

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Note No.	EUR	EUR
		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3(A)	1.046.924	264.063
(b) Right of Use Assets	3(C)	441.372	559.858
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	3(B)	-	28.750
(d) Goodwill on acquisition		1.958.174	1.958.174
(e) Other Intangible Assets	3(D)	58.449	37.850
(f) Intangible under development	3(E)	-	-
(g) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	-	-
(ii) Loans	5(A)	300.000	300.000
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6(A)	9.907	9.907
(h) Income Tax Assets (net)		-	-
(i) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	7(A)	193.458	114.028
(j) Other Non-Current assets	8(A)	-	4.704
Total Non-Current Assets		4.008.283	3.277.334
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	2.366.184	2.177.597
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4(B)	3.321.143	531.894
(ii) Trade Receivables	10	1.909.761	1.930.476
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1.718.402	2.812.937
(iv) Other Bank Balances	12	-	-
(v) Loans	5(B)	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	6(B)	-	1.064
(c) Other Current Assets	8(B)	282.178	65.605
Total Current Assets		9.597.668	7.519.574
Total Assets		13.605.951	10.796.907
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	3.378	3.378
(b) Other equity	14	5.805.866	4.021.877
Total Equity		5.809.244	4.025.255
Liabilities			
2 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15(A)	693.835	156.074
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16(A)	359.348	446.889
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16(C)	294.000	134.000
(b) Provisions	18(A)	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	7(A)	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1.347.182	736.963
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15(B)	2.662.004	2.108.084
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16(B)	167.474	181.748
(iii) Trade Payables	17	-	-
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.244.758	1.286.738
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	16(D)	1.791.182	2.106.882
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	420.480	224.879
(c) Provisions	18(B)	-	-
(d) Current Tax liabilities (net)		163.625	126.357
Total Current Liabilities		6.449.524	6.034.689
Total Liabilities		7.796.707	6.771.653
Total Equity and Liabilities		13.605.951	10.796.907
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			
	1-46		

In terms of our report attached of even date

Deloitte Auditores, S.L. (Spain)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:S0692

Jean-Marc Toullec
Membership Number - 24435

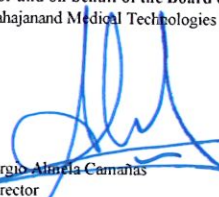
Date: May 26, 2026
Place: Spain



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Sergio Almela Camarías
Director

Date: May 26, 2026
Place: Spain



Sabjanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

Particulars	Note No.	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
		For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the quarter ended 31st March 2026	For the quarter ended 31st December 2025	For the quarter ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2025
I Income:						
Revenue from operations	20	17,427,550	5,042,248	4,390,260	4,082,575	14,410,773
Other income	21	67,684	22,573	20,964	8,997	53,730
Total Income (I)		17,495,234	5,064,821	4,411,224	4,091,483	14,464,503
II Expenses:						
Cost of materials consumed	22	(3,864)	(3,864)	-	-	-
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	23	7,821,533	2,740,716	1,866,790	2,254,040	6,305,015
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	24	(188,587)	92,746	52,745	(114,298)	(512,964)
Employee benefits expense	25	2,870,737	699,696	689,390	660,702	2,543,565
Finance costs	26	343,577	93,639	88,497	68,623	303,836
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	385,103	105,691	104,503	83,796	311,543
Other expenses	27	3,911,494	675,873	1,117,050	620,309	3,442,491
Total expenses (II)		15,139,994	4,404,498	3,919,375	3,573,172	12,393,486
III Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I - II)		2,355,240	660,323	491,849	518,311	2,071,017
IV Exceptional items		-	-	-	-	-
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		2,355,240	660,323	491,849	518,311	2,071,017
VI Tax expense:	7					
Current tax		650,681	258,571	80,935	133,062	560,851
Deferred tax expense / (credit)		(79,431)	(113,986)	48,999	(114,028)	(54,802)
Tax related to earlier periods		-	-	-	-	-
Total tax expense (VI)		571,250	144,585	129,934	19,035	506,049
VII Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)		1,783,990	515,739	361,915	499,276	1,564,968
VIII Other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Re-measurement Gain (Loss) on defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	-
Bargain purchase on acquisition		-	-	-	-	-
Income tax on above	7	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Exchange loss on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-
Total Other comprehensive Income/(loss) (VIII)		-	-	-	-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year/period (VII+VIII)		1,783,990	515,739	361,915	499,276	1,564,968
X Earnings per share:						
(Face Value EUR 1 per Share)						
Basic	30	528,12	153	463,28	147,80	463,28
Diluted		528,12	153	375,44	147,80	463,28

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sabjanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Jean-Marc Toullec
Membership Number - 24435

Date May 26, 2026
Place Spain

Sergio Muela Camarero
Director
Date May 26, 2026
Place Spain

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2026
A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	EUR Equity share capital (No of shares)	Total equity
Issued, Subscribed equity shares:		
Balance as at 01 April, 2024	3,378	3,378
Addition	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	3,378	3,378
Addition	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	3,378	3,378

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Share Option Outstanding Reserve	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income		Total Other Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total other equity
		Securities Premium	Capital Reserve on Business Combination	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency translation reserve				
Balance as at 01 April, 2024										
Profit/(loss) for the year ended 31 March, 2025		-	-	-	2,456,909	-	-	2,456,909	-	2,456,909
Employee Stock Option Granted		-	-	-	1,564,968	-	-	1,564,968	-	1,564,968
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations for the year ended 31 March, 2025		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025		-	-	-	4,021,877	-	-	4,021,877	-	4,021,877
Profit/(loss) for the year ended 31st March 2026		-	-	-	1,783,990	-	-	1,783,990	-	1,783,990
Employee Stock Option Granted		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained earnings on lapse of employee stock options		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations for the year ended 31st March 2026		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026		-	-	-	5,805,866	-	-	5,805,866	-	5,805,866

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-46)

In terms of our report attached of even date

Deloitte Auditores, S.L. (Spain)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: S0692

Jean-Marc Toullec
(Partner)
Membership Number - 24435

Date: May 26, 2026
Place: Spain

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Sergio Alpehí Camacho
Director

Date: May 26, 2026
Place: Spain

1 General Information

The Financial Information comprise financial statements of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L. ('the Company') for the year ended 31st March 2026

Registered address and principal place of business of the company is located at: Leonardo da Vinci, 22, 46980 Paterna - Spain

Principal Business activities/Nature of Business Activities of the company: Trading of Medical devices.

The parent/holding company of the company is Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland.

