

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Partners of Healthy Hey Foods LLP

Report on the Audit of Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of **Healthy Hey Foods LLP** (the "LLP") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (the "Ind AS") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI") of the state of affairs of the LLP as at March 31, 2026, and its profit for the year ended on that date for the purposes of Group Consolidation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (the "SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Information" 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 Special Purpose Financial Information under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

These Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management solely for the purpose of internal management to support preparation of consolidated financial statements of Globalbees Brands Private Limited. Therefore, this Special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of management for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the LLP in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in

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India, including the Indian Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI pursuant to the requirements of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 read with Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 read with Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009 and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 based on these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the LLP has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- 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 LLP's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose 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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management 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.

For **Nangia & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 002391C/N500069

Prateek Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 402826



Signed at Gurugram on May 14, 2026
UDIN: 26402826WQERZQ7206

HealthyHey Foods LLP
Special Purpose 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	14.42	10.08
(b) Intangibles	B2	0.32	-
(c) Right of use assets	B3	2.27	6.70
(d) Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	B6	2.07	1.11
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	B4	1.13	0.72
(f) Income tax assets (net)	B5	3.56	-
Total non-current assets		23.77	18.61
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	B7	65.36	85.96
(b) Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	B8	21.06	17.48
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	B9	29.90	9.04
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	B9	12.73	0.23
iv. Other financial assets	B10	0.20	0.08
(c) Other current assets	B11	46.04	18.19
Total current assets		175.29	130.98
TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		199.06	149.59
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Partners' capital	B12	0.10	0.10
(b) Partners' current	B13	44.12	24.71
Total equity		44.22	24.81
Liabilities			
2. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liability	B15	0.26	2.47
(b) Provision	B16	2.90	1.73
Total non-current liabilities		3.16	4.20
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	B14	-	10.24
ii. Trade payables	B17		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		8.30	3.07
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		134.57	87.42
iii. Lease liability	B15	2.21	4.39
iv. Other financial liabilities	B18	3.66	10.16
(b) Current tax liabilities (net)	B20	-	1.18
(c) Other current liabilities	B19	2.61	3.97
(d) Provision	B16	0.33	0.15
Total current liabilities		151.68	120.58
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)		199.06	149.59

Summary of material accounting policies

A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For Nangia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069

Prateek Agrawal

Partner

Membership No. 402826

Place - Gurugram

Date - 14th May 2026



For and on behalf of the

HealthyHey Foods LLP

LLP No.: AAC-0232

Rishi Modi

Partner

DIN - 1509276

Sukhjeet Singh Chahal

Partner

DIN -09129636



HealthyHey Foods LLP
Special Purpose 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			
Revenue from operations	B21	1,327.41	897.37
Other income	B22	0.42	0.20
Total income		1,327.83	897.57
2. EXPENSES			
(a) Purchases of stock in trade	B23	498.89	369.81
(b) Changes in inventories of stock in trade	B24	3.50	(56.96)
(c) Employee benefits expense	B25	38.77	34.11
(d) Finance costs	B26	0.66	2.44
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	B27	6.93	6.37
(f) Other expenses	B28	749.13	529.25
Total expenses		1,297.88	885.02
3. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		29.95	12.55
4. Exceptional items income(net)	B29	0.15	
5. Profit before tax		29.80	12.55
6. Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax expense		10.89	4.16
(b) Deferred tax (expense)/credit	B4	(0.24)	(0.23)
(c) Earlier Year Taxes		(0.59)	-
Total		10.06	3.93
7. Net profit for the period/year (4 - 5)		19.74	8.62
8. Other comprehensive income			
I			
i. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a. Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.50)	0.05
ii. Income tax relating to items not reclassified		0.17	-
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)		(0.33)	0.05
Total comprehensive income for the period/year (6 + 7)		19.41	8.67

Summary of significant accounting policies

A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
Rohit Goyal

In terms of our report attached
For Nangia & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069

