Strides Consumer Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Note No.**	**As at 31-Mar-2026**	**As at 31-Mar-2025**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**3**	-	0.04
Total non-current assets		**-**	**0.04**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	**4**	-	34.87
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**	1.38	0.76
Other current assets	**6**	13.41	19.74
Total current assets		**14.79**	**55.37**
Total		**14.79**	**55.41**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**7**	726.64	726.64
Other equity	**8**	(729.21)	(815.85)
Total equity		**(2.57)**	**(89.21)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	**9**	-	30.00
Provisions	**10**	-	0.24
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**30.24**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable	**11**		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.43
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.68	70.89
Other financial liabilities	**12**	-	14.73
Provisions	**13**	-	5.11
Other current liabilities	**14**	13.43	15.13
Current tax liabilities	**15**	2.25	8.16
Total current liabilities		**17.36**	**114.45**
Total		**14.79**	**55.41**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Strides Consumer Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31-Mar-2026	For the year ended 31-Mar-2025
	Income			
1	Revenue from operations	**16**	0.70	33.86
2	Other income	**17**	122.67	1.19
3	**Total Income [1+2]**		**123.37**	**35.05**
4	**Expenses**			
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	**18**	-	3.91
	Employee benefits expense	**19**	0.32	3.59
	Finance costs	**20**	2.97	3.67
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	**21**	0.03	0.04
	Other expenses	**22**	39.25	9.97
	Total expenses		**42.57**	**21.18**
5	**Profit before tax [3-4]**		**80.80**	**13.87**
6	**Tax expense**	**23**		
	Current tax		(5.84)	2.77
	Deferred tax		-	-
	Total tax expenses		**(5.84)**	**2.77**
7	**Profit for the year [5-6]**		**86.64**	**11.10**
8	**Other comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability/asset, net		-	-
	Income tax relating to above items		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
9	**Total comprehensive income for the year [7+8]**		**86.64**	**11.10**
	Earnings per equity share	**26**		
	Nominal value per share		100.00	100.00
	Basic earnings per share (In ₹)		64.24	8.23
	Diluted earnings per share (In ₹)		64.24	8.23

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Strides Consumer Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Opening balance	134.86	134.86
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**134.86**	**134.86**

B Compulsorily convertible preference shares

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Opening balance	591.78	591.78
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**591.78**	**591.78**

C Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus	
	Retained earnings	**Total**
Balance as at 01-Apr-2024	**(826.95)**	**(826.95)**
Profit for the year	11.10	**11.10**
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	**-**
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	**(815.85)**	**(815.85)**
Profit for the year	86.64	**86.64**
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	**-**
Balance as at 31-Mar-2026	**(729.21)**	**(729.21)**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Strides Consumer Private Limited

Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended	
		31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	**80.80**	**13.87**
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	0.03	0.04
	Interest on loan	2.97	3.55
	Other liabilities written back	(122.67)	-
	Provision / (reversal) for / of expected credit loss and bad debts written off	29.51	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(9.36)**	**17.46**
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
	Other assets	6.20	9.78
	Trade receivables	9.82	(14.52)
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Trade payables	0.25	(11.01)
	Other liabilities and provision	(6.22)	(1.49)
	Cash generated from operating activities	**0.69**	**0.22**
	Income taxes (paid) / refund received (net)	(0.07)	(0.43)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**0.62**	**(0.21)**
B	**Cash flow generated from investing activities**		
	Proceeds / (payment) from towards sale of / purchase property, plant and equipment / intangibles	-	-
	Net cash (used in) investing activities	**-**	**-**
C	**Cash flow generated from financing activities:**		
	Proceeds / (repayment) from / of borrowings	-	-
	Interest paid	-	-
	Net cash (used in) financing activities	**-**	**-**
	Net Increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents [A+B+C]	0.62	(0.21)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.76	0.97
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1.38**	**0.76**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

1 Company overview

Strides Consumer Private Limited (Company) is a consumer healthcare company which is headquartered in Bengaluru. The Company trades in consumer healthcare products for human consumption in India and abroad. The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the functional currency of the Company.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Company has, during the year, decided to discontinue its business operations and has initiated steps for striking off / liquidation of the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. The assets have been stated at their estimated realizable values and liabilities have been recognized at the amounts expected to be settled.