The Company is registered under the laws of Kingdom of Spain.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies**a) Statement of compliance**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as amended, from time to time.

b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the year. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

d) Inventories

Inventories including Work- in- Progress are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower, cost being worked out on weighted average basis. Cost includes all charges for bringing the goods to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control over promised goods to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. The control of goods is transferred to the customer at the point in time depending upon agreed terms with customer. Control is considered to be transferred to the customer when the customer has ability to direct the use of such goods and obtain substantially all the benefits from it. Revenue is recognised net of trade discounts, rebates and other similar allowances. Revenue excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Indicators that control has been transferred include, the establishment of the Company's present right to receive payment for the goods sold, transfer of legal title to the customer, transfer of physical possession to the customer, transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods to the customer, and the acceptance of the goods by the customer. The revenue on consignment sales is recognised on satisfaction of the above conditions. Contract liabilities, which is a company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has already received consideration, relate mainly to advance. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Other Income

Dividend & Interest Income: Dividend Income is accounted when right to receive the dividend is established. Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable

f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are carried at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs comprise of all costs incurred to bring the assets to their location and working condition up to the date the assets are put to their intended use. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end. All the assets are depreciated on straight line basis. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Building	25
Leasehold Building	5*
Electrical Installation	10
Plant and Machinery	10
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Office Equipment	10
Computers (End user device)	5
Computers (Servers and networks)	5
Vehicles (Other than Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds)	5
Vehicles (Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds)	5

*Leasehold Building and Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the period of lease.

g) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or Companies of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in statement of profit and loss. Goodwill on acquisition of the foreign subsidiaries is restated at the rate prevailing at the end of the year.

h) Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased including acquired in business combination are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. The useful lives of intangible assets are as mentioned below:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Software	3

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an individual project is recognised only when the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future sales or use.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

i) Financial Instrument

Recognition and initial measurement A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized by the Company when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument are adjusted to fair value, except where the financial instrument is measured at Fair Value through profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets 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. Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisitions), 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 deposits, as defined above.

Financial assets at amortised cost Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are 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 and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

Other financial liabilities Other financial liabilities (including borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and trade and other payables) are subsequent to initial recognition, measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. **Equity instruments** An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognised by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

Derecognition of financial instruments The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

j) Foreign Currency Transactions

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the end of accounting year. Exchange differences on translation of all other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k) Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences. **Defined Contribution Plans:** Contribution towards provident fund and employees' state Insurance for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

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 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. The Company's liability towards gratuity is determined based on the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets and the net liability or asset is recognized in the balance sheet. The net liability or asset represents the deficit or surplus in the plan (the surplus is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions). The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each period end. Defined benefit costs are composed of: i. service cost – recognized in profit or loss; ii. net interest on the net liability or asset - recognized in profit or loss; iii. remeasurement of the net liability or asset - recognized in other comprehensive income

Other long-term employee benefits: Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date.

l) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement to determine whether it qualifies as lease as defined under IFRS 16.

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 as a lessee

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 Company applies IFRS 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For short-term, and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments for such items as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Lease payments (other than short term and low value leases) have been classified as cash used in Financing activities in the Statement of Cash flows.

Lease payments for short-term, and low value leases, have been classified as cash used in Operating activities in the Statement of Cash flows.

The Company has not given any assets on lease to others.

m) Current and Deferred Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change during the year, in the deferred tax asset or liability. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, in which case the related current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively.

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

Tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts.

i. Current income tax Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

ii. Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

n) Impairment of Assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined for the individual asset, 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 (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions: Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. 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 Company 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 or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets: Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

p) Segment reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company for the purpose of performance assessment and to make decisions for resource allocation. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments. Segment accounting policies are in line with accounting policies of the Company. Further, the Company has not identified any segment other than geographical segment. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "Unallocated corporate expenses/income".

q) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the income statement from ordinary activities which are material and non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company and to assist users of financial statements.

r) Export Benefit

Government grant receivable in the form of duty credit scrips is accrued as other Operating income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of export proceeds.

- s) **Borrowing Costs** General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

t) Key Sources of Estimation

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that the management of the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, fair value measurement etc. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known. The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at least once a year. The lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Depreciable lives are reviewed atleast annually using the best information available to the Management.

Employee benefit plan The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined on an actuarial basis using a number of underlying assumptions, including the discount rate and expected increase in salary costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

Impairment of financial assets The impairment provision for financial assets (other than trade receivables) are based on assumptions of risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company makes judgements about these assumptions for selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Trade receivables are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts which are based on the aging of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them as not collectible.

Income Taxes Provision for current and deferred tax liabilities is dependent on the management estimate of the allowability or otherwise of expenses incurred and other debits to profit or loss. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Goodwill

The Company records all intangible assets including goodwill acquired as part of a business combination at fair value. In relation to business combinations, judgement is required to be exercised on determining the fair values, identification and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in allocation of purchase consideration, in deciding the amortisation policy and on tax treatment of goodwill and intangible assets acquired. Judgement is also required to be exercised as regards the manner in which the carrying amount of goodwill is likely to be recovered for deferred tax accounting purposes. Appropriate independent professional advice is also obtained, as necessary. Goodwill is subjected to annual tests of impairment in line with the accounting policy.

u) Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to share capital and securities premium as appropriate upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

v) Earnings Per Share Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

w) Cash Flow Statement: Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

Particulars	Building	Leasehold Improvements	Leasehold Building	Other installations	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Electrical Installations	Leasehold land	Total
EUR												
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	-	48,984	-	34,972	338,888	62,302	65,349	78,251	-	-	-	602,966
Additions through Business Combinations	-	17,641	-	14,419	40,510	7,083	5,760	1,588	-	-	-	86,492
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	66,625	-	49,391	379,398	69,385	71,109	79,839	-	-	-	689,488
Additions	-	3,074	-	-	807,231	23,229	28,871	3,508	-	-	-	945,943
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	69,699	-	49,391	1,257,899	92,615	99,979	83,347	-	-	-	1,635,401
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	-	39,399	-	1,951	184,514	31,340	47,525	20,369	-	-	-	315,098
Charge for the year	-	6,295	-	2,860	72,777	9,798	10,656	7,889	-	-	-	110,298
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	45,694	-	4,810	267,291	21,138	58,174	28,258	-	-	-	425,395
Charge for the year	-	3,431	-	3,249	125,612	12,001	10,486	8,302	-	-	-	165,081
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	49,125	-	8,059	392,903	33,139	68,660	36,560	-	-	-	588,477
Net Carrying Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	-	18,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	40,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Capitalised	-	22,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	28,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	1,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Capitalised	-	40,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	69,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 2: The details of Intangible Properties where title deed is not held in name of the Company:

Particulars	EUR
Cost	
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	18,159
Additions	40,843
Cost Capitalised	22,253
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	28,758
Additions	1,441
Cost Capitalised	40,191
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	69,390

The ageing details of Capital work-in progress is as under:

EUR				
Amount in CWIP for a period of	As at 31st March, 2026			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	28 766	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	28 750