Prateek Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 402826

Place - Gurugram
Date - 14th May 2026



For and on behalf of the
HealthyHey Foods LLP
LLP No.: AAG-9232



Rishi Modi
Partner
DIN - 1509276



Sukhjeet Singh Chahal
Partner
DIN -09129636

HealthyHey Foods LLP
Special Purpose Cash Flow Statement for the period 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 before tax	29.80	12.55
Add	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6.93	6.37
	Finance cost	-	2.45
	Bad debts	0.05	(0.16)
	Reversal of Provision for Doubtful debt	(0.07)	-
	Interest income	(0.27)	(0.16)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	36.44	21.05
	Changes in working capital		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	20.60	(59.90)
	Trade receivables	(3.56)	(14.91)
	Other financial assets (non-current)	(0.96)	(0.33)
	Other financial assets (current)	-	(0.02)
	Other current assets	(27.85)	(13.67)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade payables	52.38	79.47
	Other financial liabilities (current)	(6.81)	1.41
	Other liabilities (current)	(1.36)	2.78
	Provisions	1.01	0.58
	Cash generated from operations	69.89	16.46
Less:	Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(15.21)	(4.54)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	54.68	11.93
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net)	(7.16)	(4.27)
	Interest received	0.16	0.16
	Investment in fixed deposits	(12.50)	-
	Net cash used in investing activities	(19.51)	(4.11)
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	ii. Lease liability	(4.39)	(5.00)
	Repayment of Current borrowings (net)	(10.24)	-
	Finance charges paid	0.32	(1.43)
	Net cash used in financing activities	(14.32)	(6.43)
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents A+B+C	20.86	1.38
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	9.04	7.66
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	29.90	9.04
	COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash in hand	0.00	0.05
	With banks		
	- In current account	29.90	8.99
	Total	29.90	9.04

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Nangia & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069

Prateek Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 402826



Place - Gurugram
Date - 14th May 2026

For and on behalf of the
HealthyHey Foods LLP
LLP No.: AAG-9232

Rishi Modi
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A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate information

HealthyHey Foods LLP ("the LLP") was incorporated as a Limited Liability Partnership in India under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2009 on July 15, 2016. The LLP's registered office is situated in Mumbai. The LLP is involved in trading and manufacture of food products and beverages.

2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Special Purpose financial statements of the LLP have been prepared for consolidation purpose in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the provisions of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the LLP's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the LLP has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current - non current classification of assets and liabilities.

Historical cost convention

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

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 in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Current and non-current classification

The LLP 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 LLP'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 LLP'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 LLP 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 LLP has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The LLP assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria i.e., whether it has exposure to the significant risk and reward associated with the rendering of services



Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Services

Service income is recognised on accrual basis over the period of service. Revenues for services are recognised when the service rendered has been completed.

Interest

Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down value basis using the depreciation rates prescribed in Income tax rules as applicable.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a written-down basis, 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.

2.5 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.

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 LLP 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 LLP 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

The LLP 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 LLP'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 LLP 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.



2.6 Impairment

I Financial assets

The LLP 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

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.7 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the LLP 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).

2.8 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.

2.9 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the LLP 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 LLP 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.

2.10 Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in Standalone 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 income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.



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HealthyHey Foods LLP**Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026***(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)***Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The LLP offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 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 LLP'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 LLP provides the following as defined benefits plan as -**a Gratuity**

The LLP 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 LLP.

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 LLP 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 LLP 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 LLP receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the LLP make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The LLP'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 LLP has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.