Statement of compliance:

The financial statements, subject to above note on going concern, comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Subject to above note on going concern, 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.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure for the periods presented.

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates– estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effects of changes in accounting estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which results are known and, if material, are disclosed in the financial statements.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

(i) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment & intangible assets (refer note 2.3 and 2.4)
(ii) Assets and obligations relating to employeebenefits (refer note 29)
(iii) Valuation and measurement of income taxes and deferred taxes(refer note 2.14 and 5)
(iv) Provisions and Contingencies(refer note 2.10, 14, 33 and 36)

2.2.1 Estimation uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from Corona Virus (COVID-19):

As at 31 March 2021, the Company has considered possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in preparation of the financial statements including assessing the recoverability of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and trade receivables. The Company has considered both internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Management expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. However, the impact of this global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated. All other items of property plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost comprises of the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and other directly attributable expenses. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Subsequent costs related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to the asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gains or losses arising on disposal or retirement of an items of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is recognised on straight line basis, to write off the cost of assets, net off the residual values, over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of the assets have been derived on the basis of technical evaluation performed by management's expert, and are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual wear and tear of the assets. The estimated useful lives and the residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Depreciation of the assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of Profit and Loss within other income/(expenses).

The estimates of useful lives of Property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category of asset	Estimated useful life
Computer systems	3 - 6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis, over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful life of the assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is considered as gain or loss arising on retirement or disposal of intangible assets and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Category of asset	Estimated useful life
Computer software	3 years

2.5 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company tests the assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units).

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost (net of recoverable duties and taxes) and net realisable value. Cost is determined using moving weighted average cost method. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2.8 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 receipt or payments and item of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash-flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.9 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

2.9.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognised as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When the 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). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

The discount rate used to determine the present value is the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risk's specific to the company. The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as Interest expense.

2.9.2 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from the past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

2.10 Revenue recognition

2.10.1 Sale of goods

Sales are recognised when control of the goods are transferred, being when the goods are dispatched to the customer and when there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Dispatch occurs when products are released from the company's manufacturing facility in accordance with the sales contract and are accepted by the customer.

Revenue from these sales are recognised based on price specified in the contract, net of estimated discounts and returns. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made within the credit policy of the company, which is consistent with the market practice. The company obligations for standard warranty terms are recognised as provision (refer note 2.10)

2.10.2 Sale of services

Company provides support services to its related parties on a need basis and recognises service revenue as and when such services are rendered on an accrual basis.

The Company presents revenue net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

2.10.3 Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably and is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable in the transaction

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

2.11 Employee benefits

2.11.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related services are rendered. Short term obligations/liabilities for wages and salaries, including other benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit payable under other financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.11.2 Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit plans - Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation, termination/separation of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

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 Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Such remeasurement gains and losses are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss

Defined contribution plans:

The Company has defined contribution plans (where Company pays pre-defined amounts and does not have any further obligation to pay additional sums) for post employment benefits namely Superannuation Fund, which is administered through trust and the Company's contributions thereto are charged to statement of profit and loss when due. The Company's contributions to State plan, namely, Provident Fund, Employee Pension Scheme, Employee State Insurance Scheme as per statute, are charged to statement of profit and loss when due.

2.11.3 Other long term employee benefits

The Company provides annual leaves which are accumulating and vesting to its employees. The annual leave benefit is not funded. The cost of providing annual leave benefits are determined using the projected unit credit method, with independent actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Re-measurement gains or losses as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur.