Note 3: CWIP Completion schedule for capital-work-in progress/ Intangible Assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Less than 1 year	1-2 years
To be completed in					
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project 1	-	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-	-
Project Temporarily Suspended:					
Project 1	-	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Office Space	Leasehold land	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	524,419	-	748,801	1,273,221
Additions	-	-	109,169	109,169
Additions through Business Combinations	(60,172)	-	-	(60,172)
Disposals	-	-	(27,054)	(27,054)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	464,247	-	830,917	1,295,164
Additions	-	-	71,309	71,309
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	464,247	-	902,226	1,366,473
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	148,499	-	408,155	556,654
Change for the year	32,565	-	146,126	178,691
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	181,065	-	554,281	735,346
Change for the year	34,072	-	155,723	189,795
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	215,137	-	710,005	925,141
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31 March, 2025	283,223	-	276,636	559,859
As at 31st March, 2026	249,151	-	192,221	441,372

Note 3(D) : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Patents and trademark	Development Cost	Goodwill	Distribution Network	Non Complete	Customer Relationship	Total
Cost								
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	89,810	-	-	1,938,174	-	-	-	2,027,984
Additions	6,064	1,769	-	-	-	-	-	7,833
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	95,874	1,769	-	1,938,174	-	-	-	2,035,817
Additions	51,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,384
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	1,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,441
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	148,699	1,769	-	1,938,174	-	-	-	2,108,642
Amortisation								
Balance as at 31 March, 2024	37,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,239
Charge for the year	22,511	43	-	-	-	-	-	22,554
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	59,750	43	-	-	-	-	-	59,793
Charge for the year	32,050	177	-	-	-	-	-	32,227
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	91,800	220	-	-	-	-	-	92,020
Net Carrying Amount								
As at 31 March, 2025	26,124	1,726	-	1,938,174	-	-	-	1,966,024
As at 31st March, 2026	56,899	1,549	-	1,938,174	-	-	-	2,016,622

Note 3(E): Intangible Asset under development

The aging details of Intangible Asset under development is as under:

Amount in Intangible Asset under development in	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
To be completed in								
Projects in Progress:								
Project 1	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended:								
Project 1	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2026

0,00

0,0

Particulars	EUR	EUR
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
A Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	2.355.240	2.071.017
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	385.103	311.543
Finance costs	343.577	303.836
Interest income	(67.684)	(53.730)
Exceptional Item	-	-
Phantom shares accrual	160.000	134.000
Unrealised exchange rate variation	3.269	2.494
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	-
Gain on termination of lease	-	-
Bad debts	31.677	15.718
Loss on sale/ disposal/ write-off of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets	-	-
Allowances for doubtful debts	36.141	16.558
Provision no longer required written back	178.791	142.127
Provision for Employee Benefits	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	3.426.115	2.943.562
Movements in working capital		
Adjustment for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(367.378)	(655.091)
Trade Receivables and other assets	(334.984)	(697.437)
Adjustment for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables and other liabilities	(585.604)	1.472.213
Cash generated/(used in) operating activities	2.138.149	3.063.247
Net income tax paid	(613.413)	(657.135)
Net Cash generated/(used in) operating activities (A)	1.524.736	2.406.112
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(970.017)	(112.916)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Payment towards acquisition of business	-	-
Loans given to third party	-	(300.000)
Proceeds from loan given to third party	-	-
Bank deposits (placed)/withdrawn (net)	(2.789.249)	-
Interest received	67.684	52.666
Net Cash generated/(used in) investing activities (B)	(3.691.582)	(360.250)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from call made on fully paid issued shares	-	-
Proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	540.180	337.816
Proceeds from long term borrowings	658.597	26.708
Repayment of long term borrowings	(120.836)	(1.311.594)
Payment of lease liabilities (Principal)	(190.679)	(186.587)
Payment of lease liabilities (Interest)	(16.528)	(13.274)
Finances costs paid	(327.050)	(290.563)
Net cash generated/(used in) from financing activities (C)	543.685	(1.437.492)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1.623.160)	608.370
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.344.831	2.738.956
Cash and cash equivalents acquired consequent to business combination	-	-
Less: Unrealised exchange gain/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents	(3.269)	(2.494)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1.718.402	3.344.831
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalent as per balance sheet	1.718.402	3.344.831
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1.718.402	3.344.831

In terms of our report attached of even date

Deloitte Auditores, S.L. (Spain)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:S0692

Jean-Marc Toullec
(Partner)
Membership Number - 24435

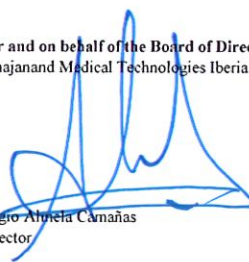
Date: May 26, 2026
Place: Spain



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Sergio Alueta Carañas
Director

Date: May 26, 2026
Place: Spain



Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities

(A) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Deferred tax assets	103,459	114,028
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Footnote:	103,459	114,028

(B) The balance of deferred tax assets comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	As at 01 April, 2025	Charged / (credited) to statement of Profit and Loss	(Charged) / (credited) to other comprehensive income	Acquired through Business Combination	(Charged) / (credited) to Equity	Foreign Currency Translation Difference	As at 31st March, 2025
Difference between Book based and Tax based in respect of PPE and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances for Doubtful debts and security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	114,028	79,431	-	-	-	-	193,459
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	114,028	79,431	-	-	-	-	193,459

Particulars	As at 01 April, 2024	Charged / (credited) to statement of Profit and Loss	(Charged) / (credited) to other comprehensive income	Acquired through Business Combination	(Charged) / (credited) to Equity	Foreign Currency Translation Difference	As at 31 Mar, 2025
Difference between Book based and Tax based in respect of PPE and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances for Doubtful debts and security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	59,326	54,802	-	-	-	-	114,028
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	59,326	54,802	-	-	-	-	114,028

(C) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate applicable in Spain

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
(A)	Profit (Loss) Before Tax	2,339,240	1,549,218
(B)	Statutory Corporate Tax Rate	25.00%	25.00%
(C)	Tax on accounting profit	584,810	387,304
(D)	(i) Tax on expense not tax deductible	101,125	56,451
	(ii) CSR Expenses	-	-
	(iii) Weighted deduction on R&D Expenditure	-	-
	(iv) Effect of tax paid on foreign source income which	-	-
	(v) Effect on deferred tax due to change in income tax rate	-	-
	(vi) Losses on which deferred tax is not recognized	-	-
	(vii) Impact due to deferred tax rates in respective countries	-	-
	(viii) Carry Forward Losses of earlier years	-	-
	(ix) Reversal of deferred tax assets of earlier period for loss making entities based on re-evaluation	-	-
	(x) Tax related to earlier periods	-	-
	(xi) Tax effect on various other items	(119,619)	(154,232)
	Total effect of Tax Adjustments (D) to (xi)	(17,556)	(11,781)
(E)	Tax Expense recognized during the year	571,250	536,650

