HEAD OFFICE:
A-6, Maharani Bagh
New Delhi- 110065
Ph.: 011-41626471, 41626470
Fax: 011-41328425
E-mail: info@bansalco.com

BANSAL & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of DF Pharmacy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of DF Pharmacy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS Financial Statements"or "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 ICAI's 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

Information other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the Board Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Board Report is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Directors' Report is made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair

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of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in Equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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



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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. No matters were identified in the current period which were significant and required disclosure as the key audit matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

   c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.;

   d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, since no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year, the provisions of section 197(16) are not appliable.



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h. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 (refer note B36) as at March 31, 2026, which would impact its financial position.

ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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

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

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause g(iv)(a) and g(iv)(b) above contain any material mis-statement.

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

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



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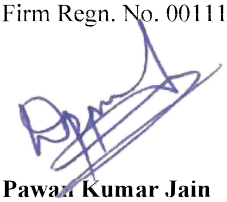
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order, 2020") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure II, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, 2020.

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001113N/N500079



Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265
UDIN: 26518265PNZACV8843



Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

HEAD OFFICE:
A-6, Maharani Bagh
New Delhi- 110065
Ph.: 011-41626471, 41626470
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure 1 to Independent Auditors' Report on Financial Statement of DF Pharmacy Limited

Referred to in paragraph 1(f) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Ind AS Financial Statements of DF Pharmacy Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with respect to these financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to these financial statement 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.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial control. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 Ind AS 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 unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001113N/N500079

Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265
UDIN: 26518265PNZACV8843

BANSAL & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

HEAD OFFICE:
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Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report on the Ind AS Financial Statements of DF Pharmacy Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Intangible Assets.

(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order, 2020 is 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) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, clause (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, clause (i)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

2. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(b) As disclosed in Note B14 to the financial statements, the Company had been sanctioned working capital limits from a bank during the previous year, which were secured against fixed deposits maintained with the bank. The said working capital limits have been fully repaid/closed during the current year and no such limits were outstanding as at March 31, 2026. Further, the terms of the sanction did not require the Company to submit quarterly returns or statements to the bank.

3. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantee, or security as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the

HEAD OFFICE:
A-6, Maharani Bagh
New Delhi- 110065
Ph.: 011-41626471, 41626470
Fax: 011-41328425
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Company.

5. As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our verification of records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it though there has been a slight delay in few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in clause 7(a) above which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions, which are not recorded in the books of account, have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

9. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon to any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause (ix)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) On the basis of an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, in our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loan during the year. Accordingly, clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

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

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

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10. (a) On the basis of an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, in our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debts instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11. (a) During the course of our examination of the books of accounts and records carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

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

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

14. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 for the period under audit. Accordingly, clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of the directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

16. According to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Clause (xvi)(a), (xvi) (b) and (xvi) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

17. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current financial year and the immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report.



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that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

20. The Company doesn't fall under the ambit of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

21. The reporting under clause xxi of the Order is not applicable at the standalone level of reporting

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001113N/N500079

Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265
UDIN: 26518265PNZACV8843

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

DF Pharmacy Limited
CIN - U52311GJ2008PLC052704
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A.	**ASSETS**			
1.	**Non current assets**			
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	B1	11.99	14.19
(b)	Intangible assets	B2	343.21	484.40
(c)	Goodwill		119.56	
(d)	Right of use assets	B3	3.96	4.51
(e)	Income tax assets (net)	B4	1.81	2.17
(f)	Financial assets			
	i. Other financial assets	B6	1.02	0.95
	Total non-current assets		**481.55**	**506.22**
2.	**Current assets**			
(a)	Inventories	B7	3.11	34.07
(b)	Financial assets			
	i. Trade receivables	B8	243.54	147.11
	ii. Cash and cash equivalents	B9	29.04	5.91
	iii. Bank balance other than those included in cash and cash equivantents	B9	-	75.98
	iv. Other financial assets	B10	0.21	5.09
(c)	Other current assets	B11	1.52	3.73
	Total current assets		**277.42**	**271.89**
	TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		**758.97**	**778.11**
B.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1.	**Equity**			
(a)	Equity share capital	B12	15.00	15.00
(b)	Instrument entirely equity in nature	B12	-	-
(b)	Other equity	B13	666.64	653.33
	Total equity		**681.64**	**668.33**
	Liabilities			
2.	**Non-current liabilities**			
(a)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	B5	13.35	10.63
(b)	Financial liabilities			
	i. Lease liabilities	B14(a)	2.41	2.21
(c)	Provisions	B15	-	0.49
	Total non-current liabilities		**15.76**	**13.33**
3.	**Current Liabilities**			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
	i. Borrowings	B14(b)	-	67.79
	ii. Lease liabilities	B14(a)	2.04	2.50
	iii.Trade payables	B16		
	Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.16	6.13
	Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		57.27	18.19
	iv. Other financial liabilities	B17	0.00	0.42
(b)	Other current liabilities	B18	1.10	1.39
(c)	Provisions	B15	-	0.03
	Total current liabilities		**61.57**	**96.45**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)		**758.97**	**778.11**
	Summary of material accounting policies	A		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Bansal & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DF Pharmacy Limited

Sukhjeet Singh Chahal
Additional Director
DIN - 09129636

Bharat Mundhra
Director
DIN - 11178472

DF Pharmacy Limited
CIN - U52311GJ2008PLC052704
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
1.	**INCOME**			
(a)	Revenue from operations	B19	192.14	209.74
(b)	Other income	B20	2.48	7.78
	Total income		**194.62**	**217.52**
2.	**EXPENSES**			
(a)	Cost of materials consumed	B21	58.34	77.17
(b)	Changes in inventories of finished goods	B22	3.45	(2.07)
(c)	Employee benefits expense	B23	5.71	12.38
(d)	Finance costs	B24	2.72	6.10
(e)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	B25	27.69	36.64
(f)	Other expenses	B26	81.02	74.93
	Total expenses		**178.93**	**205.15**
3.	**Profit before tax**		**15.69**	**12.37**
4.	**Tax expense:**			
(a)	Current tax expense		-	-
(b)	Adjustment to tax related to earlier years		-	-
(c)	Deferred tax	B5	2.62	10.63
	Total		**2.62**	**10.63**
5.	**Net profit for the year (3 - 4)**		**13.07**	**1.74**
6.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the post employment benefit obligations		0.32	0.06
	Income tax relating to items not reclassified		(0.08)	(0.01)
	Other comprehensive income		**0.24**	**0.05**
	Total comprehensive income for the year (5 + 6)		**13.31**	**1.79**
	Earning per equity share	B27		
	Basic and Diluted (In INR)		0.87	0.12