HealthyHey Foods LLP**Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

2.12 Employee share based payments

The LLP recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

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 the first-in first-out formula, 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 LLP 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 LLP's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The LLP 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 LLP assesses whether : (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the LLP has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the LLP has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the LLP recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset 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 LLP recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As a lessee, the LLP determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The LLP makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the LLP considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the LLP changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

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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HealthyHey Foods LLP

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B1. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	IT Equipments	Office Equipments	Total
GROSS BLOCK						
As at April 1, 2024	4.45	6.47	-	1.04	0.98	12.94
Additions	0.40	1.34	-	0.84	1.69	4.27
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	4.85	7.81	-	1.88	2.67	17.21
Additions	0.80	3.70	0.64	0.89	0.75	6.79
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	5.65	11.52	0.64	2.77	3.42	24.00
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
As at April 1, 2024	1.35	2.58	-	0.65	0.51	5.09
Additions	0.41	0.71	-	0.17	0.75	2.04
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1.76	3.29	-	0.82	1.26	7.13
Additions	0.52	0.76	0.10	0.91	0.16	2.45
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2.28	4.05	0.10	1.73	1.42	9.58
NET BLOCK						
As at March 31, 2025	3.09	4.52	-	1.06	1.41	10.08
As at March 31, 2026	3.37	7.47	0.54	1.04	2.00	14.42

B2. Intangibles

	Software	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Additions	0.37	0.37
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	0.37	0.37
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Additions	0.05	0.05
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	0.05	0.05
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	0.32	0.32

B3. Right of use assets

	Building	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at April 1, 2024	5.94	5.94
Additions	9.34	9.34
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	15.28	15.28
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	15.28	15.28
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION		
As at April 1, 2024	4.25	4.25
Additions	4.33	4.33
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	8.58	8.58
Additions	4.43	4.43
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	13.01	13.01
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2025	6.70	6.70
As at March 31, 2026	2.27	2.27



HealthyHey Foods LLP
Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)
B4 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 March 2026				
Particulars				
Assets				
Security deposit	0.07	-	(0.20)	(0.13)
Provisions	0.60	0.17	0.42	1.20
Lease liabilities	2.14	-	(1.37)	0.77
Right of use property, plant and equipment	(2.09)	-	1.38	(0.71)
Total	0.72	0.17	0.24	1.13
For the year ended 31st March 2025				
Particulars				
Assets				
Security deposit	0.20	-	(0.13)	0.07
Provisions	1.56	-	(0.96)	0.60
Lease liabilities	(2.16)	-	4.30	2.14
Right of use property, plant and equipment	0.89	-	(2.98)	(2.09)
Total	0.49	-	0.23	0.72

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Effective Tax Reconciliation		
Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and loss	29.80	12.55
Applicable tax rate	31.20%	31.20%
Tax on above	9.30	3.91
Adjustments:		
Tax paid on permanent disallowances	0.05	-
Deferred tax liability not recognised on reversal of doubtful provisions	(0.02)	-
Income tax expense for earlier years	0.59	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised in Earlier Year	0.14	0.01
Adjusted tax expense	10.06	3.94
Tax as per profit and loss		
Current tax	10.89	4.16
Deferred tax	(0.24)	(0.23)
Earlier year taxes	(0.59)	-
Total	10.06	3.93

B5 Income tax assets (net)

Income tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (net)	3.56	-
	3.56	-
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposit	2.07	1.11
	2.07	1.11

B6 Other financial assets

Security deposit



HealthyHey Foods LLP
Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)
B7 Inventories (As valued by Management)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw Materials	19.08	16.42
Stock-in-trade	34.97	49.89
(valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)		
Less:- Provision for slow moving inventory	(0.06)	(0.14)
Goods In Transit	11.37	19.79
	65.36	85.96

B8 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Considered good - secured	-	-
Considered good - unsecured	21.06	17.48
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	0.09	0.12
Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-
	21.15	17.60

Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debt)

Less: Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	(0.09)	(0.12)
Less: Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-
	21.06	17.48

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	20.82	0.24	-	-	-	21.06
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.01	-	0.08	-	-	0.09
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	17.14	0.32	0.02	-	-	17.48
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.04	0.05	0.03	-	-	0.12
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



HealthyHey Foods LLP**Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026***(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

Refer note B21 for credit risk.