The obligations are presented as current provisions in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

2.12 Leases

2.12.1 Company as lessee

The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

(a) the use of an identified asset,

(b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

(c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company has primarily leased land and office buildings. The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (ROU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

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. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustmer to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12.2 Company as lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the ROU asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.13 Taxation

Tax expense or credit for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2.13.1 Current tax

Current income tax expense is based on the taxable profit for the year and is calculated on the basis of the tax laws and tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as at the end of the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

2.13.2 Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases, unutilised business loss and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unutilised business loss to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

2.14 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Initially, a financial instrument is recognized at its fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments (other than financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial instruments, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.14.1 Financial assets

i Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value either through Other Comprehensive Income or through Profit and Loss

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Profit or Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, it depends on the business model in which the investment is held.

ii Measurement

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

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These include financial assets that are equity instruments which are irrevocably designated at FVTOCI upon initial recognition. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. When these are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to retained earnings.

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

iii Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. Loss allowance in respect of financial assets is measured at an amount equal to life time expected credit losses and is calculated as the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The losses arising from the impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iv De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

2.14.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

i Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

ii Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net off direct issue costs.

iii Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at fair value through profit and loss. Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. For trade and other payable maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying value approximates fair value due to short maturity

iv De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

2.14.3 Fair value measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company determines the fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in active markets using the quoted bid prices (financial assets held) or quoted ask prices (financial liabilities held) and using valuation techniques for other instruments. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow method and other valuation models.

2.14.4 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.15 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than entity's functional currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent, exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings, are capitalized as part of borrowing costs.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate 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.

2.16 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Managing Director has been identified as the CODM, who assesses the business condition and company's performance on a periodical basis to take decisions on resource allocation.

2.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax before OCI by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the financial year, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.18 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss excepting those that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use which are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets.

2.19 Rounding off

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

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Note No.		Computer systems	Office equipment	Total
(a)	**Gross block**			
	Balance as at 01-April-2024	**1.61**	**0.02**	**1.63**
	Additions	-	-	-
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	**1.61**	**0.02**	**1.63**
	Additions	-	-	-
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31-Mar-2026	**1.61**	**0.02**	**1.63**
(b)	**Accumulated depreciation**			
	Balance as at 01-April-2024	**1.54**	**0.02**	**1.56**
	Depreciation for the year	0.04	-	0.04
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	**1.58**	**0.02**	**1.60**
	Depreciation for the year	0.03	-	0.03
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31-Mar-2026	**1.61**	**0.02**	**1.63**
(c)	**Net block [I-II]**			
	Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	**0.03**	**-**	**0.03**
	Balance as at 31-Mar-2026	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes

(i) *All property, plant and equipment are owned by the Company unless otherwise stated.*

(ii) *As at above reporting periods, the Company does not own any immovable property, plant and equipment.*

(iii) *None of the above assets of the Company have been provided as security requiring any charges or satisfaction to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.*

(iv) *None of the above assets of the Company have been subject to any adjustment towards revaluation during the current year.*

(v) *There are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.*

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

4 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Unsecured- considered good		
Trade receivables		
Considered good	-	34.87
Credit impaired	16.10	9.51
	16.10	**44.38**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(16.10)	(9.51)
(a) **Total**	**-**	**34.87**

(a) The ageing of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Outstanding for following period from due date of payment	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	**31-Mar-2025**
Not due	-	-
Less than six months	-	1.54
Six months to one year	-	20.57
One to two years	13.57	12.76
Two to three years	2.53	-
More than three years	-	-
Total	**16.10**	**34.87**

Allowance for ECL is towards balance outstanding for more than six months

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash-in-hand	-	-
Balance with banks		
in current accounts	1.38	0.76
Total	**1.38**	**0.76**

6 Other current assets

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Advance to suppliers	-	0.13
(a) Balances with Government authorities	13.41	19.61
Total	**13.41**	**19.74**

(a) Balances with Government authorities mainly related to goods and service tax

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

7 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Authorised share capital		
17,80,0000 (2025: 17,80,000) Equity shares of ₹ 100/- each	178.00	178.00
5,920,000 (2023: 5,920,000) Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each	592.00	592.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
13,48,636 (2025: 13,48,636) Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each fully paid up	134.86	134.86
4,379,136 (2023: 4,379,136) Class - A Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each without voting rights	437.92	437.92
1,538,615 (2023: 1,538,615) Class - A Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each without voting rights	153.86	153.86
Total	**726.64**	**726.64**