Disclosure pursuant to IAS 12 Income Taxes

Current Tax	659,641	569,951
Tax related to earlier periods	-	-
Deferred Tax	(57,431)	(54,933)
Total tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	571,250	536,650

(D) Tax losses for which no deferred tax is recognized

Unreal tax losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognized (A)
Weighted average tax rate applicable for the unreal tax losses (B)
Potential tax benefit (A X B)

Unreal tax losses
- Unreal tax losses expiring in ____ years
- Unreal tax losses having no expiry date

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Other assets - Non-current		
Unsecured, Considered good		
Interest from receivable	-	4,704
	-	4,704

Other assets - Current		
Unsecured, Considered good		
Advance to suppliers	206,513	46,847
Interest from receivable	63	1
Prepaid expenses	75,556	14,734
Other Current Assets	-	-
	282,178	65,645

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Stock in trade		
(Including Goods-to-Turnover 2744831, (31 March, 2025 - Nil))	2,366,184	2,177,597
	2,366,184	2,177,597

Footnote:
 (a) The cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the year was EUR 76,32,544 (March 31, 2025: EUR 57,92,684)
 (b) The cost of inventories recognized as an expense includes EUR Nil (31 March, 2025: EUR Nil) in respect of withdrawal of inventory to not realizable value
 (c) Inventories with a carrying amount of Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil) have been pledged as security for certain of the Company's bank overdraft borrowings

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good	1,949,312	1,933,476
Considered doubtful	33,143	16,458
	1,982,455	1,949,934
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(152,692)	(153,551)
	1,829,763	1,796,383

Footnote:
 (a) The average credit period on sales of goods is 30-45 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.
 Before accepting any new customer, the Company performs detailed background check to assess the potential customer's credit quality. The credit quality of customer are reviewed on regular basis.

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Allowance for impairment		
Opening Balance	(15,551)	(16,551)
Add: Additions through business acquisitions	-	-
Add: Allowance during the year	(52,692)	-
Less: Reversal during the year	16,558	-
Closing Balance	(52,692)	(16,551)

(a) Two customers contributed more than 10% or more of the Company's total revenue for the year ended 31 March, 2025 (refer Note - 11)
 (b) The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix.
 The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.
 (c) There are no data from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person, due from or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule (from the due date of payment)								EUR	
Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Unbilled	Not due	Total	
As at 31st March, 2026									
Undisputed									
Considered Good	232,621	3,403	-	-	-	-	-	1,674,259	1,909,763
Considered Doubtful	-	51,143	1,516	-	-	-	-	-	52,659
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Carrying Amount	232,621	54,546	1,516	-	-	-	-	1,674,259	1,962,650
Less Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted Average Loss Rate (in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025									
Undisputed									
Considered Good	147,155	15,538	-	-	-	-	-	1,753,281	1,933,476
Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,558
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Carrying Amount	147,155	15,538	-	-	-	-	-	1,753,281	1,949,934
Less Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted Average Loss Rate (in %)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash on hand	859	1,610
Current account	115,642	2,111,928
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	133,660	-
	1,715,402	2,312,937

Footnote:
 The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Deposits having maturity of 3 to 12 months (refer note (i))	-	-
	-	-

Footnote:
 (i) Includes Deposits of Nil (31 March, 2025: Nil). Less as collateral towards borrowings.

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Authorized		
3,374 (31 March, 2025: 3,374) equity shares of EUR 1 each		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
3,374 (31 March, 2025: 3,374) Equity Shares of EUR 1 each fully paid-up	3,374	3,374
	3,374	3,374

Footnote:
 (a) Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shareholders:
 The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of EUR 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
Particulars	Equity Shares for the year ended 31st March, 2026		Equity Shares for the year ended 31st March, 2025	
	No.	Amount in EUR	No.	Amount in EUR
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374
Add: Fully paid up shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374

13(c). Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (Promoters shareholding of the company)					
Sr. No.	Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares as at 31st March, 2026		Equity Shares as at 31st March, 2025	
		No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
1	Subajit Kumar Medical Technologies Private Limited	3,066	89.99%	3,066	89.99%
2	Resonant Medical S.L.	372	11.00%	372	11.00%

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Securities premium	-	-
Retained earnings	5,635,866	4,021,937
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-
Capital Reserve on Business Combination	-	-
Share Option Outstanding Reserve	-	-
General reserve	-	-
Residual Reserve	-	-
	5,635,866	4,021,937

Items of Other Equity	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Securities premium		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Premiums on shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(b) Capital Reserve on Business Combination		
Opening Balance	-	-
Gains on acquisition of a foreign subsidiary	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(c) General Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	-	-
(d) Share Option Outstanding Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Transferred to Retained earnings	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(e) Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	4,021,877	2,455,909
Transfer from IFRS 15 (tax of taxes) (Refer Note No.38)	-	-
Add/Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,783,900	1,564,568
Dividend	-	-
Reversal/Increase of deferred benefits obligations for the year (not of taxes)	-	-
Closing Balance	5,805,776	4,021,877
(f) Evaluation Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	-	-
Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
Exchange loss for the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
For note:	5,805,776	4,021,877

Note and purpose of review:

- (a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares.
 (b) The General reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from/to retained earnings for appropriate purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.
 (c) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.
 (d) Foreign currency translation reserve is the exchange difference arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than EUR is recognized in other comprehensive income and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.
 (e) The share options outstanding reserve account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to equity share capital and securities premium upon exercise of each option and transferred to retained earnings on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Note 15: Borrowings

(A) Borrowings: Non-Current

Secured	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Term Loans		
From Banks	229,734	275,374
From Others	-	-
Variable loans		
From Banks	754,415	411,365
Loans from Group Companies	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
Loans from Group Companies	984,150	355,740
	(250,316)	(200,687)
	694,858	355,740

Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings

For note:

- (i) Includes EUR 229,734 (31 March 2025: EUR 411,365) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.51% p.a. The loan is secured to the extent of 80% by the Spanish Government (GCO). The loan is payable in 5 years beginning from 30/06/2020 and ending on 30/06/2025 (12 months grace period on principal repayment). Repayments will be made in 48 similar installments. The loan was fully repaid in April 2025.
- (ii) Includes EUR 55,767,59 (31 March 2025: EUR 156,414,45) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 3.50% p.a. The loan is secured to the extent of 80% by the Spanish Government (GCO). The loan is payable in 7 years beginning from 07/09/2020 and ending on 07/09/2027 (24 months grace period on principal repayment). Repayments will be made in 84 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 51,445,92 (31 March 2025: 50,683,45), is repayable within 1 year and the long term amounts to EUR 4,321,67.
- (iii) Includes EUR 68,817,92 (31 March 2025: EUR 119,518,87) towards loan outstanding from Banco Sabadell at the rate of 1.75% p.a. The loan is secured to the extent of 80% by the Spanish Government (GCO). The loan is payable in 7 years beginning from 31/07/2020 and ending on 31/07/2027 (24 months grace period on principal repayment). Repayments will be made in 84 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 51,403,04 (31 March 2025: 50,570,66), is repayable within 1 year and the long term amounts to EUR 17,344,83.
- (iv) Includes EUR 111,204,75 (31 March 2025: EUR 11,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 5.10% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 4 years beginning from 11/02/2022 and ending on 11/02/2026. Repayments will be made in 48 similar installments. The loan was fully repaid in February 2024.
- (v) Includes EUR 4,777,67 (31 March 2025: EUR 22,654,44) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.07% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 4 years beginning from 03/06/2021 and ending on 03/06/2025. Repayments will be made in 48 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 4,777,67 (31 March 2025: EUR 14,874,81), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 111,204,75.
- (vi) Includes EUR 111,204,75 (31 March 2025: EUR 11,204,75) towards loan outstanding from Banco Sabadell at the rate of 5.70% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 2 years beginning from 21/04/2023 and ending on 21/04/2025. Repayments will be made in 24 similar installments. The loan was fully repaid in April 2025.
- (vii) Includes EUR 26,798,36 (31 March 2025: EUR 39,455,44) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 3.07% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 3 years beginning from 10/03/2025 and ending on 10/03/2028. Repayments will be made in 36 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 13,147,65 (31 March 2025: 12,945,81), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 13,550,71.
- (viii) Includes EUR 53,838,49 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.75% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 3 years beginning from 17/06/2025 and ending on 17/06/2028. Repayments will be made in 60 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 12,134 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 41,704,45.
- (ix) Includes EUR 56,512,55 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.08% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 5 years beginning from 25/07/2025 and ending on 25/07/2029. Repayments will be made in 48 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 16,554,01 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 40,358,54.
- (x) Includes EUR 12,510,94 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.08% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 5 years beginning from 25/07/2025 and ending on 25/07/2029. Repayments will be made in 48 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 3,637,77 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 7,463,17.
- (xi) Includes EUR 52,301,33 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.08% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 5 years beginning from 25/07/2025 and ending on 25/07/2029. Repayments will be made in 60 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 11,335,17 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 40,966,16.
- (xii) Includes EUR 43,475,61 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.08% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 5 years beginning from 25/07/2025 and ending on 25/07/2029. Repayments will be made in 60 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 9,518,64 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 33,956,97.
- (xiii) Includes EUR 44,213,70 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.08% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 5 years beginning from 12/03/2025 and ending on 12/03/2029. Repayments will be made in 60 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 11,460,94 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 32,752,76.
- (xiv) Includes EUR 556,674,54 (31 March 2025: EUR 111,204,75) towards loan outstanding from CaixaBank at the rate of 2.074% p.a. The loan is unsecured. The loan is payable in 3 years beginning from 03/03/2025 and ending on 03/03/2028. Repayments will be made in 60 similar installments. Of the loan amount EUR 105,144,67 (31 March 2025: 111,204,75), is repayable within 1 year and the long-term amounts to EUR 451,529,87.

(B) Borrowings: Current

Working capital loans	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash overdraft/borrow facility	-	-
Working capital loans repayable based on respective tenors*	2,371,687	1,937,358
Other Loans Unsecured	-	-
Loans from Group Companies	-	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	250,316	200,687
	2,621,684	2,168,044

For note: NIL

(C) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)

Provision from non-current borrowings

Interest Accrued

Repayments of non-current borrowings

Provision (repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)

Exchange rate differential on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
2,264,158	1,234,411
658,327	25,704
(120,836)	(1,311,594)
553,920	114,162
-	-
2,355,569	2,164,183

Note 16: Other financial liabilities

(A) Lease Liability - Non-Current

Lease Liabilities (Refer note no.34)

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
359,348	446,859
359,348	446,859

Footnote:

(B) Lease Liability - Current

Lease Liabilities (Refer note no.34)

187,474	181,748
187,474	181,748

Footnote: NIL

(C) Other financial liabilities - Non-current

Employee related liabilities

234,000	134,000
234,000	134,000

Footnote: NIL

(D) Other financial liabilities - Current

Employee related liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings

Other Payables

214,254	252,674
3,156	9,775
1,533,752	1,844,458
1,791,162	2,106,907

Footnote: NIL

Note 17: Trade Payables

Due on account of goods purchased and services received

Total outstanding dues of various enterprises and small enterprises

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than various enterprises and small enterprises

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
1,244,758	1,256,738
1,244,758	1,256,738

Footnote:

The average credit period on purchases of goods is 110 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Trade Payable Aging Schedule (from the due date of payment)

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Unbilled	Not due	Total	EUR
As at 31st March, 2026								
Disputed								-
MSME (applicable to Indian cos)								-
Others								-
Others								-
MSME (applicable to Indian cos)	31,815				33,000	1,070,887	1,134,702	
Others	31,815	-	-	-	30,000	1,070,887	1,134,702	
As at 31st March, 2025								
Disputed								-
MSME (applicable to Indian cos)								-
Others								-
Others								-
MSME (applicable to Indian cos)	287,654				20,834	1,668,215	1,956,703	
Others	287,654	-	-	-	20,834	1,668,215	1,956,703	

Note: Whenever the due date of payment is not specified, the date of transaction is considered for the purpose of above disclosure.

Note 18: Provision

(A) Provision - Non-Current

Provision for Lease Encasement

Provision for Guaranty

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-

Footnote: NIL

(B) Provision - Current

Provision for Lease encasement

-	-
-	-

Footnote: NIL

*Movement

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Provision made during the year

Less: Provision utilized during the year

Less: Provision reversed during the year

Balance at the end of the year

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Nature of Provision:

The provision is for anticipated claims for product assurance given to the customer's risk is made on the basis of management expectation taking into account historical experience. The expected timing of any resulting outflow of economic benefits ranges for a period of twelve months.

Footnote: NIL

Note 19: Other current liabilities

Statutory dues

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
429,489	224,877
429,489	224,877

Footnote: NIL

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 20: Revenue From Operations

Sale of Products (refer note below)
Other operating Income

Footnote:

Note: The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods point in time which is consistent with the revenue information disclosed in segment reporting. Further, Disaggregated revenue is also disclosed in segment reporting.