Summary of material accounting policies — A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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Pawan Kumar Jain
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DIN - 11178472

DF Pharmacy Limited
CIN - U52311GJ2008PLC052704
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax	**15.69**	**12.37**
Add	***Adjustments for:***		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27.69	36.64
	Finance costs	1.92	5.23
	Bad debts	2.44	-
	Interest income on security deposit paid at amortised cost	(0.05)	(0.14)
	Interest on lease liabilities	0.80	0.87
	Gain on derecognition of ROU & lease liabilities	(0.04)	(0.20)
	Allowance for trade receivables	1.86	6.51
	Interest income	(2.01)	(6.04)
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**48.30**	**55.24**
	Changes in working capital		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	30.96	(11.47)
	Trade receivables	(100.73)	(59.54)
	Other financial assets (non-current)	(0.07)	(0.86)
	Other financial assets (current)	-	21.42
	Other current assets	2.21	2.30
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade payables	34.12	(1.04)
	Other financial liabilities (current)	(0.42)	(0.85)
	Other liabilities (current)	(0.29)	(0.77)
	Provisions	(0.20)	0.02
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**13.88**	**4.45**
Less:	Direct taxes (paid) /refund	0.41	(1.25)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**14.29**	**3.20**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.87)	(2.30)
	Redemption of / (Investment in) fixed deposits	75.98	(5.98)
	Interest received	6.90	6.04
	Net cash generated/(used in) from investing activities	**82.01**	**(2.24)**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds/(Repayment) from borrowings (net)	(67.79)	14.44
	Payment of lease rent	(3.47)	(6.15)
	Finance charges paid	(1.92)	(5.23)
	Net cash generated/(used in) from financing activities	**(73.18)**	**3.06**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	23.12	4.02
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.91	1.88
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**29.04**	**5.91**
	COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash in hand	-	0.23
	With banks		
	- In current account	29.04	5.68
	Total Cash and cash equivalents	**29.04**	**5.91**

Summary of material accounting policies A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Bansal & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DF Pharmacy Limited

Sukhjeet Singh Chahal
Additional Director
DIN - 09129636

Bharat Mundhra
Director
DIN - 11178472

DF Pharmacy Limited
CIN - U52311GJ2008PLC052704
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**15.00**
Change in share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**15.00**
Change in share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**15.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**787.23**	**(135.32)**	**(0.37)**	**651.52**
Profit for the year	-	1.74	0.05	**1.79**
Security premium on issue of shares, net	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**787.23**	**(133.58)**	**(0.32)**	**653.33**
Profit for the year	-	13.07	0.24	**13.31**
Security premium on issue of shares, net	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**787.23**	**(120.51)**	**(0.08)**	**666.64**

Securities premium account : This reserve represents the premium on the issue of shares (net) and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability : This reserve represents changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments recognized in Other comprehensive income and subsequently not reclassified to the Statement of profit and loss.

Summary of material accounting policies A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Bansal & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DF Pharmacy Limited

Sukhjeet Singh Chahal
Additional Director
DIN - 09129636

Bharat Mundhra
Director
DIN - 11178472

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate information

DF Pharmacy Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a limited company in India under the Companies Act, 2013 in 2008 vide CIN - U52311GJ2008PLC052704. The Company's registered office is situated at Meldi Estate, Near Gota Railway Crossing, Chandlodia - Gota Road, Gota, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 382481. The Company is into manufacturing and trading of Wholesale trade of Nutraceutical, Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic products.

2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 read with Rule 4A of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division II of Schdule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (‘INR’) Million, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The Company's material accounting policies as included in Note 2.3 to 2.20

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act , 2013 (`Act'). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Historical cost convention

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require in material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

Assumption and estimation uncertainties

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

Information about assumptions and estimatlon uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are included in the following notes:
-Note B2 Impairment of goodwill and brand value: key assumptions being discount rate and terminal growth rate.
-Note B5 Recognition of DTA, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.
-Note B34 measurement of deflned beneflt obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

Measurement of fair values

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 is included in the following notes:
- Note B29 - Fair value measurements

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Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/liabilities include current portion of non-current financial assets/liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities

The material accounting policies are set out below:

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods/ services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled for those goods/ services.

To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five-step approach:

-Identify the contract with a customer;
-Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
-Determine the transaction price;
-Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
-Recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Reevenue from Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company in its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Contract balances

The Policy for Contract balances i.e. contract assets, trade receivables and contract liabilities is as follows:

a. Contract assets and trade receivables

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time. Unbilled revenue which is conditional is classified as other current asset. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue is presented net of impairment. Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Interest Income-

Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

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Business enablement fees
Business enablement represents the allocation of profits from one entity within the group to another fellow subsidiary. These transactions are undertaken to support the financial position of a fellow subsidiary and do not arise from external customer contracts. Business enablement amounts are recognized as revenue in standalone financial statements and eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management. Other incidental expenditure attributable to bringing the fixed assets to their working condition for intended use are capitalized. Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the written-down method.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written-down method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The estimated useful life considered for the assets are as under.

Category of assets	Number of years
Plant and equipments	15
Office equipments	5
IT Equipments	3
Furniture and fixtures	10

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.
Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

2.5 Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Brand is amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis and other intangible except Goodwill are amortised over written down value method, from the date that they are available for use. 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. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

The useful life considered for the intangible assets are as under:

Category of Assets	No. of Years
Computer Software	3
Customer Relationship	3
Product formulation	3
Brand	20

2.6 Financial instruments

I Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.
All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

II Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

iv. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through 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 of financial instruments

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 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.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

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 or loss.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

IV Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

V 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.