Refer note B32 for related party transaction

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
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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	0.00	0.05
--------------	------	------

Balances with banks :*On current accounts*

29.90	8.99
-------	------

On deposit accounts

Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet

29.90	9.04
-------	------

Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows

29.90	9.04
-------	------

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**Balances with banks :**

In deposit accounts having remaining maturity less than 12 months

12.73	0.23
-------	------

Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet

42.63	9.27
-------	------

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
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B10 Other financial assets

Interest accrued

0.20	0.08
------	------

0.20	0.08
------	------

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
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B11 Other current assets

Balance with government authorities

39.45	14.24
-------	-------

Advance to employees

-	0.15
---	------

Prepayments

0.55	0.26
------	------

40.00	14.65
-------	-------

Advances to suppliers

Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise

6.04	3.54
------	------

Unsecured, considered doubtful

-	-
---	---

6.04	3.54
------	------

Less: Provision for doubtful advances

-	-
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6.04	3.54
------	------

46.04	18.19
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HealthyHey Foods LLP

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B12 - Partners Capital Account

	Rishi Modi	Shilpa Varma	Rachana Modi	Arushi Agarwal	GlobalBees Brands Private Limited	Total
Partner's Capital (Fixed)						
As at April 1, 2024	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.10
Add: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.10
Add: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
Less: Transfer of capital	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	(0.02)
As at March 31, 2026	0.02	-	0.00	-	0.08	0.10

B13 - Partner's Capital (Current)

	Rishi Modi	Shilpa Varma	Rachana Modi	Arushi Agarwal	GlobalBees Brands Private Limited	Total
As at April 1, 2024	4.35	2.13	1.06	3.05	5.46	16.04
Add:						
Share of Profit	1.42	0.69	0.35	1.01	5.20	8.67
As at March 31, 2025	5.77	2.83	1.41	4.05	10.66	24.71
Add:						
Share of Profit	3.18	-	0.78	-	15.45	19.41
Transfer amongst partners	-	(2.83)	-	(4.05)	6.88	-
As at March 31, 2026	8.96	-	2.19	-	32.99	44.12



HealthyHey Foods LLP**Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026***(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)***B14 Borrowings****Current**

Current maturities of short term borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	-	10.24
	-	10.24

Note: Unsecured loan from Rishi Modi carries interest of 14% p.a. The Loan shall be repaid in 8 equal quarterly instalments starting from February, 2023. Interest to be serviced separately on a monthly basis including the moratorium period of 12 months. However, the firm has taken extension for repayment of loan till March 31, 2026.

B15 Lease liability**Non-current**

Lease liability

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	0.26	2.47
	0.26	2.47

Current

Lease liability

	2.21	4.39
	2.21	4.39

B16 Provision**Non-Current**

Provision for gratuity

(Refer note no. B35)

Provision for leave encashment

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	2.79	1.73
	0.11	-
	2.90	1.73

Current

Provision for gratuity

(Refer note no. B35)

Provision for leave encashment

	0.28	0.15
	0.05	-
	0.33	0.15

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
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B17 Trade payables**Trade payables**

Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises

(Refer note no. B34)

Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises

	8.30	3.07
	134.57	87.42
	142.87	90.49

Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2026

	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	8.30	0.00	-	-	8.30
(ii) Others	134.55	0.02	-	-	134.57
(iii) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-



HealthyHey Foods LLP

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	3.07	-	-	-	3.07
(ii) Others	87.42	-	-	-	87.42
(iii) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-

B18 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to partners	1.43	7.37
Payable to employees	2.02	2.47
Credit card outstanding	0.21	-
Interest payable	-	0.32
	3.66	10.16

B19 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	2.54	3.66
Advance from customers	0.07	0.31
	2.61	3.97

B20 Current tax liabilities (Net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax liabilities (Net)	-	1.18
	-	1.18



HealthyHey Foods LLP**Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026***(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)***B21 Revenue from operations****Revenue from contract with customers****Sale of product**

Sale of goods and services

**for the year ended
March 31, 2026****for the year ended
March 31, 2025**

1,292.74

877.13

Sale of Services

Business support services

0.00

0.23

Other operating income

16.54

10.59

LRD Fees - income

0.29

-

Business enablement fees

17.84

9.42

Other operating income

1,327.41**897.37****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

1,371.87

925.48

Less : Sales discount

44.46

28.11

1,327.41**897.37****ii Disaggregated Revenue Information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the LLP'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

1,327.41

897.37

-Recognised at a point in time

-

-

-Recognised over time

1,327.41**897.37****iii Contract Balances****for the year ended
March 31, 2026****for the year ended
March 31, 2025**

Contract assets

- Trade receivables [refer note B8]

21.06

17.48

- Unbilled Revenue

-

-

Contract liabilities

-Advance from customers [refer note B19]

0.07

0.31

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.



Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

iv Performance Obligation



HealthyHey Foods LLP
Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)
B26 Finance costs

Interest expenses

Interest on term loans

Interest on lease liability

for the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

-	1.43
0.66	1.01
0.66	2.44

B27 Depreciation and amortization expenses

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets

Depreciation on intangible fixed assets

Amortisation on right of use assets

for the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

2.45	2.04
0.05	-
4.43	4.33
6.93	6.37

B28 Other expenses

Rent

- on building

Warehousing cost

Legal and professional expenses

Travelling and conveyance expenses

Fee and subscription

Rates & taxes

Repairs and maintenance

- to building

- to plant and machinery

Insurance

Interest on statutory dues

Telephone and communication expenses

Office expenses

Bank and other charges

Power and fuel expenses

Postage and courier expenses

Information technology expenses

LRD fees

Subvention Fees

Recruitment and trainings

Bad debts

Business promotion, marketing and event expenses

Sales commission

Shipping charges- outward

Foreign exchange fluctuation expense

Business support service

Auditor's remuneration

- Audit fee

Miscellaneous expenses

for the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

3.60	2.68
-	-
3.20	2.20
0.55	0.54
0.66	0.15
0.18	0.02
-	-
2.39	1.63
0.09	0.06
0.07	-
0.74	0.91
0.44	0.55
0.01	0.01
2.22	2.03
0.00	0.05
1.06	1.28
0.03	0.02
309.83	210.25
0.27	0.21
0.05	(0.16)
162.55	113.63
90.92	74.58
169.13	117.37
-	-
0.69	-
0.42	0.33
0.03	0.91
749.13	529.25

B29 Exceptional items income(net)

Past service cost

Leave Encashment

-	-
0.15	-
0.15	-



B30 Leases

As a Lessee

The LLP's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for office building. The arrangement generally range between one year to three 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.

Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on Balance Sheet

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance - Lease liability	6.86	1.81
Additions during the year	-	9.03
Interest Expense during the year	0.68	1.01
Rent expense during the year	(5.06)	(5.00)
Deletions during the year	-	-
Lease Liability balance as at closing date	2.47	6.86
Classification as :		
Current	2.21	4.39
Non-Current	0.26	2.47

Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on Profit & Loss Statement

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Expense related to short term/ Low value lease	3.60	2.68
Interest on Lease Liability	0.68	1.01
Depreciation on Right-of-use Assets	4.43	4.33

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. 8.66 Mn (March 31, 2025 - 7.68/- Million) including payment of Rs. 3.60 Million (March 31, 2025 - 2.68/- Million) 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 :

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Not later than one year	2.21	4.39
Later than one year and not later than three years	0.26	2.47
Later than three years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

B31 Fair value

- a. Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the LLP'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:

	March 31, 2026				
Particulars	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	21.06	-	21.06	21.06
Cash and cash equivalents	-	29.90	-	29.90	29.90
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	12.73	-	12.73	12.73
Other financial assets	-	2.27	-	2.27	2.27
Total	-	65.96	-	65.96	65.96
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Long term	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	0.26	-	0.26	0.26
- Short term	-	2.21	-	2.21	2.21
Trade payable	-	142.87	-	142.87	142.87
Other financial liabilities	-	3.66	-	3.66	3.66
Total	-	149.00	-	149.00	149.00



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HealthyHey Foods LLP

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

					March 31, 2025
Particulars	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	17.48	-	17.48	17.48
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9.04	-	9.04	9.04
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	0.23	-	0.23	0.23
Other financial assets	-	1.19	-	1.19	1.19
Total	-	27.94	-	27.94	27.94
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Long term	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term	-	10.24	-	10.24	10.24
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	2.47	-	2.47	2.47
- Short term	-	4.39	-	4.39	4.39
Trade payable	-	90.49	-	90.49	90.49
Other financial liabilities	-	10.16	-	10.16	10.16
Total	-	117.75	-	117.75	117.75

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.

b. Fair value hierarchy
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 liabilities measured at fair value.