	EUR	EUR
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Sale of Products (refer note below)	17,427,550	14,410,773
Other operating Income	-	-
	<u>17,427,550</u>	<u>14,410,773</u>

Note 21: Other Income

Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

Loan to Parties
Others

Net foreign exchange gain

Miscellaneous Income

Footnote:

	EUR	EUR
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost:		
Loan to Parties	6,781	863
Others	21,954	38,477
Net foreign exchange gain	3,269	2,494
Miscellaneous Income	35,680	11,897
	<u>67,684</u>	<u>53,730</u>

Note 22: Cost of materials consumed

Inventory at the beginning of the year
Add: Addition through Business Acquisition
Add: Purchases

Foreign currency Translation difference

Less : Inventory at the end of the year

Less : Regrouped under R&D expenses (Refer Note No. __)

Less: Expenditure incurred for US FDA activities, separately classified

Footnote:

	EUR	EUR
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Addition through Business Acquisition	-	-
Add: Purchases	-3,864	-
	<u>-3,864</u>	<u>-</u>
Foreign currency Translation difference	-	-
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	-	-
	<u>-3,864</u>	<u>-</u>
Less : Regrouped under R&D expenses (Refer Note No. __)	-	-
Less: Expenditure incurred for US FDA activities, separately classified	-	-
	<u>(3,864)</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 23: Purchase of Stock-in-trade

Purchase of Stock in trade

Footnote:

	EUR	EUR
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Purchase of Stock in trade	7,821,533	6,305,015
	<u>7,821,533</u>	<u>6,305,015</u>

Note 24: Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress [Increase / (Decrease)]

Inventories at the end of the year:

Finished goods

Work-in-progress

Stock-in-trade

Inventories at the beginning of the year:

Finished goods

Work-in-progress

Stock-in-trade

Acquired through Business Combination

Foreign Currency Translation Difference

Footnote:

	EUR	EUR
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	-	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
Stock-in-trade	2,366,184	2,177,597
(A)	<u>2,366,184</u>	<u>2,177,597</u>
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	-	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
Stock-in-trade	2,177,597	1,664,633
(B)	<u>2,177,597</u>	<u>1,664,633</u>
Acquired through Business Combination	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Difference	-	-
(B)-(A)	<u>-188,587</u>	<u>-512,964</u>

Note 25: Employee Benefit Expense

Salaries, wages and bonus	2,423,316	2,165,864
Contribution to provident and other funds	418,407	354,047
Staff welfare expenses	29,014	23,653
	2,870,737	2,543,565
Less : Regrouped under R&D expenses	-	-
Less : Regrouped under USFDA expenses (Refer Note No 27 (a))	-	-
	2,870,737	2,543,565

Footnote:

Note 26: Finance Costs

Interest expense	305,118	274,132
Interest on Lease Liability	16,528	13,274
Other borrowing costs	21,932	16,430
	343,577	303,836

Footnote:

Note XX: Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	163,081	110,298
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	189,795	178,691
Amortisation of Intangible assets	32,227	22,554
	385,103	311,543

Note 27: Other expenses

27 (a): Expenses for USFDA approval

Consumption and Overheads	-	-
	-	-

Footnote:

27 (b): Business Combination Cost

Acquisition cost in relation to business combination	-	-
	-	-

Footnote:

27 (c): Other expenses

	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Power and fuel	4,282	3,964
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	207,896	153,580
Travelling expenses	1,128,824	832,472
Sales and Marketing Expense	613,608	503,016
Advertisement expense	27,096	10,221
Conference expense	296,602	448,790
Rent	45,415	101,987
Rates & taxes	104,566	2,729
Insurance	33,760	14,442
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	12,534	9,692
Plant and Machinery	13,504	6,893
Others	93	70
Professional fees	1,044,841	983,553
Legal Fees	-	-
Printing and stationary	3,844	2,239
Donation	177,242	249,859
Bad Debts	31,677	15,718
Allowance for doubtful debts	36,141	16,558
Net Exchange Loss	29,682	4,158
Miscellaneous expenses	99,887	82,551
	3,911,494	3,442,491
Less : Regrouped under USFDA expenses (Refer Note No 27 (a))	-	-
	3,911,494	3,442,491

Total 27 (a) + 27 (b) + 27 (c)

Footnote: NIL

Footnote:

Note 31: Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship*:

(I) Persons having direct or indirect control over the Company: Mr. Gaurav Goel (Director - Chairman of the Board)
Mr. Bhargav Dhirajlal Kotadia (Director)
Mr. Sergio Almela Camañas (Director)

(II) Enterprise having substantial interest over the Company: Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(III) Enterprises under common control: SMT Germany GmbH
SMT Switzerland AG

(IV) Enterprise controlled by the relative of Key Managerial Personnel: N/A

(V) Key Management Personnel and their relatives with whom the Group has transactions during the year / year: Mr. Gaurav Goel (Director - Chairman of the Board)
Mr. Bhargav Dhirajlal Kotadia (Director)
Mr. Sergio Almela Camañas (Director)

Related parties have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

*Related parties with whom the company has transactions during the period

(b) Transactions with related parties:	EUR	
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Purchase of goods		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	679,620	420,936
SMT Germany GmbH	2,283,538	2,051,860
LRDA (claimed on related party)		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	-
LRDA (claimed by related party)		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	223,476	123,554
SMT Germany GmbH	2,372,296	1,570,854
Interest on Loan Payable		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	1,946
Sale of goods		
SMT Switzerland AG	-	630
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	13,500	-
Reimbursement of expenses (claimed by related party)		
Other Expenses		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	14,067
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	18,207	-
Reimbursement of expenses (claimed on related party)		
Other Expenses		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	37,413	6,000
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	2,000
Loan repaid		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	1,100,000
Loan given to the shareholder		
Louseval Medical S.L.	-	300,000
Interest Income on Loan given to Shareholder		
Louseval Medical S.L.	6,781	863

(c) Closing Balances :	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade Payable		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	55,400	207,500
SMT Germany GmbH	697,097	620,972
Trade Receivable		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	750	-
Other Payable		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	150,000	150,000
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited (LRDA)	211,437	123,554
SMT Germany GmbH (LRDA)	1,172,296	1,570,854
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited		-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	4,899
Loan given to the shareholder		
Louseval Medical S.L.	300,000	300,000
Interest Receivable on Loan given to Shareholder		
Louseval Medical S.L.	-	863

Footnote:

1. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions under LRDA (Limited Risk Distributor Model) as per transfer pricing provisions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. 2. Adjustments for LRDA routed through debit or credit notes are shown separately in the above note, however the same has been netted off against the respective heads of Profit & Loss in the financials.

Note 32: Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The board of directors of the Company has been identified as CODM. CODM evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators of the segments as disclosed below and takes strategic decisions. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. (CODM).

Primary segment:

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company has only one reportable business segment i.e. 'Interventional Device'.

Geographical Information

Particulars	EUR		
	For the year ended 31st March 2026		
	Domestic	Outside	Total
Revenue from location of customers	17,350,203	77,347	17,427,550
Carrying amount of segment non-current assets *	3,504,918	-	3,504,918

Particulars	EUR		
	For the year ended 31st March 2025		
	Domestic	Outside	Total
Revenue from location of customers	14,215,705	195,068	14,410,773
Carrying amount of segment non-current assets *	2,853,399	-	2,853,399

* Non-current assets exclude financial assets and deferred tax assets.