2.7 Impairment

1 Financial assets

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

II Non-financial assets

a Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The Companies 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. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

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

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The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which are benefitting from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, discount rates and terminal growth rates. Cash flow projections take into account past
experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.8 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal / constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.9 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year-end. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2.10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company 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 the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

2.11 Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprised the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Tax

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

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

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Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

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

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

2.12 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include wages and salaries, provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined Benefit Plans

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
b. net interest expense or income; and
c. re-measurement

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The company is provides the following as defined benefits plan as -

a Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profits in the statement of Profit and Loss.

b Short term employee benefits

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

c Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related services.

d Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are non-accumulating in nature.Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

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2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value (net of allowances) after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. The cost of inventories is based on weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. The cost comprises cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including appropriate production overheads in the case of finished goods and work in progress, incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Trade discounts or rebates are deducted in determining the costs of purchase. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2.14 Cash Flow Statement

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

2.15 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, exchange gain/loss on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

2.16 Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

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

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

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

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset is classified as an operating lease. Assets subject to operating leases are included in the property, plant and equipment. Rental income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Balance sheet:

For leases that have been classified to date as operating leases in accordance with Ind AS 116, the lease liability will be recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at 14% per annum. The right-of-use asset will generally be measured at the amount of the lease liability adjusted for advance payments and accrued liabilities from the previous financial year.

Cash Flow Statement:

The change in presentation of operating lease expenses will result in a corresponding improvement in cash flows from operating activities and a decline in cash flows from financing activities.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term balances, as defined above. The cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.

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2.18 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Act unless otherwise stated.

2.19 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the restated consolidated financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.20 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief Operating decision maker. Refer note B35 for segment information.

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B1. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	IT equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
GROSS BLOCK					
As at April 1, 2024	**3.97**	**1.16**	**0.49**	**18.57**	**24.19**
Additions	-	0.15	0.43	1.72	2.29
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**3.97**	**1.31**	**0.92**	**20.29**	**26.49**
Additions	0.47	-	0.29	0.11	0.87
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**4.44**	**1.31**	**1.21**	**20.40**	**27.36**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
As at April 1, 2024	**1.64**	**0.70**	**0.34**	**6.08**	**8.76**
Depreciation	0.60	0.25	0.25	2.43	3.53
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**2.24**	**0.95**	**0.59**	**8.52**	**12.29**
Depreciation	0.47	0.16	0.31	2.14	3.08
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**2.71**	**1.11**	**0.89**	**10.66**	**15.37**
NET BLOCK					
As at March 31, 2025	**1.73**	**0.36**	**0.33**	**11.77**	**14.19**
As at March 31, 2026	**1.73**	**0.20**	**0.32**	**9.74**	**11.99**

B2. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software	Brand	Customer Relationship	Product formulation	Goodwill	Total
GROSS BLOCK						
As at April 1, 2024	**0.38**	**429.64**	**52.16**	**4.85**	**119.56**	**606.59**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**0.38**	**429.64**	**52.16**	**4.85**	**119.56**	**606.59**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**0.38**	**429.64**	**52.16**	**4.85**	**119.56**	**606.59**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATIONS						
As at April 1, 2024	**0.36**	**43.17**	**47.02**	**4.37**	**-**	**94.93**
Amortisations	0.01	21.63	5.14	0.48	-	27.26
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**0.37**	**64.80**	**52.16**	**4.85**	**-**	**122.19**
Amortisations	0.00	21.63	0.00	0.00	-	21.63
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**0.37**	**86.44**	**52.16**	**4.85**	**-**	**143.82**
NET BLOCK						
As at March 31, 2025	**0.01**	**364.83**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**119.56**	**484.40**
As at March 31, 2026	**0.01**	**343.20**	**-**	**-**	**119.56**	**462.77**

Note for Goodwill impairment:

Impairment testing

For the purpose of annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations in which the goodwill arises and is compared to its recoverable value:

The Group tests cash-generating units with goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there is an indication that a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated may be impaired. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is the higher of the cash-generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal ('FVLCD') and its value-in-use.

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Calculation of the value-in-use is determined based on a forecast, approved by the management, with expected cash flows beyond the five year period extrapolated for the remaining useful lives using a declining growth rate determined by management. The present value of the expected cash flows of each cash generating unit is determined by applying a suitable discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money. The average range of key assumptions used for calculation of value in use are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Discount Rate	17.75%
Terminal long-term growth rate	5%

The discount rate is a pre-tax measure based on the rate of 10 year government bonds issued by government in the relevant market and in the same currency as the cash flows, adjusted for risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities generally and the systemic risk of specified CGU. The cash flow projection include specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate has been determined based on management's estimate at which company's free cash flow are expected to grow perpetually beyond the explicit period, consistent with assumption that a market participant would make. The Company believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which a recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash -generating unit.

Based on the above, no impairment was identified as of March 31, 2026 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value.

B3. Right of use assets

	Leasehold building	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at April 1, 2024	**18.93**	**18.93**
Additions	6.27	6.27
Deductions	(7.33)	(7.33)
As at March 31, 2025	**17.87**	**17.87**
Additions	3.06	3.06
Deductions	(3.68)	(3.68)
As at March 31, 2026	**17.25**	**17.25**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
As at April 1, 2024	**11.81**	**11.81**
Depreciation	5.85	5.85
Deductions	(4.29)	(4.29)
As at March 31, 2025	**13.36**	**13.36**
Depreciation	2.98	2.98
Deductions	(3.07)	(3.07)
As at March 31, 2026	**13.29**	**13.29**
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2025	**4.51**	**4.51**
As at March 31, 2026	**3.96**	**3.96**

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	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B4 Income tax assets (net)		
Income tax assets (net)	1.81	2.17
	1.81	**2.17**

B5 Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)

