Registration number: 15334267 (England and Wales)

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

KNAV Limited
Statutory Auditors
Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

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Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Company Information

Directors	Mr Suhas Prabhu Mr Sanjay Suresh Parikh
Registered office	5th Floor 10 Fetter Lane London United Kingdom EC4A 1BR
Auditors	KNAV Limited Statutory Auditors Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Company during the year was to provide support services to its fellow group companies, which deliver integrated solutions comprising analytics, technology, and commercial, medical, regulatory, and safety services to organizations in the life sciences and healthcare sector. There were no significant changes in the principal activity of the Company during the year.

Directors of the Company
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Suhas Prabhu

Mr Sanjay Suresh Parikh

Dividends
The directors do not recommend payment of dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 (period ended 31 March 2025: £nil).

Going concern
The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Indegene Ireland Limited, the immediate parent company, which is ultimately owned by Indegene Limited, a company incorporated in India (collectively known as 'the Group') and operates under a cost-plus model, which provides it with a stable revenue stream sufficient to recover its operating costs along with an agreed margin. This contractual arrangement significantly reduces the risk of financial uncertainty.

While the forecast and annual consolidated budgets are prepared at a Group level, the Company is not subject to individual entity-level forecasting. However, given its role within the Group and the nature of its cost-plus operations, the company is expected to continue meeting its liabilities as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Furthermore, as a wholly owned subsidiary, the Company operates as an integral part of the Group's overall structure. Based on its current operating model and historical performance, the directors believe there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Events after reporting period
The directors have assessed events subsequent to the reporting date and up to the date the financial statements were approved. No events have been identified that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that, so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of KNAV Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on ...15 July 2026............ and signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr Suhas Prabhu
Director

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit is capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud or error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect noncompliance with all laws and regulations. The primary responsibility lies with management with the oversight of the Directors.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, discussions with management, we identified Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A, and UK taxation and legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Company's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any areas with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:
• enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
• examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
• review of the Board of directors' minutes and resolutions circulated during the period;
• enquiry of management and review and inspection of relevant correspondence with any legal firms;
• evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
• analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
• testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
• review of accounting estimates for biases

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organized schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

....

Kalbinder Sanghera (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KNAV Limited, Statutory Auditor

Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

15 July 2026

2026-67-UK

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 £	From 07 December 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Turnover		7,362,628	1,882,105
Cost of sales		(6,206,121)	(1,430,037)
Gross profit		1,156,507	452,068
Administrative expenses		(1,030,747)	(316,661)
Other operating income		319,903	-
Operating profit		445,663	135,407
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(4,117)
Profit before tax	6	445,663	131,290
Taxation		68,060	(52,097)
Profit for the financial year/period		513,723	79,193

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

(Registration number: 15334267) (England and Wales)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

	Note	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	116,037	67,612
Investments	9	2,703,348	-
		2,819,385	67,612
Current assets			
Debtors	10	1,729,153	2,056,093
Cash at bank		272,571	266,056
		2,001,724	2,322,149
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(696,170)	(1,378,545)
Net current assets		1,305,554	943,604
Net assets		4,124,939	1,011,216
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	3,532,023	932,023
Retained earnings		592,916	79,193
Shareholders' funds		4,124,939	1,011,216

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on ....15 July 2026.................... and signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr Suhas Prabhu
Director

Indegene Healthcare UK Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Profit for the year	-	79,193	79,193
New share capital subscribed	932,023	-	932,023
At 31 March 2025	932,023	79,193	1,011,216

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2025	932,023	79,193	1,011,216
Profit for the year	-	513,723	513,723
New share capital subscribed	2,600,000	-	2,600,000
At 31 March 2026	3,532,023	592,916	4,124,939

1 General information

Indegene Healthcare UK Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
5th Floor
10 Fetter Lane
London
EC4A 1BR
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 15 July 2026

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional and presentational currency is GBP Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

The comparative figures presented are for the period from 7 December 2023 (the date of incorporation) to 31 March 2025, whereas the current financial statements are for the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, the comparative amounts are not directly comparable with those for the current year.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Indegene Ireland Limited, the immediate parent company, which is ultimately owned by Indegene Limited, a company incorporated in India (collectively known as ‘the Group’) and operates under a cost-plus model, which provides it with a stable revenue stream sufficient to recover its operating costs along with an agreed margin. This contractual arrangement significantly reduces the risk of financial uncertainty.