Information about major customer:-

The details of the clients from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

Customer	% of total revenue	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
N/A	-	-

Note 33: Financial Risk Management and Capital Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategy. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board. The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from an adverse change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, receivables, payables and loans.

The Company manages the risk through the Finance department that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Finance department activities are designed to: -protect the Company's financial results and position from financial risks -maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns; and -protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns. The Finance department provides funding for the Company's operations. In addition to guidelines and exposure limits, a system of authorities and extensive independent reporting covers all major areas of activity.

(A) MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could undermine the Company's credit rating and impair investor confidence. The Company maintained a cautious funding strategy, with a positive cash balance for major part of year ended 31st March, 2025 and throughout the year for the year ended 31 March, 2024. This was the result of existing business model of the Company and funding arrangement from the investing partners. The Company's board of directors regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in liquid mutual funds/fixed deposits while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk The following are the 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.

Maturity patterns of other financial liabilities

	EUR		
As at 31st March, 2026	Upto 12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	1,244,758	-	1,244,758
Payable related to Capital goods	-	-	-
Other Financial Liability (Current and Non-Current)	2,211,663	294,000	2,505,663
Short-Term Borrowings	2,662,004	-	2,662,004
Long-Term Borrowings	-	693,835	693,835
Lease Liabilities	167,474	359,348	526,822
Total	6,285,899	1,347,182	7,633,082

As at 31st March, 2025	Upto 12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	932,180	-	932,180
Payable related to Capital goods	-	-	-
Other Financial Liability (Current and Non-Current)	1,038,658	-	1,038,658
Short-Term Borrowings	1,793,922	-	1,793,922
Long-Term Borrowings	-	1,417,305	1,417,305
Lease Liabilities	167,982	551,854	719,836
Total	3,932,743	1,969,159	5,901,902

(B) MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Other financial assets: The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, Loans, Security deposits and other financial assets. The Company has concentrated its main activities with a limited number of counter-parties (bank) which have secure credit ratings, to reduce this risk. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company's Finance department.

(C) MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK

The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments: • Foreign currency risk; • price risk; and The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of the Company's management of market risk is to maintain this risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns. The Company's exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below.

(I) Foreign Currency Risk:

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures on account of sale and procurement of goods and services, primarily with respect to US Dollar and CHF. The Company's management regular review the currency risk. However at this stage the Company has not entered into any forward exchange contracts or other arrangements to cover this risk as the risk is not material.

Unhedged foreign currency exposure:

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposures as at the reporting date:

As at 31st March, 2026	Amount in USD	Amount in CHF
Trade Payables	-	NIL
Advance to Vendors	728,757	NIL
Capital Creditors	-	NIL
Loans (including interest receivable)	-	NIL
Trade Receivables	160,715	NIL

As at 31st March, 2025	Amount in USD	Amount in CHF
Trade Payables	6,790	NIL
Loans (including interest receivable)	-	NIL
Trade Receivables	124,520	NIL

Note: The figures are before elimination of Intra-Company Transactions.

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

A change of 1% in foreign currency would have following impact on profit before tax:

	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
United States Dollar	7,585	-7,585	1,213	-1,213
CHF	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in Loss	7,585	(7,585)	1,213	(1,213)

(II) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to variable rate borrowings from financial institutions. The Company's fixed rate borrowings from are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

EUR		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Fixed rate borrowings	3,355,839	2,264,158
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Total Borrowings	3,355,839	2,264,158

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate borrowings

The below table mentions the impact of increase or decrease in the interest rates of variable rate borrowings on statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	EUR	
	Impact on Profit or Loss	
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Interest Rate increase by 50bps*	-	-
Interest Rate decrease by 50bps*	-	-

* holding all other variables constant

(III) Pricing Risk:

There is no material impact of pricing risk on the financial statements and the operations of the Company.

Financial Instrument by category

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amount Financial Assets and Liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values: 1. Fair value of trade receivables, cash, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments. 2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values of security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

Categorization of financial assets and liabilities

EUR

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		
	Non-Current	Current	Total
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost			
Investment	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,909,761	1,909,761
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,718,402	1,718,402
Loans	300,000	-	300,000
Others financial asset	9,907	-	9,907
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
	309,907	3,628,163	3,938,070
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade payables	-	1,244,758	1,244,758
Borrowings	693,835	2,662,004	3,355,839
Lease liabilities	359,348	167,474	526,822
Other financial liabilities	294,000	2,211,663	2,505,663
	1,347,182	6,285,899	7,633,082

(D) FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

EUR

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Floating rate term loan/Fixed rate term loan	2,727,837	-
Expiring within one year	NIL	NIL
Expiring beyond one year	2,727,837	

(E) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, business strategies and future commitments. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

EUR

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings	3,355,839	2,264,158
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,718,402	2,812,937
Net debt (A)	1,637,437	-548,779
Equity Share Capital	3,378	3,378
Other Equity	5,805,866	4,021,877
Total capital (B)	5,809,244	4,025,255
Capital and net debt (C)	7,446,681	3,476,476
Gearing Ratio (A/C)	22%	-16%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 34: Employee benefits

Not Applicable

In accordance with IAS - 19 Employee Benefits, the following disclosures are made:

34.1 The Company recognised Nil (2024-25: NIL) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

34.2 Defined benefit plans:

Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognised in the financial statements through other comprehensive income.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk

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

Salary risk

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

The following table set out the unfunded status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in financial statements.

Movement in defined benefits obligations

Particulars	EUR	EUR
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening defined benefit liability / (asset) (A)	-	-
Defined benefit Liability/ (Asset) assumed through Business Combination (B)	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	-
Total expense recognised in profit or loss (C)	-	-
Amount recognized in OCI - Re-measurements during the period due to		
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising on account of experience adjustment	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Difference	-	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income (D)	-	-
Benefits Paid (E)	-	-
Closing defined benefit liability (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-

Movement in fair value plan of assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening fair value of plan assets (A)		
Fair Value of Plan assets acquired through Business Combination (B)	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Interest on plan assets	-	-
Total expense recognised in profit or loss (C)	-	-
Amount recognized in OCI - Re-measurements during the period due to	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income (D)	-	-
Benefits Paid (E)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-

Movement in Asset Ceiling

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening value of asset ceiling		
Interest on opening balance of asset ceiling		
Remeasurement due to		
Change in surplus/deficit		
Closing value of asset ceiling	-	-

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows.

(A) India

Discount rate

Salary escalation

The other assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation are as follows:

Attrition rate

(B) Outside India

Discount rate

Salary escalation

The other assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation

Attrition rate

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment markets.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net Asset / (liability) arising from defined benefit obligation	-	-

Sensitivity Analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following tables summarize the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points. These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-

Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
For 1st year (next annual reporting period)	-	-
Between 2 to 5 years	-	-
Between 6 to 9 years	-	-
For 10th year and beyond	-	-
Total expected payments	-	-

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan:

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan (in years)	-	-

Note 35: Employee Stock Option Plan, 2021

Not Applicable

A. Description of share-based payment arrangements

The fair value of the option is determined using a Black-Scholes options pricing model. The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. The measurement of fair value was not adjusted for any other feature of the option grant and no option grant was subject to a market condition.