Movement in deferred tax asset/liability	Opening balance	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Closing balance
For the year ended 31st Mar 2026				
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(75.86)	-	(5.83)	**(81.69)**
Right of use assets	(1.13)	-	0.14	**(1.00)**
Security deposit	0.09	-	(0.08)	**0.01**
Provisions for gratutity	0.15	(0.08)	0.01	**0.08**
Allowance for Trade Receivable	1.86	-	0.47	**2.32**
Brought Forward Loss	62.41	-	3.33	**65.74**
Payment Dues to MSME	0.67	-	(0.60)	**0.07**
Lease liabilities	1.19	-	(0.07)	**1.12**
Deferred tax asset not recognised due to business losses	0.01	-	(0.01)	**-**
Total	**(10.63)**	**(0.08)**	**(2.63)**	**(13.35)**
For the year ended 31st March 2025				
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	113.64	-	(189.50)	**(75.86)**
Right of use assets	5.22	-	(6.36)	**(1.13)**
Security deposit	(0.03)	-	0.12	**0.09**
Provisions	(0.23)	(0.01)	0.39	**0.15**
Allowance for Trade Receivable	(0.18)	-	2.04	**1.86**
Brought Forward Loss	-	-	62.41	**62.41**
Payment Dues to MSME	-	-	0.67	**0.67**
Lease liabilities	(3.67)	-	4.86	**1.19**
Deferred tax asset not recognised due to business losses	(114.75)	0.01	114.74	**0.01**
Total	**-**	**-**	**(10.63)**	**(10.63)**

The Company has an unabsorded depreciation of Rs.204.34 Million (previous year 194.72 Million) that are available for offsetting for indefinate life for future taxable profits of the Company. Business loss of the company of Rs.46.71 Million (previous year 46.71 Million) that are available for offsetting future taxable profits for 8 years

Expiry Profile of unused tax losses:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unused tax losses shall expire on: -		
March 31,2029	11.05	11.05
March 31,2030	0.94	0.94
March 31,2031	2.26	2.26
March 31,2032	32.47	32.47
Total	**46.72**	**46.72**

Effective Tax Reconciliation		
Profit as per Statement of Profit and loss	15.69	12.37
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on above	**3.95**	**3.11**
Adjustments:		
Permanent differences	0.01	0.04
DTA not recognised on losses	2.55	3.13
DTA recognised till last year reversed in current year	2.62	10.63
DTA not recognised on ROU and lease liabilities	0.06	0.06
DTA not recognised on Payment Dues to MSME	(1.23)	0.20
DTA not recognised on provision for bad & doubtful debts	0.47	1.64
DTA not recognised on interest on contractual obligations	0.02	0.00
(DTL) / DTA not recognised on property, plant and equipment	(5.83)	(8.18)
Adjusted tax expense	**2.63**	**10.63**

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Tax as per profit and loss		
Deferred tax	2.62	10.63
Total Tax Expenses	**(2.62)**	**(10.63)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B6 Other financial assets*		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	1.02	0.95
	1.02	**0.95**

*Refer note B29 for information about credit risk and market risk for other financial assets.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B7 Inventories		
(valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)		
Raw materials	0.86	7.09
Packing materials	1.08	19.20
Work-in-progress	-	4.62
Finished goods	1.17	-
Goods-in-transit	1.42	3.16
Less: Provision for Goods-in-transit	(1.42)	-
	3.11	**34.07**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B8 Trade receivables*		
Considered good - unsecured	243.54	147.11
Trade receivable - credit impaired	9.23	7.37
	252.77	154.48
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debt)		
Less: Trade receivable - credit impaired	(9.23)	(7.37)
	243.54	**147.11**
Below is the details of the debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.		
Receivable from related party	**218.07**	**137.48**

Refer note 30 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.
Refer note 32 for information about receivables from related party.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**						
	Unbilled	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 year - 2 year**	**2 year - 3 year**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade recievables - considered good	-	142.23	30.45	70.86	-	-	243.54
Undisputed trade recievables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade recievables - credit impaired	-	0.01	0.01	3.53	5.67	-	9.23
Disputed trade recievables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade recievables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade recievables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**142.24**	**30.46**	**74.39**	**5.67**	**-**	**252.77**
Unbilled revenue (refer Note B10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**142.24**	**30.46**	**74.39**	**5.67**	**-**	**252.77**

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Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade recievables - considered good	-	114.95	32.16	0.00	-	-	147.11
Undisputed trade recievables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade recievables - credit impaired	-	0.00	0.60	6.77	-	-	7.37
Disputed trade recievables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade recievables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade recievables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**114.95**	**32.76**	**6.77**	**-**	**-**	**154.48**
Unbilled revenue (refer Note B10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**114.95**	**32.76**	**6.77**	**-**	**-**	**154.48**

*Refer note B29 for information about credit risk for trade receivables.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B9 Cash and cash equivalents		
For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in bank. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in balance sheet as follows:		
Cash in hand	-	0.23
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	29.04	5.68
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	**29.04**	**5.91**
	29.04	5.91
Bank balance other than those included in cash and cash equivantents		
Deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months*	-	75.98
	-	**75.98**

*The stated fixed deposits have been pledged but not due on deposits and others with bank towards secured short term borrowing availed by the Company. (Refer note B14(a)).

B10 Other financial assets*	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accrued	-	4.88
Security Deposits	0.21	0.21
	0.21	**5.09**

*Refer note B30 for information about credit risk and market risk for other financial assets.

B11 Other current assets		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good,unless stated otherwise			
Balance with government authorities		1.20	2.07
Advance to employees		-	0.05
Prepayments		0.32	0.11
	I	**1.52**	**2.23**
Advances to suppliers			
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		0.00	1.50
Unsecured, considered doubtful		1.81	-
		1.81	1.50
Less: Provision for doubtful advances		(1.81)	-
	II	**0.00**	**1.50**
	I+II	**1.52**	**3.73**

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	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Nos.		Nos.	
B12 Share Capital				
a Authorised shares				
i Equity share capital of Rs 1 each				
As at the beginning of the year	1,60,00,000	16.00	1,60,00,000	16.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the reporting year	**1,60,00,000**	**16.00**	**1,60,00,000**	**16.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity share capital of Rs 1 each				
As at the beginning of the year	1,50,00,000	15.00	1,50,00,000	15.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the reporting year	**1,50,00,000**	**15.00**	**1,50,00,000**	**15.00**

b Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 1 per share.

