
Total revenue from contracts with customers	45.83	11.28

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

Contract price	46	11
Less: Discounts and disallowances	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	46	11

Contract balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024
Trade receivables	-	0.10	-
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-	-



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2.29 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at	As at	% change ^a
			31 March 2026	31 March 2025	
a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.10	6%	77.17%
b) Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debts ⁽¹⁾	Shareholder's Equity	-6.49	936%	-169.37%
c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debts service ⁽²⁾	Debt service ⁽³⁾	1.83	20%	815.36%
d) Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	-28.40	NA	100.00%
e) Trade Receivable turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales ⁽⁴⁾	Average Trade Receivables	916.64	NA	100.00%
f) Trade Payable turnover Ratio	Net credit Purchases ⁽⁵⁾	Average Trade Payables	190%	NA	100.00%
g) Net Capital turnover ratio	Net Sales ⁽⁶⁾	Working capital ⁽⁷⁾	-250%	NA	100.00%
h) Return on Equity Ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's equity	537%	-304%	-276.72%
i) Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed ⁽⁴⁾	-9%	-11%	-21.30%

⁽¹⁾ Debt includes Lease Liabilities

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

⁽³⁾ Interest and lease payments + Principal Repayments

⁽⁴⁾ Tangible Net Worth + Total Debts + Deferred Tax Liability

^a Change in ratios in due to loans taken by the Company for the construction of the hospital building.



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2.30 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.

2.31 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company have 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 have not 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.

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

As per our report attached of even date.

for B.NAGA BHUSHAN & CO.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 005584S

B.Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

UDIN: 26028574VKMAAL3113



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Meda Institute of Podiatry Pvt Ltd

Narendranadh Meda

Director

DIN: 10539913

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Sirisha Chanumolu

Director

DIN: 10539914

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14.05.2026