B. Information in respect of Options granted under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes

S.No.	Particulars	Details			
1	Shareholders' approval				
2	Total number of Share Options Granted:				
3	Vesting Schedule				
4	Pricing Formula				
5	Maximum term of Options granted				
6	Variation in terms of Options				
7	Method used for accounting of share-based payment plans:				
8	Weighted average exercise prices and weighted average fair values of Options whose exercise price either equals or exceeds or is less than the market price of the stock:	Weighted average exercise price per Option:			
		Vesting dates			
		Pool 1:			
		Year 1			
		Year 2			
		Year 3			
		Year 4			
		Year 5			
		Pool 2:			
9	Mode of Settlement Accounting	Equity Settled Accounting			
10	Contractual life of the options (Years)	As per the Vesting Schedule			
11	Methodology for determination of expected volatility	Determined based on volatility of comparable peer company stocks.			

Specified event is the occurrence of either fund raising or conducting an Initial Public Offering.

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

C. Activity in the options outstanding under the employee's stock option Scheme are as follows:

Summary of the status of Options

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026			
	Pool 1		Pool 2	
	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year				
Options granted during the year				
Options exercised during the year				
Option forfeited during the year				
Options lapsed during the year				
Option outstanding at the end of the year				
Options vested and exercisable at the end of the year				

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025			
	Pool 1		Pool 2	
	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year				
Options granted during the year				
Options exercised during the year				
Option forfeited during the year				
Options lapsed during the year				
Option outstanding at the end of the year				
Options vested and exercisable at the end of the year				
Options vested but not exercised at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Average share price on the date of exercise of the options are as under:

Date of exercise	Weighted average exercise price per share (Rs.)
09-ene-23	1

Information in respect of options outstanding as at 31 March, 2026

Options	Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life (in Years)	Exercise Period
Pool 1				
Pool 2				

Information in respect of options outstanding as at 31 March, 2025

Options	Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life (in Years)	Exercise Period
Pool 1				
Pool 2				

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

The fair values were calculated using a Black-Scholes Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows :

	Vesting Date				
Grant Date					
Risk free rate (%)					
Expected life (Years)					
Expected Volatility (%)					
Expected Dividend yield (%)					
Exercise Price (Rs.)					
Pool 1					
Pool 2					
Stock Price (Rs.)					

	Vesting Date				
Grant Date					
Risk free rate (%)					
Expected life (Years)					
Expected Volatility (%)					
Expected Dividend yield (%)					
Exercise Price (Rs.)					
Pool 1					
Pool 2					
Stock Price (Rs.)					

	Vesting Date		
Grant Date			
Risk free rate (%)			
Expected life (Years)			
Expected Volatility (%)			
Expected Dividend yield (%)			
Exercise Price (Rs.) Pool 1			
Stock Price (Rs.)			

Note 36: CSR Expenditure
Not Applicable

Note 37: Disclosures pursuant to Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014
Not Applicable

Note 38: Disclosure pursuant to IFRS 16

Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	441.372	559.858
Total	441.372	559.858

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease Liabilities		
Current	167.474	181.748
Non-current	359.348	446.889
Total	526.822	628.638

Movement of Right-of-Use assets

Details of carrying amount of right-of-use assets and movement during the period is disclosed under Note 3.

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	628.638	719.836
Addition during Year	118.487	109.169
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-
Finance Cost	16.528	13.274
Deletion	(29.624)	(27.054)
Modification	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-
Lease Liability Payments	(207.206)	(186.587)
Closing Balance	526.822	628.638

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

		EUR	
	Note	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	3B	189.795	178.691
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	26	16.528	13.274
Expense relating to Short-term leases		45.415	101.987
Expense relating to Low- value leases		-	-
Expense related to Variable Lease Payments		-	-
Gain on Termination of Lease	21	-	-

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March, 2026 was EUR 1,90,679 (Principal portion) and EUR 16,528 (Interest portion).

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the Company is as follows:

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	167.474	181.748
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	343.135	335.904
Later than 5 years	16.213	110.985
Total Lease Payments	526.822	628.638

Note 39 : Ratio Analysis

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Current Ratio (Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities)	1,49	1,25
(b) Debt Equity Ratio (Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings)	0,58	0,56
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio [Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments]	0,68	0,85
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (Profit After Tax/ Average Shareholder's equity)	0,36	0,48
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (Cost of goods sold divided by Average Inventory)	3,36	3,01
(f) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Sales divided by Average Trade Receivables)	9,08	8,87
(g) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Purchases divided by Average Trade Payables)	6,18	5,68
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Sales divided by Average Net Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current liabilities)	-	-
(i) Net profit Ratio (Net profit after tax divided by Sales)	0,10	0,11
(j) Return on Capital Employed (Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed)	0,29	0,38
(k) Return on Investment (Return on Investments / Non Current Investments)	-	-

Note: Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to preceding period is as under:

(b) The Participating Loan was cancelled during the financial year.

(c) The higher profitability and reduction of financial debt has contributed to a better ratio.

Note 40 : Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 - Loans Given
Not Applicable

Note 41 : Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 - Investments made
Not Applicable

Note 42 : Additional disclosures as per Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

- a. Details of Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment (sepreately for each of the period 31.03.2025/ 31.03.2024):

Type of Borrower	EUR	EUR
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in
Promoter	-	-
Director	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	-	-

- b. Whether the company has traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year : No
- c. Whether the company has received any funds from any person/entities, for the purpose of directly or indirectly lending/investing/providing guarantee/security to a another person/entity, by or on behalf of the person/entity from whom such amount is received? No
- d. Whether the company has advanced/loaned/invested funds to any person/entity for the purpose of directly or indirectly lending/investing/providing guarantee/security to a third person/entity, by or on behalf of the company ? No
- e. Where the company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date: Not Applicable
- f. Where the Company has taken any loans from banks/ Financial Institutions (FI) on the basis of security of current assets like inventories, whether quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts. N.A.
If No, summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies, if any to be disclosed.

Note 43 : Impact on Code on Social Security, 2020
Not Applicable

Note 44 : Managerial Remuneration
Not Applicable

Note 45 : Business Combination
Not Applicable

Note 46 : Reclassification note

Unless otherwise stated, previous period's figures have been re-grouped / re-classified, to the extent necessary, to conform to current period's classifications.

Deloitte Auditores, S.L. (Spain)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:S0692

Jean-Marc Toullec
Membership Number - 24435

Date:May 26, 2026
Place:Spain



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia S.L.

Sergio Almela Camañas

Date:May 26, 2026
Place:Spain