(a) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	31-Mar-2026		31-Mar-2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	13,48,636	134.86	13,48,636	134.86
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**13,48,636**	**134.86**	**13,48,636**	**134.86**

(b) Movements in compulsorily convertible preference shares

Particulars	31-Mar-2026		31-Mar-2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	59,17,751	591.78	59,17,751	591.78
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**59,17,751**	**591.78**	**59,17,751**	**591.78**

(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares: The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 100 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Compulsorily convertible preference shares [CCPS]: The Company has two classes of CCPS i.e. Class - A & Class - B, having par value of ₹ 100/-. Rights, preferences and restrictions: (a) the holder of CCPS is not entitled to any voting right; (b) each CCPS shall have a term of 19 years from the date of allotment; (c) each CCPS shall be convertible into equity shares at any time at the option of their holder and each CCPS shall be converted into 1 equity share of the Company; (d) each CCPS shall be entitled to pro-rata distribution of dividend of 0.0001% of the face value of the CCPS, in priority to the holders of the equity shares. In any given Financial Year the Company may not declare any dividend or other distribution to its holders of equity shares unless it has first declared the preferential dividend for such Financial Year to the holders of the CCPS; (e) if in any given Financial Year the Company has not declared the preferential dividend, holders of CCPS shall not (notwithstanding that the CCPS may have been redeemed or converted) have the right to receive the preferential dividend for such given Financial Year in the following Financial Year; and (f) in the event of occurrence of Liquidation Event, holder of the CCPS shall be entitled to receive the subscription proceeds of the CCPS and all further amounts in accordance with Distribution Waterfall, in accordance with the applicable Law in preference to all other shareholders of the Company.

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

(d) Shares held by holding company and nominee of holding company

Particulars	**31-Mar-2026**		**31-Mar-2025**	
	Number of shares	**₹**	**Number of shares**	**₹**
Equity shares				
Holding company				
Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	13,48,636	134.86	13,48,636	134.86
Nominee of holding company				
Shashank Sinha*	10	-	10	-
Subodh Marwah*	-	-	-	-
CCPS				
Holding company				
Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	59,17,751	591.78	59,17,751	591.78

* *Value not disclosed due to rounding off.*

(e) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	**31-Mar-2026**		**31-Mar-2025**	
	Number of shares	**% of holding**	**Number of shares**	**% of holding**
Equity shares				
Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	13,48,636	100.00%	13,48,636	100.00%
CCPS				
Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	59,17,751	100.00%	59,17,751	100.00%

(f) There are no shares reserved for issue under options.

(g) There are no shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares during the five years period immediately preceding the year end.

(h) There are no shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the five years period immediately preceding the year end.

(i) Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited, UK, is the promoter of the Company and there were no change in the shareholdings of the promoters during the above reporting periods, other than equity shares issued during the year ended 31 March 2026.

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

8 Other equity

	Particulars	As at	
		31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
(a)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at beginning of year	(815.85)	(826.95)
	Add: Profit for the year	86.64	11.10
	Less: Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
	Balance at end of year	**(729.21)**	**(815.85)**

Nature and purpose of other reserve

(a) *Retained earnings are the profits / loss that the Company has earned / incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to its equity shareholders.*

9 Borrowings

	Particulars	As at	
		31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
	Non-current		
(a)	Loan from related parties	-	30.00
	Total	**-**	**30.00**

(a) *Loan from related parties as of 31 March 2025 is an unsecured loan from Strides Pharma Science Limited, carrying an interest rate of 10% per annum and the principal amount was due on 22 October 2024 or such other date as mutually agreed between the parties. As on 31 March 2025, the Company was of the opinion that the loan will not be called for repayment on or before 12 months from date of these financial statements. Accordingly, such loan from related parties is classified as non-current.*