Each holder of shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Director's, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholder's in ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all prefrential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
c Details of equity shareholding more than 5% shares in the company				
Parth K. Patel	9,80,000	6.53%	9,80,000	6.53%
Mitali K. Patel	-	0.00%	9,80,000	6.53%
West-coast Pharmaceutical Works Limited	10,40,001	6.93%	11,00,000	7.33%
Radhika Parth Patel	-	0.00%	9,80,000	6.53%
Anshu Kamlesh Patel	-	0.00%	9,80,000	6.53%
Kamlesh Chandrakantbhai Patel	9,79,999	6.53%	9,79,999	6.53%
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	1,19,99,990	80.00%	90,00,000	60.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

d The Company has not issued any bonus shares during the current year and immediately preceding current year.

e No shares have been brought back since incorporation of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B13 Other equity		
Securities premium		
Opening balance	787.23	787.23
Add : Issue of equity shares	-	-
Closing balance	**787.23**	**787.23**
Surplus/(Deficit) as per statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(133.90)	(135.69)
Add : Profit for the year	13.07	1.74
Add : Other Comprehensive income	0.24	0.05
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(120.59)**	**(133.90)**
Balance as at year end	**666.64**	**653.33**

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		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
314 (a) Lease liabilities			
Non-current			
Lease liabilities	(Refer note B-28)	2.41	2.21
		2.41	**2.21**
Current			
Lease liabilities	(refer note B-28)	2.04	2.50
		2.04	**2.50**

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B15 Provisions			
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits	(refer note B-34)	-	0.49
		-	**0.49**
Current			
Provision for employee benefits	(refer note B-34)	-	0.03
		-	**0.03**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
314 (b) Borrowings		
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand, Secured		
From banks	-	67.79
	-	**67.79**

Notes

i) The Company has and outstanding against an overdraft facility of Rs. NIL (March 31, 2025 :- Rs. 67.79 Million) from IndusInd Bank Limited ("Bank") for working capital requirement for the tenure of 12 months last renewed in June 17, 2024 . The said facility carried an interest of 0.5% over the Fixed Deposit with monthly rest. The said facility was primarily secured against fixed deposit of the company with the bank. (Refer note no. B9)

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The changes in the Company's borrowings arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars	**Short term borrowings**	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	67.79	53.35
Cash flows:		
Proceeds from borrowings (net)	(67.79)	14.44
Closing balance	**-**	**67.79**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B16 Trade payables*		
Trade payables		
Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note B-33)	1.16	6.13
Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	57.27	18.19
	58.43	**24.31**

Trade payable ageing as at Mar 31, 2026

	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
	Not Due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	0.74	0.30	0.12	-	-	**1.16**
(ii) Others	36.64	14.08	6.55	-	-	**57.27**
(iii) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**37.38**	**14.38**	**6.67**	**-**	**-**	**58.43**

Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
	Not Due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	0.53	5.38	0.22	-	-	**6.13**
(ii) Others	3.76	11.92	2.51	-	-	**18.19**
(iii) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**4.29**	**17.30**	**2.73**	**-**	**-**	**24.31**

*Refer note B-32 for related party transactions.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B17 Other current financial liabilities		
Payable to employees	0.00	0.42
	0.00	**0.42**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
B18 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	0.50	0.75
Advance from customers	0.60	0.64
	1.10	**1.39**

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	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
B19 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of product		
Sale of goods	77.98	90.03
Sale of service		
Business enablement fees	114.16	119.40
Other operating income	-	0.31
	192.14	**209.74**

i Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of goods with the contracted price

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Gross sale of goods	78.15	90.05
Less : Sales discount	0.17	0.02
	77.98	**90.03**

ii Disaggregated Revenue Information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer of goods/ services:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods and services		
-Recognised at a point in time	77.98	90.34
-Recognised over time	114.16	119.40
	192.14	**209.74**

iii Contract balances

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables [refer note B8]	243.54	147.11
Contract assets		
-Unbilled revenue [refer note B10]	-	-
Contract liabilities		
-Advance from customers [refer note B18]	0.60	0.64

a Trade receivables generally have average credit period of 30 days in respect of sales of goods and services from the date of demand as per contract, except for cases, where credit terms are based on specific arrangement with the other party.

b Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned on account of contracts where revenue is recognised over the period of time as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of performance obligations as per contract. Once the performance obligation is fulfilled and milestones for invoicing are achieved, contract assets are classified to trade receivables.

c Contract liabilities include amount received from customers to deliver goods and services.

iv Performance Obligation

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the current year*	0.60	0.64

*The entity expects to satisfy the performance obligations when (or as) the underlying goods to which such performance obligations relate are completed.

v Assets Recognised from the Costs to obtain or fulfil Contract with Customers

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories (refer note no. B7)	3.11	34.07

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(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B20 Other income	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on		
- Bank deposits	1.84	6.04
- Income Tax	0.17	0.07
Interest income on security deposit paid at amortised cost	0.05	0.14
Gain on derecognition of ROU & lease liabilities	0.04	0.20
Liabilities Written Back	0.10	1.33
Miscellaneous income	0.28	0.00
	2.48	**7.78**

B21 Cost of material consumed	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock	26.29	20.06
Purchases	33.99	83.40
Less: Closing stock	1.94	26.29
	58.34	**77.17**

B22 Changes in inventories of finished goods	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock	4.62	2.55
Less: Closing stock	1.17	4.62
	3.45	**(2.07)**

B23 Employee benefits expense		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, bonus and other allowances		4.99	11.01
Gratuity expense	(refer note B-34)	0.03	0.25
Contribution to provident and other funds		0.36	0.79
Staff welfare expenses		0.33	0.33
		5.71	**12.38**

B24 Finance costs	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses		
Interest on bank overdraft	1.80	5.21
Interest on statutory dues	0.11	0.01
Interest on lease liabilities	0.80	0.87
Bank and other charges	0.01	0.01
	2.72	**6.10**

B25 Depreciation and amortization expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	3.08	3.53
Amortisation of intangible assets	21.63	27.26
Depreciation of right of use assets	2.98	5.85
	27.69	**36.64**