Other financial assets and liabilities

- 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.
- 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.

B32 Financial risk management objectives and policies
Risk management objectives and policies

The LLP is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The LLP'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	Ageing 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, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk exposure
Provision for expected credit losses

In respect to other financial assets, the LLP follows a 12-month expected credit loss approach. The LLP'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 LLP has not observed any material defaults in recovering such financial assets. Therefore, the LLP has not provided for any expected credit loss on these financial assets except for trade receivables.

					March 31, 2026
Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision	
Cash deposits with banks	29.90	0.00%	-	29.90	
Trade and other receivables	21.15	0.44%	0.09	21.06	
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12.73	0.00%	-	12.73	
Other financial assets	0.20	0.00%	-	0.20	

					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	9.04	0.00%	-	9.04	
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.23	0.00%	-	0.23	
Trade and other receivables	17.60	0.66%	0.12	17.48	
Other financial assets	0.08	0.00%	-	0.08	

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

As at March 31, 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 March 31, analysed by the length of time past due, are:



HealthyHey Foods LLP
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(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

March 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	20.84	0.06%	0.01	20.83
More than 6 months	0.31	24.10%	0.08	0.23

March 31, 2025				
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	17.19	0.23%	0.04	17.15
More than 6 months	0.43	17.87%	0.08	0.34

In respect of trade and other receivables, the LLP 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 investments are also due 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 LLP's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The LLP takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the LLP'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 LLP's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities, and

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 Amount	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	142.87	142.87	-	-	142.87
Lease liability	2.47	2.21	0.26	-	2.47
Other financial liabilities	3.66	3.66	-	-	3.66
Total	149.00	148.74	0.26	-	149.00

March 31, 2025					
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	Total
Borrowings	10.24	10.24	-	-	10.24
Trade payable	90.49	90.49	-	-	90.49
Lease liability	6.86	4.39	2.47	-	6.86
Other financial liabilities	10.16	10.16	-	-	10.16
Total	117.75	115.28	2.47	-	117.75

c) Market risk

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

d) Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is limited as majority of the transactions are in its functional currency.

e) Interest rate risk

The Company has granted loan, which carry a fixed rate of interest and are measured at amortised cost. They are, therefore, not subject to interest rate risk as defined in IND AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate due to change in market interest rates.

B33 Capital management policies and procedures

The LLP's capital management objectives are to ensure the LLP'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, LLP 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 LLP'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 LLP's various classes of debt. The LLP 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 LLP may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.



HealthyHey Foods LLP
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(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total borrowings	-	10.24
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	29.90	9.04
Net debt	(29.90)	1.20
Total equity	44.22	24.81
Total Capital	14.32	26.01
Gearing ratio	0%	5%

B34 Related party disclosures
a) Key Management Personnel

Rishi Bharat Modi	Designated Partner
Sukhjeet Singh Chahal (nominee on behalf of GlobalBees Brands Private Limited)	Designated Partner (w.e.f. 07-03-2026)
Rohit Goyal ((nominee on behalf of GlobalBees Brands Private Limited)	Designated Partner (nominee till 06-03-2026)
Rachana Modi	Partner
Shilpa Varma	Partner (Retired w.e.f 10th September 2025)
Arushi Agarwal	Partner (Retired w.e.f 10th September 2025)

b) Enterprise having control over the company

Globalbees Brands Private Limited

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

Better & Brighter Homecare Private Limited
DF Pharmacy Limited
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited
Buttermut Ventures Private Limited
Solarista Renewables Private Limited
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Ltd
Mush Textile Private Limited
HS FITNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Kush Infosystems Private Limited
K2R2 Brands Private Limited
Busybees logistics