10 Provisions

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity	-	0.17
Total	**-**	**0.17**

11 Trade payable

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.43
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.68	70.89
Total	**1.68**	**71.32**

Details relating to micro, small and medium enterprises [MSME]

	Particulars	As at	
		31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
(a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to the supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	0.43
(b)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act)	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-

This information regarding micro enterprises and small enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

C Ageing of trade payables

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	Less one year	One to two years	Two to three years	More than three years	Total
31-Mar-2026					
MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
Others	1.68	-	-	-	**1.68**
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	**-**
31-Mar-2025					
MSME	-	0.43	-	-	**0.43**
Others	(7.01)	17.69	23.50	36.71	**70.89**
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	**-**

12 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Current		
Interest accured on loan from related parties	-	14.73
Total	**-**	**14.73**

13 Provisions

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Current		
Provision for Gratuity	-	2.00
Provision for compensated absence	-	3.11
Total	**-**	**5.11**

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Advance from customers	-	15.03
Others	13.41	-
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	0.02	0.10
Total	**13.43**	**15.13**

15 Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Provision for income tax (net)	2.25	8.16
Total	**2.25**	**8.16**

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Sale of products		
Traded goods	-	4.72
Sale of services	0.70	29.09
Royalty income	-	0.05
Total	**0.70**	**33.86**

(a) Revenue from the sale of products and service parts is recognized upon transfer of control to customers. Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional. No element of financing is deemed present as the sale of products are with a credit term of 90 to 180 days.

(b) Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers. The disaggregation below best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of how revenue and cash flows are affected by market and other economic factors.

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Sales / (sales returns) within India	-	1.12
Sales to customers outside India	0.70	32.74
Total	**0.70**	**33.86**

(c) Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

(i) Sale of traded goods: There are no unsatisfied performance obligation in regards to sale of goods for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

17 Other income

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Provision / liability no longer requried written back	122.67	-
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	1.16
Miscellaneous income	-	0.03
Total	**122.67**	**1.19**

18 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Healthcare products for human consumption	-	3.91
Total	**-**	**3.91**

19 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Salaries and wages, including bonus	0.30	3.15
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.02	0.24
Staff welfare expenses	-	0.20
Total	**0.32**	**3.59**

20 Finance costs

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Interest on		
Borrowings	2.97	3.55
Bank charges	-	0.12
Total	**2.97**	**3.67**

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

21 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.03	0.04
Total	**0.03**	**0.04**

22 Other expenses

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Lease rent	0.06	-
Rates and taxes	7.54	-
Insurance	-	0.14
Repairs and maintenance		
Others	-	0.17
Payment to auditors		
Statutory audit fee	0.15	0.25
Taxation matters	-	-
Legal and professional	1.48	7.67
Travelling and conveyance	-	1.57
Communication	0.01	0.09
Business promotion expense	-	0.01
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	0.50	-
Provision / (reversal) for / of expected credit loss and bad debts written off	29.51	-
Miscellaneous expense	-	0.07
Total	**39.25**	**9.97**

23 Income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2025 represent minimum alternative tax [MAT] recognised as per the Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, the Company has accumulated losses on account of loss incurred in the prior years. As a prudence, the net deferred tax asset, as at 31 March 2026, arising on account of such accumulated losses have not been recognised in these financial statements.

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

24 Segment Information

(a) The Managing Director of the Company, who has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocates the available resources based on the analysis of various performance indicators of the Company. Accordingly, the Company operates in two business segment, 'trading in healthcare goods' and 'support services' and business operations are spread in India and Overseas.