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DF Pharmacy Limited
CIN - U52311GJ2008PLC052704
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
B26 Other expenses		
Rent		
- on building	0.47	-
Legal and professional expenses	1.81	2.82
Warehousing cost	0.70	0.00
Fee and subscription	0.96	1.24
Rates and taxes	0.66	0.58
Repairs and maintenance		
- to plant and machinery	0.26	0.28
- to building	0.04	0.40
Insurance	0.00	0.05
Telephone and communication expenses	-	0.00
Power and fuel	0.43	1.61
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.24	0.22
Manpower Cost	4.51	10.00
Bad debts	2.44	-
Business promotion, marketing and event expenses	3.81	20.45
Advertisement expense	1.77	2.20
Sales commission	0.39	0.06
Allowance for trade receivables	1.86	6.51
Shipping charges- outward	15.12	7.87
LRD Fees	10.11	10.84
Subvention Fees	-	-
Business support services	34.32	8.00
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit fee	0.40	0.40
- Tax audit fee	0.13	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.57	1.37
	81.02	**74.93**

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B27 Earning per share (EPS)

The Company's Earnings per Share ("EPS") is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	13.07	1.74
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares		
Number of share at the beginning of the year	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Total equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	**1,50,00,000**	**1,50,00,000**
Weighted average number of shares for basic and diluted EPS	**1,50,00,000**	**1,50,00,000**
Basic earnings per share (In INR)	0.87	0.12
Diluted earnings per share (In INR)#	0.87	0.12
Nominal value of equity shares (In INR)	1	1

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B28 Leases

As a Lessee

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for office building with the exception of short term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each class is reflected on the balance sheet as right of use and lease liability. The arrangement generally range between one year to six year. The lease arrangement has extension / termination option exercisable by either party which may make the assessment of lease term uncertain. While determining the lease term, the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

Lease Liabilities

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance - Lease liability	4.71	7.07
Additions during the year	3.06	6.09
Deletion during the year	(0.65)	(3.16)
Interest cost accrued during the year	0.80	0.87
Payments during the year	(3.47)	(6.16)
Lease Liability balance as at closing date	**4.45**	**4.71**
Classification as :		
Current	2.04	2.50
Non-Current	2.41	2.21

Lease Liabilities

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Expenses related to short- term/ low value lease	0.47	-
Interest on Lease Liability	0.80	0.87
Depreciation on Right-of-use Assets	2.98	5.85

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 14%

The amount of ROU assets and lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet are disclosed in Note B3 and Note B14 respectively. The total cash outflow for the leases is Rs. 3.94/-Mn (including payment of Rs. 0.47/- Mn in respect of short term/low value leases) (Previous Year: Rs. 6.16/- Mn (including payment of NIL in respect of short term / low value leases))

The undiscounted maturities of lease liabilities including interest thereon over the remaining lease term is as follows :

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Not later than one year	2.54	2.93
Later than one year and not later than three years	2.59	2.54
Later than three years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

B29 Fair value

a. Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values.

The following table details the carrying amount and fair values of financial instruments:

					Mar 31, 2026
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**Amortised cost**	**FVOCI**	**Total carrying value**	**Fair value**
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	243.54	-	243.54	243.54
Cash and cash equivalents	-	29.04	-	29.04	29.04
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	1.23	-	1.23	1.23
Total	**-**	**273.81**	**-**	**273.81**	**273.81**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings			-	-	-
- Short term	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	2.41	-	2.41	2.41
- Short term	-	2.04	-	2.04	2.04
Trade payable	-	58.43	-	58.43	58.43
Other financial liabilities	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Total	**-**	**62.88**	**-**	**62.88**	**62.88**

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March 31, 2025

Particulars	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	147.11	-	147.11	147.11
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5.91	-	5.91	5.91
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	75.98	-	75.98	75.98
Other financial assets	-	6.04	-	6.04	6.04
Total	**-**	**235.04**	**-**	**235.04**	**235.04**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Short term	-	67.79	-	67.79	67.79
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	2.21	-	2.21	2.21
- Short term	-	2.50	-	2.50	2.50
Trade payable	-	24.31	-	24.31	24.31
Other financial liabilities	-	0.42	-	0.42	0.42
Total	**-**	**97.23**	**-**	**97.23**	**97.23**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.
The Company has disclosed financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables at other financial assets and other financial liabilities carrying value because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values due to their short-term nature.

b. Fair value hierarchy

The table shown below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined below:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within 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).

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value:
As of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company did not have any financial and non-financial assets and liabilites measured at fair values.

Other financial assets and liabilities
i) Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables at carrying value because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values due to their short-term nature.

ii) Loans have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts as it is based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

iii) All financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as Level-3 Fair Value hierarchy due to the use unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the current financial year

B30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management objectives and policies
The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. 'The Company's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Credit risk	Liquidity risk
Exposure arising from	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities
Measurement	Aging analysis	Rolling cash flow
Management	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base and credit limits	Availability of sources of funds

a. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial assets.

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses
In respect to other financial assets, the Company follows a 12-months expected credit loss approach. The Company's management does not foresee a material loss on account of credit risk due to the nature and credit worthiness of these financial assets. Further, the Company has not observed any material defaults in recovering such financial assets. Therefore, the Company has not provided for any expected credit loss on these financial assets except for trade receivables.

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Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	29.04	0.00%	-	29.04
Bank balance other than those included in cash and cash equivantents	-	0.00%	-	-
Trade and other receivables	252.77	3.65%	9.23	243.54
Other financial assets	1.23	0.00%	-	1.23

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash deposits with banks	5.91	0.00%	-	5.91
Bank balance other than those included in cash and cash equivantents	75.98	0.00%	-	75.98
Trade and other receivables	154.48	4.77%	7.37	147.11
Other financial assets	6.04	0.00%	-	6.04

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

As at reporting date the Company has certain trade receivables that have not been settled by the contractual due date but are not considered to be impaired. The amounts as at the reporting period analysed by the length of time past due, are:

Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Not due	-	0.00%	-	-
Not more than 6 months	142.24	0.01%	0.02	142.22
More than 6 months	110.52	8.33%	9.21	101.31

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Not due	-	0.00%	-	-
Not more than 6 months	114.95	0.00%	0.00	114.96
More than 6 months	39.53	18.65%	7.37	32.16

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is exposed to significant credit exposure to a group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Other financial assets being dues from several counter parties and based on historical information about defaults from the counter parties, management considers the quality of such assets that are not past due to be good.