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

	Key Management Personnel		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	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payment made	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rishi Modi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Expense	2.84	1.56	-	-	-	1.11
Rishi Modi	1.67	1.56	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	1.17	-	-	-	-	1.11
Remuneration	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
Rishi Modi	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	0.10	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Loan	-	-	-	1.43	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	1.43	-	-
Loan payable	-	-	-	10.24	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	10.24	-	-
Accrued Interest on Loan (Liability)	-	-	-	0.31	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	0.31	-	-
Purchase of Goods	-	-	-	-	365.71	268.16
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	365.07	250.77
Better & Brighter Home Care P Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.64	17.38
Manpower Supply spends	-	-	-	-	6.89	2.64
Hs Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	6.89	2.64
Manpower Supply spends	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Busybees logistics	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	12.62	14.18
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	12.07	14.18
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.55	-
LRD Fees Income	-	-	12.23	-	4.31	10.59
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.01	10.59
Better & Brighter Homecare Private Limited	-	-	-	-	3.32	-
Buttermut Ventures Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.58	-
DF Pharmacy Limited	-	-	-	-	0.40	-
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Mush Textile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
HS Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	12.23	-	-	-
Solarista Renewables Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-



HealthyHey Foods LLP
Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Business Enablement Fees Income	-	-	-	-	0.29	-
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.29	-
Subvention Fees Income	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Solarista Renewables Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Business Support Fees Income	-	-	-	0.23	-	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	0.23	-	-
Subvention Fees Expense	-	-	-	-	1.10	1.70
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	1.10	1.70
LRD Fees Expense	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.02
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Business Support Fees Expenses	-	-	0.69	-	-	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	-	0.69	-	-	-
Business Enablement Fees Expense	-	-	220.72	-	87.88	208.55
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.12	208.55
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Better & Brighter Homecare Private Limited	-	-	-	-	74.35	-
Butternut Ventures Private Limited	-	-	-	-	7.14	-
DF Pharmacy Limited	-	-	-	-	6.14	-
Mush Textile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
HS Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	-	220.72	-	-	-
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
Solarista Renewables Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Payment for services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	-	-	-	-	14.13	10.40
Advertisement Expense	-	-	-	-	14.13	10.40
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.81	1.14
Advertisement Expense	-	-	-	-	0.81	1.14
K2R2 Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable as at period / year end	2.81	8.29	51.46	-	83.20	83.04
Rishi Modi	0.72	8.29	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	1.18	-	-	-	-	1.67
K2R2 Brands Private Limited	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.43
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	51.46	-	-	-
Arushi Agarwal	0.41	-	-	-	-	-
Shilpa Varna	0.29	-	-	-	-	-
Rachana Modi	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
Hs Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.67
Better And Brighter Homecare Private Limited	-	-	-	-	73.39	0.10
Butternut Ventures Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.31	-
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
DF Pharmacy Limited	-	-	-	-	6.53	-
Mush Textile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Merhaki Foods Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.87	80.17
Loan taken closing balance	-	-	-	10.24	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	10.24	-	-
Receivable as at period / year end	-	-	-	-	1.19	-
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.48	-
Solarista Renewables Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Hs Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.70	-
Merhaki Foods Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-

B35 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)	8.30	3.07
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.



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B36 Employee benefit obligations
Disclosure of gratuity

The LLP 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.

Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:				
Description	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the period / year	1.88	1.34	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	0.57	0.49	0.15	-
Interest cost	0.12	0.10	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognized during the period / year	0.50	(0.05)	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the period / year	3.07	1.88	0.15	-

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:				
Description	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current service cost	0.57	0.49	0.15	-
Interest cost	0.12	0.10	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	0.69	0.59	0.15	-

Current / Non-current bifurcation				
Description	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Benefit Obligation	0.28	0.15	0.05	-
Non - current Benefit Obligation	2.79	1.73	0.11	-
Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	3.07	1.88	0.15	-

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Description	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Actuarial loss/(gain):				
remeasurement for the year	-	-	-	-
change in financial assumptions	(0.05)	0.06	-	-
change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	0.54	(0.11)	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-	-	-

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

Description	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Amount recognized in Profit and loss, End of Period	0.69	0.59	0.15	-
Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, End of Period	0.50	(0.05)	-	-
Total Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) Recognized at Period-End	1.19	0.54	0.15	-

Actuarial assumptions				
Description	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.90%	6.60%	6.90%	-
Future salary increase	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	-

Demographic assumptions				
Mortality	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate
Employee turnover / Withdrawal rate	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	-
Retirement age	60 years	60 years	60 years	-

Expected Cash flow for next ten years			
	Gratuity		Gratuity
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
Year-2026	-	-	0.15
Year-2027	0.28	-	0.18
Year-2028	0.51	-	0.35
Year-2029	0.55	-	0.39
Year-2030	0.61	-	0.45
Year-2031	0.66	-	-
Year-2031 to Year 2035	-	-	2.48
Year-2032 to Year 2036	3.54	-	-



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Sensitivity analysis	Gratuity		Compensated Absences	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate + 100 basis points	(2.92)	(1.79)	(0.15)	-
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate - 100 basis points	3.23	1.99	0.16	-
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate + 100 basis points	3.20	1.96	0.16	-
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate - 100 basis points	(2.95)	(1.80)	(0.15)	-
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate + 100 basis points	(3.04)	(1.86)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate - 100 basis points	3.10	1.90	-	-
Defined benefit obligation - Availment rate + 100 basis points	-	-	0.17	-
Defined benefit obligation - Availment rate - 100 basis points	-	-	(0.13)	-

The weighted average duration of the plan is 7.49 years (Gratuity) and 4.6 years (Compensated Absences).

B37 Segment reporting

The LLP is primarily engaged in the business of trading of food products and beverages which as per Indian Accounting Standard - 108 on 'Operating Segments' is considered to be the only reportable segment.

B38 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the firm or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Claims against the firm not acknowledged as debts		
Indirect tax matters	-	-
Direct tax matters	0.35	7.50

(i) It is not practicable for the firm to estimate the timings of the cash flows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

(ii) The firm have reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required or disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The firm does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

B39 Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Change in %	Reason for change more than 25%
Current ratio	1.16	1.09	(6%)	NA
Debt Equity ratio	0.07	0.58	713%	Due to increase in net worth during the year.
Debt service coverage ratio	3.59	14.19	296%	NA
Return on Equity (%)	0.56	0.42	(25%)	Due to increase in net worth during the year.
Inventory Turnover ratio	17.54	16.02	(9%)	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	68.88	90.19	31%	Due to increase in turnover during the year.
Trade Payables Turnover ratio	10.70	17.72	66%	Due to increase in purchases during the year.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	56.24	86.34	54%	Due to increase in turnover during the year.
Net profit margin (%)	0.01	0.01	(35%)	Due to increase in profit during the year.
Return on Capital Employed (%)	0.67	0.36	(47%)	Due to increase in capital employed and profit during the 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.

Debt service coverage ratio

The Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) measures the ability of a company to use its operating income to repay all its debt obligations, including repayment of principal and interest on both short-term and long-term debt. It is calculated by dividing the earnings before interest, non-cash operating expenditure and tax by finance cost plus principal repayment of debt.

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.



HealthyHey Foods LLP**Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026***(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)***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 is used. 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.

B40 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.

III. 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 does not have any impact in its financial statements.

IV. Ind AS 21 (Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates): Lack of Exchangeability: Provides guidance on 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 does not have any impact in its financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Nangia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069

Prateek Agrawal

Partner

Membership No. 402826

Place - Gurugram

Date - 14th May 2026



For and on behalf of the
HealthyHey Foods LLP