Segment disclosures as envisaged in Ind AS 108 are disclosed below:

(c) Segment revenue and results

Particulars	Revenue from operations		Results	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Traded goods	-	4.72	(0.32)	23.18
Support service income	0.70	29.09	-	3.12
Royalty income	-	0.05	-	0.05
Total	**0.70**	**33.86**	**(0.32)**	**26.35**
Unallocable income			122.67	1.19
Unallocable expense			(39.25)	(9.96)
Finance costs			(2.97)	(3.67)
Depreciation and amortisation expense			(0.03)	(0.04)
Profit / (loss) before tax			**80.10**	**13.87**

(d) Geographical information: The following table summarises revenue by region based on location of the customers

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Revenues (net)		
Domestic	-	1.12
Overseas	0.70	32.74
Total	**0.70**	**33.86**

The Company had common PPE, ROU and other non-current assets in India for Trading goods / providing services for domestic market and overseas markets. Hence separate figures for PPE, ROU and other non-current assets have not been furnished.

(e) The customer representing 10% or more of the Company's total revenue are given below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Strides Consumer LLC	-	15.71
Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	-	18.09

25 Employee benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company operates defined contribution schemes like provident fund and superannuation schemes. For these schemes contributions are made by the company, based on current salaries, to the recognized funds maintained by the company and for certain categories contributions are made to State Plans. In case of provident fund schemes, contributions are also made by employees.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Employer contribution to		
Provident fund and employees' pension scheme	0.02	0.17
Employees' state insurance	-	-

(b) Compensated absences

Total amount of provision for compensated absences is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	-	3.11

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

(c) Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service of 5 years are eligible for gratuity under this Act. The amount of gratuity payable on termination / retirement is the last drawn basic salary per month of the employee proportionate for a period of 15 days per completed year of service. The above liability is not funded.

Note: As at 31 March 2025, the Company had one employee working with the Company and subsequent to current year end, that one employee has resigned and left the Company. Hence, the Company has not carried out the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2025.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss and comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Service cost		
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense / (income)	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Return on plan assets [excluding amounts included in net interest expense] (excess) / Short return	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	-	2.10
Net liability / (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	**-**	**2.10**
Current	-	2.00
Non-current	-	0.10

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Opening defined benefit obligation	**2.10**	**2.10**
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Acquisition / Divestiture	-	-
Provision nomore requried	(2.10)	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**-**	**2.10**

(d) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Discount rate	-	7.18%
Salary growth rate	-	7.50%
Attrition rate	-	25.00%
Retirement age (in years)	-	58
Mortality	" Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult"	

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(i) **Investment risk**: The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

(ii) **Interest risk**: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.

(iii) **Longevity risk**: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(iv) **Salary risk**: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

(e) **Sensitivity analysis**

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Discount rate		
1% increase	-	-
1% decrease	-	-
Salary escalation rate		
1% increase	-	-
1% decrease	-	-

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet.

(f) **Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligations**

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1 - 2 years	-	-
Between 2 - 5 years	-	-
Between 5 - 10 years	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

26 **Earnings per share**

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Basic earnings per share		
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the equity share holders	86.64	11.10
Weighted average number of equity shares	13,48,636	13,48,636
Par value per share (₹)	100.00	100.00
Basic earnings per share (₹)	**64.24**	**8.23**
Diluted earnings per share		
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the equity share holders	86.64	11.10
Weighted average number of equity shares	13,48,636	13,48,636
Par value per share (₹)	100.00	100.00
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	**64.24**	**8.23**

27 **Capital commitments and contingent liabilities**

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed (net of advance)	-	-
Contingent liabilities	-	-

Note No.

28 Related party transactions

A List of related parties

Relationship	**Name of related parties**
Holding Company	Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited (SGCHL)
Fellow Subsidiaries / Associate	Arco Lab Private Limited Strides Consumer LLC
Subsidiary of an associate of the Holding Company	
Key Management Personnel [KMP]	Subodh Marwah, Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer Subramanian Vishar Vasudevan, Director Buggana Hariharnath, Director Shashank Sinha, Director Anirban Gupta, Company Secretary
Entities where there is significant influence / KMP are interested	Strides Pharma Science Limited (SPSL) India Life Sciences Fund III, LLC Six Rays Pharma Solutions LLP Wabisabi Advisory LLP

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

28 Related party transactions

B Summary of the transactions with related parties is as below:

	Particulars	For the year ended	
		31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
1	**Sale of services**		
	Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	-	18.09
	Strides Consumer LLC	-	15.71
2	**Support service expenses**		
	Arco Lab Private Limited	-	1.56
	Strides Pharma Sciences Limited	-	-
3	**Rental expense**		
	Strides Pharma Science Limited	-	-
4	**Finance cost**		
	Strides Pharma Sciences Limited	-	2.37
5	**Legal and professional charges**		
	Wabisabi Advisory LLP	-	5.57
6	**Reimbursement of expenses incurred by**		
	Arco Lab Private Limited	-	-
	Strides Pharma Science Limited	-	0.17
7	**Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of**		
	Strides Pharma Science Limited	-	-
	Strides Consumer LLC	-	-
	Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	-	-
8	**Liability nomore requried written back, including borrowings and interest accured borrowings**		

C Balances outstanding as at year end

	Particulars	As at	
		31-Mar-2026	**31-Mar-2025**
1	**Trade/other payables**		
	Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	-	0.57
	Strides Pharma Sciences Limited	-	40.66
	Strides Consumer LLC	-	0.39
	Arco Lab Private Limited	-	5.36
	Wabisabi Advisory LLP	-	0.72
2	**Trade/other receivables**		
	Strides Consumer LLC	-	13.51
	Strides Global Consumer Healthcare Limited	-	14.80
3	**Borrowings including interest accured and due**		
	Strides Pharma Sciences Limited	-	43.31
4	**Advances from customer**		
	Strides Consumer LLC	-	-

Note: Provision for employee benefits, which are based on actuarial valuation done on an overall Company basis, is excluded from directors' remuneration.

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

29 Financial instruments

The financial instruments of the Company are initially recorded at the fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost based on the nature and timing of the cash flows

29.01 Classification and fair values

The following table summarises the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	31-Mar-2026		31-Mar-2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Carried at amortised cost (Non-current)				
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Carried at amortised cost (Current)				
Trade receivables	-	-	34.87	34.87
Cash and cash equivalents	1.38	1.38	0.76	0.76
Total financial assets	**1.38**	**1.38**	**35.63**	**35.63**
Financial liabilities				
Carried at amortised cost (Current)				
Trade payable	1.68	1.68	71.32	71.32
Other financial liabilities	-	-	14.73	14.73
Total financial liabilities	**1.68**	**1.68**	**86.05**	**86.05**

The Company has not classified any financial asset or financial liability as measured at fair value through Profit & Loss (FVPL) or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short-term nature. The management assessed that the carrying value of non-current other financial assets approximates the fair value.

29.02 Measurement of fair values

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments and the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the Company could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of the financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each year end.

29.03 Financial risk management

(a) Capital Management

The Company's capital structure consists of equity share capital, other equity and debt. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently in order to maximize the growth opportunities, safeguard business continuity and optimize the return to shareholders. Adjustments are made to capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions or based on the Company's annual operating plans and long term investment plans. In order to maintain a stable and strong capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to the shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors the return on capital and the level of dividend paid to the shareholders.

(b) Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The entity's senior management oversee the management of these risks. The senior management is supported by a risk management team that advises on identification of financial risks and its management in accordance with the policies and objectives of the Company. The below table broadly summarises the sources of financial risk to which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Credit risk:
Exposure arising from: Deposits with banks, trade receivables and other financial assets
Measurement: Ageing analysis credit ratings
Management: Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and review of ageing

Liquidity risk
Exposure arising from: Financial liabilities
Measurement: Rolling plan cash flow
Management: Monitoring of liquidity position

Market risk- foreignexchange
Exposure arising from: Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)
Measurement: Sensitivity analysis
Management: Settlement of forex exchange exposures on a net basis. Increased focus on localisation to minimise risk

Note No.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is a risk where the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from deposits with banks, trade receivables and other financial assets. Deposits with banks are placed only with high rated banks as approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company considers the probability of defaults upon initial recognition of financial asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the company compares the risk of default occurring on an asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

It considers available reasonable and supportive forward looking information especially:

actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counter party's ability to meet its obligations.

actual or expected significant changes in operating results of the counter party.