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	58.43	58.43	-	-	58.43
Lease liability	4.45	2.54	2.59	-	5.12
Other financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00
Total	**62.88**	**60.97**	**2.59**	**-**	**63.55**

BANSAL & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

D.F. PHARMACY LTD. AHMEDABAD

D.F. PHARMACY LTD. AHMEDABAD

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	Total
Borrowings	67.79	67.79	-	-	67.79
Trade payable	24.31	24.31	-	-	24.31
Lease liability	4.71	2.93	2.54	-	5.48
Other financial liabilities	0.42	0.42	-	-	0.42
Total	**97.23**	**95.45**	**2.54**	**-**	**98.00**

B31 Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as to provide a balance between financial flexibility and balance sheet efficiency. In determining its capital structure, the Company considers the robustness of future cash flows, potential funding requirements for growth opportunities and acquisitions, the cost of capital and ease of access to funding sources.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The amounts managed as capital by the Company for the reporting periods under review are summarized as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total borrowings	-	67.79
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	29.04	81.89
Net debt	**(29.04)**	**(14.11)**
Total equity	681.64	668.33
Total Capital	**652.60**	**654.23**
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

B32 Related party disclosures

Names of the related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

a) Key Management Personnel

Parth Patel Kamleshbhai	Director (w.e.f. July 16,2015)
Kamlesh Chandrakantbhai Patel	Director (w.e.f. April 01,2022)
Sukhjeet Singh Chahal	Director (w.e.f September 30th 2025)
Bharat Mundhra	Director (w.e.f July 07th 2025)
Gautam Sharma	Director (w.e.f June 24th 2025)

b) Enterprise having control over the Company

Globalbees Brands Private Limited — Holding Company

c) Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives and/or holding Company has significant influence.

West-coast Pharmaceutical Works Limited
Maxinique Solution Private Limited
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited
Solarista Renewables Private Limited
Candes Technologies Private Limited

Related party relationships are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors -

	Enterprise having control over the Company		Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives and holding Company has significant influence	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Sale of products and services	**-**	**-**	**21.26**	**66.22**
West-coast Pharmaceutical Works Limited	-	-	13.79	20.15
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	7.47	46.07
Business Enablement Income	**-**	**-**	**114.16**	**119.40**
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	92.94	119.40
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	1.57	-
Solarista Renewables Private Limited	-	-	13.51	-
HealthyHey Foods LLP	-	-	6.14	-
Business Support Income	**-**	**0.31**	**-**	**-**
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	0.31	-	-
Business Support Expenses	**34.32**	**8.00**	**-**	**-**
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	34.32	8.00	-	-

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Purchase of goods and services	**-**	**-**	**18.28**	**34.04**
West-coast Pharmaceutical Works Limited	-	-	5.52	30.19
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	12.76	3.85
Purchase return of goods and services			**0.01**	**0.01**
Candes Technologies (P) Ltd			0.01	0.01
Subvention Fees	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.32**
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	-	1.32
LRD Fees	**-**	**-**	**10.11**	**10.84**
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	8.81	10.84
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	0.22	-
Solarista Renewables Private Limited	-	-	0.68	-
HealthyHey Foods LLP	-	-	0.40	-
Unbilled Revenue	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20.14**
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	-	20.14
Receivables	**0.04**	**0.04**	**218.03**	**137.44**
West-coast Pharmaceutical Works Limited	-	-	11.40	1.46
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited	-	-	198.44	135.92
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	1.60	0.06
HealthyHey Foods LLP	-	-	6.59	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	0.04	0.04	-	-
Maxinique Solution Private Limited	-	-	-	-
Payables	**34.12**	**-**	**16.04**	**0.86**
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	1.56	-
Solarista Renewables (P) Ltd	-	-	14.45	0.00
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	34.12	-	-	-

B33 Disclosures under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a	The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Interest amount is Nil (P.Y. Nil)	1.16	6.13
b	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
e	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date When the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance As a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26/08/2008 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. Based on the information available with the management, there are no over dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said act.

B34 Employee benefit obligations

Disclosure of gratuity (non-funded)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

These defined benefit plans expose the group to acturial risk, such as Investment risk, longevity risk and salary risk

Investment risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk - A decrease In the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
longevity risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and alter their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants wlll incrcase the plan's liability.

Salary risk-The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such,an increase In the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	0.52	0.56
Current service cost	0.03	0.22
Interest cost	-	0.03
Changes in financial assumptions	(0.32)	0.02
Demographic variance	-	-
Experience variance	-	(0.07)
Benefits paid	(0.23)	(0.24)
Past service cost	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**(0.00)**	**0.52**

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Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the beginning	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Employer's Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end	**-**	**-**

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current service cost	0.03	0.22
Interest cost	-	0.03
Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**0.03**	**0.25**

Current / Non-current bifurcation

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Benefit Obligation	-	0.03
Non - current Benefit Obligation	-	0.49
Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	**-**	**0.52**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Amount recognised in OCI, beginning of the year	0.32	0.37
Actuarial loss/(gain):		
change in financial assumptions	(0.32)	0.02
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	-	(0.07)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Amount recognised in OCI, end of the year	**0.00**	**0.32**

Total Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Amount recognized in Profit and loss, End of Period	0.03	0.25
Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, End of Period	0.00	0.32
Total Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) Recognized at Period-End	**0.03**	**0.57**

Actuarial assumptions

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	NA	6.60%
Future salary increase	NA	10.00%

Demographic assumptions

Mortality	NA	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate
Employee turnover / Withdrawal rate	NA	20.00%
Retirement age	NA	60 years

Expected Cash flow for next ten years

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Year 2025	NA	
Year-2026	-	0.03
Year-2027	-	0.07
Year-2028	-	0.07
Year-2029	-	0.10
Year-2030	-	0.13
Year-2030 to Year 2034	-	-
Year-2031 to Year 2035	-	0.93

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Sensitivity analysis

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate + 100 basis points	NA	0.49
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate - 100 basis points	NA	0.55
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate + 100 basis points	NA	0.55
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate - 100 basis points	NA	0.50
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate + 100 basis points	NA	0.52
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate - 100 basis points	NA	0.53

The weighted average duration of the plan (based on the discounted cash flows using mortality, withdrawl and interest rate) is NIL years.