The Company continuously monitors the credit worthiness of the customers and reassesses the credit limits on an on going basis. The Company's financial assets mainly comprise of deposits with banks, trade receivables and other financial assets.

Deposits with banks: They are considered to be having negligible or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks/financial institutions as approved by the Board of directors.

Trade receivables: The Company is engaged in the business of trading healthcare products. Refer note 10 for more details of trade receivables

Other financial assets: Other financial assets have negligible or nil risk based on past history of defaults and reasonable forward looking information. Other financial assets mainly include refundable deposits made on premises taken on operating lease. Since these are assets with nil risk, the expected probability of default is 0% and hence no provision for expected credit losses are made in the financial statements.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Management monitors the rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position i.e. available cash and cash equivalents and the actual cash flows.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Particulars	**31-Mar-2026**	**31-Mar-2025**
Trade payable	1.68	71.32
Other financial liabilities	-	14.73
Total	**1.68**	**86.05**

(e) Market risk

Market risk is a risk where the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the entity does not have any interest bearing borrowings as at the end of reporting period.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk arising from foreign currency transactions primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (₹). The risk is measured through sensitivity analysis of probable movement in exchange rate as at the reporting period.

The foreign currency exposures in respect of recognised financial assets and liabilities are not hedged as part of the policy of the Company. The volatility in foreign currency exposure is minimised by settlement of the exposures on a net basis i.e. assets - liabilities.

Note No.

The below table summaries the company's net exposure to foreign exchange risk as at the end of the reporting period which is expressed in ₹ against respective foreign currency

Currency	Monetary asset		Monetary liabilities	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
USD	-	0.52	-	0.01

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity on profit or loss of changes in exchange rates arising from foreign currency denominated financial instruments is given below:

Particulars	USD	
	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Increase by 10%	-	0.05
Decrease by 10%	-	(0.05)

(f) Capital management

The Company's objective is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business. The Capital Management focuses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value. The Company is predominantly equity financed. Further, the Company has sufficient cash, cash equivalents and financial assets which are liquid to meet the debts.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
Non-current borrowings [including interest accured thereon]	-	44.73
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(1.38)	(0.76)
Total	**-**	**43.97**
Equity share capital [including share application money pending allotment of shares]	726.64	726.64
Other equity	(729.21)	(815.85)
Total equity	**(2.57)**	**(89.21)**
Gearing ratio	**-**	**(0.49)**

Strides Consumer Private Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

30 Additional information

(a) Financial ratios

Particulars	**Methodology**	**31-Mar-2026**	**31-Mar-2025**
Current ratio	Current assets over current liabilities	0.85	0.48
Return-on-equity [%]	PAT over total average equity	-189%	-25%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations over average trade receivables	0.04	1.94
Trade payables turnover ratio	Adjusted expenses over average trade payables	1.08	0.49
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations over average working capital	(0.02)	(0.52)
Net profit [%]	Net profit over revenue	12377%	33%
EBITDA [%]	EBITDA over revenue	11971%	52%
Return on capital employed [%]	PBIT over average capital employed	-271%	-27%

Notes

EBIT - Earnings before interest and taxes

PBIT - Profit before interest and taxes including other income

EBITDA - Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation

PAT - Profit after tax

Debt includes current and non-current lease liabilities

Adjusted expenses refers to other expenses net of non-cash expenses and donations

Capital employed refers to total shareholders' equity and debt

Investments includes non-current investment, current investment and margin-money deposit

Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year

(i) As more fully explained in Note 2.1 to these financial statements, the Board of Directors has decided to discontinue the business operations of the Company and has filed for liquidation. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern; the assets have been stated at their estimated realizable values and the liabilities have been recognized at the amounts expected to be settled. Consequently, the current year ratios are not strictly comparable with those of the previous year.

31 Additional Regulatory Information

(i) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions or investments with struck off companies during the year ended 31 March 2026.

(iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(v) The Company does not have any 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).