Defined contribution plans

The Company has a defined contribution plan In form of provident fund, ESIC and others. contributions are made to the fund for employees at the rates specified by regulations. For provident fund, contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company Is limited to the amount contributed andIt has no further contractualnor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised duringthe year towards defined contribution planIs INR 0.36 million (March 31, 2025: INR 0.79 million).

B35 Segment reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of trading of wholesale trade of Nutraceutical, Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic products., which as per Indian Accounting Standard - 108 on 'Operating Segments' is considered to be the only reportable segment.

B36 Commitments and contingent liabilities

During the year, the Company received an assessment order under section 143(3) read with section 144B of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the Assessment Year 2023-24 wherein an expense of Rs. 25.95 mn has been disallowed by the assessing officer. The disallowance is primarily related to depreciation claimed on intangible assets. The Company has filed an appeal against the said order before Joint Commissioner (A)/ the Commissioner of Income-tax (A). Basis the inputs received from the experts, in the opinion of the management of Company, the probability of any liability devolving upon the Company is remote.

B37 Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	Change in %	Reason for change more than 25%
Current ratio	4.51	2.82	60%	Refer note (i) below
Debt Equity ratio	-	0.10	0%	Not applicable
Return on Equity (%)	1.94%	0.26%	644%	Refer note (ii) below
Inventory Turnover ratio	10.34	7.40	40%	Refer note (iii) below
Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	0.98	1.74	-43%	Refer note (iv) below
Trade Payables Turnover ratio	1.49	3.02	-51%	Refer note (v) below
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.89	1.20	-26%	Refer note (vi) below
Net profit margin (%)	6.80%	0.83%	721%	Refer note (vii) below
Return on Capital Employed (%)	2.73%	2.77%	-1%	Not applicable
Return on Investment	-	7.95%	-100%	Not applicable

Notes:

(i) Due to Closure of Overdraft facility during the current year.
(ii) Due to increase in gross margin during the current year.
(iii) Due to significant decrease in inventory level during the current year.
(iv) Due to significant decrease in inventory level and increase in closing receivables during the year.
(v) Due to significant decrease in purchases and increase in closing payables during the year.
(vi) Due to significant decrease in turnover during the current year.
(vii) Due to decrease in turnover of company and increase in gross margin during the current year.

Detailed explanation of ratios

Current Ratio

The Current Ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a Company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. It is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

Debt Equity Ratio

The ratio is used to evaluate a Company's financial leverage. It is a measure of the degree to which a Company is financing its operations through debt versus wholly owned funds. It is calculated by dividing a Company's total debt by its shareholder's equity.

Return on Equity

Return on Equity (RoE) is a measure of profitability of a Company expressed in percentage. It is calculated by dividing profit/loss after tax for the period by average Equity funds employed during the period.

Inventory Turnover ratio

Inventory Turnover is the number of times a Company sells and replaces its inventory during a period. It is calculated by dividing turnover by average inventory.

Trade Receivables Turnover ratio

The above ratio is used to quantify a Company's effectiveness in collecting its receivables or money owed by customers. The ratio shows how well a Company uses and manages the credit it extends to customers and how quickly that short-term debt is collected or is paid. It is calculated by dividing Net Credit sales by average trade receivables.

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Trade Payables Turnover ratio
The accounts payable turnover ratio shows investors how many times per period a Company pays its accounts payable. In other words, the ratio measures the speed at which a Company pays its suppliers. It is calculated by dividing net credit purchases by average trade payables.

Net Capital Turnover ratio
It measures the entity's ability to generate sales per rupee of long-term investment. A higher ratio indicates better utilization of long-term funds of owners and the lenders. It is calculated by dividing turnover by Working capital.

Net Profit Margin (%)
The net profit margin is equal to how much net income or profit is generated as a percentage of total income. It is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by total income.

Return on Capital Employed
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) is a financial ratio that measures a Company's profitability and the efficiency with which its capital issued. In other words, the ratio measures how well a Company is generating profits from its capital. It is calculated by dividing profit before exceptional items, finance cost and tax by capital employed during the period.

Return on Investment
Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit an investor will receive in relation to their investment cost. It is most commonly measured as net income divided by the original capital cost of the investment. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.

B38 Recent pronouncements

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

I. Ind AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements): Classification of Liabilities: Clarifies that liabilities are classified as current/non-current based on rights existing at the reporting date, replacing "unconditional right" with "substantive right" to defer settlement.
Covenants: Enhanced disclosures are required for covenants that must be met within 12 months, specifically how entities manage the risk of breaching those covenants.

The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

II. Ind AS 7 & Ind AS 107 (Cash Flows & Financial Instruments): Supplier Finance Arrangements: Companies must provide detailed disclosures on supplier finance arrangements (reverse factoring), including terms, outstanding balances, and liquidity risk, to improve transparency.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements

IIL. Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes - Pillar Two): Global Minimum Tax: Introduces a temporary exception to deferred tax accounting related to Pillar Two model rules. It requires new disclosures about exposure to this tax, which treats top-up taxes as current tax expenses

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it doesnot have any impact in its financial statements

IV. Ind AS 21 (Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates): Lack of Exchangeability: Provides guidanceon assessing when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the spot rate when it is not.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it doesnot have any impact in its financial statements.

B39 Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property
(ii) The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is) , 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 lo or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is) , including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
(viii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or government or any government authority.
(ix) Compliance with number of layer of companies as per Companies Act, 2013 -
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
(x) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial year.
(xi) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right- of- Use Assets) or Intangible assets or both during the current financial year.

In terms of our report attached
For Bansal & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Pawan Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 518265

Place: New Delhi
Date: September 17, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DF Pharmacy Limited

Sukhjeet Singh Chahal
Additional Director
DIN - 09129636

Bharat Mundhra
Director
DIN - 11178472