While the forecast and annual consolidated budgets are prepared at a Group level, the Company is not subject to individual entity-level forecasting. However, given its role within the Group and the nature of its cost-plus operations, the company is expected to continue meeting its liabilities as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.

Furthermore, as a wholly owned subsidiary, the Company operates as an integral part of the Group’s overall structure. Based on its current operating model and historical performance, the directors believe there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue from its fellow group companies for the provision of service. The company's service fee is determined based on specified monthly expenses incurred by the company plus an agreed upon mark-up percentage. The Company will raise invoices for the costs incurred for rendering these services plus an agreed upon profit margin. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the jurisdiction where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations
The Company applies the merger accounting method for business combinations involving entities or operations under common control, including group restructurings.

Under this method the assets and liabilities of the acquired business are recognised at their existing carrying amounts, without any fair value adjustments or recognition of goodwill. The results of the combined entity are presented as if the combination had taken place from the beginning of the financial year in which the transaction occurred.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Computer equipment	3 years straight line
Office equipment	5 years straight line

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequently, such investments are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an investment may be impaired. Where such an indication exists, the investment is tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised, and only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances maintained with bank and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share-based payments

The Company participates in equity-settled share-based payment arrangements operated by its ultimate holding company (Indegene Limited), under which eligible employees have the right to receive shares in the ultimate holding company.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is recognised as an employee benefit expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimated number of awards expected to vest.

At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of awards expected to vest based on the satisfaction of the relevant vesting conditions and recognises the impact of any revision in the statement of profit or loss. Where awards do not vest because service conditions are not satisfied, any previously recognised expense relating to those awards is reversed.

Under the terms of the share-based payment arrangement, certain events, such as death or permanent incapacity, may result in the immediate vesting of awards. In such cases, any unrecognised share-based payment expense relating to those awards is recognised immediately.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss account.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit and loss account.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3 Business combination

Effective 1 January 2025, the Company entered into an agreement for the "Transfer and Succession of Business" ("the Agreement") with Indegene UK, a branch of Indegene Limited, its ultimate parent company. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company acquired the business operations of the UK Branch as a going concern, constituting a common control transaction. The acquisition was executed at book value, with total consideration amounting to £ 931,923. The transaction involved the transfer of the branch's trade, assets, and liabilities to the company at book value.

As this was a transaction between entities under common control, it has been accounted for using the merger accounting method. The assets and liabilities of the branch were recognised at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer, and consequently no goodwill has been recognised. The results of the acquired operations were included in the Company's financial statements as on 31 March 2025.

4 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

a) Estimation of share-based payments cost
Management makes estimates, judgements and assumptions in determining the fair value of share options used in calculating share-based payments and the number of share options expected to vest. Management believes that the estimates, judgements and assumptions upon which it relies are reasonable based on the information available at the time the estimates, judgements and assumptions are made.

b) Provision against impairment of investments
Using the information available at the balance sheet date, the directors assess whether there are indicators of impairment of investments. Where such indicators exist, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the carrying amount of the investment to its recoverable amount.

The Company made investments in DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Limited and Trilogy Writing & Consulting Limited on 1 March 2026. Given the short period between the date of initial recognition and the reporting date of 31 March 2026, management has concluded that the subsequent measurement of the investments approximates their initial recognition amount. Accordingly, in the absence of any indicators of impairment, no impairment provision has been recognised.

5 Staff numbers

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, was 44 (2025: 41). During the previous year as a consequence of the transfer of the branch on 1st January 2025, of the total 41 employees, 40 employees were transferred to the Company.

6 Profit before tax

Arrived at after charging

	31 March 2026 £	From 07 December 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Depreciation expense	52,560	4,862
Other operating lease rentals	338,356	108,153
Share based payment expense	316,175	66,996

7 Taxation

Tax (credited)/charged in the profit and loss account

	31 March 2026 £	From 07 December 2023 to 31 March 2025 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	(68,060)	52,097

The Company has used unutilised tax losses of its subsidiary company, DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, against its taxable profits. The current tax credit for the year includes the reversal of a tax provision recognised in the prior period, as the provision is no longer required due to the availability of group loss relief.

8 Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2025	104,293	170	104,463
Additions	100,985	-	100,985
At 31 March 2026	205,278	170	205,448
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2025	36,811	40	36,851
Charge for the year	52,526	34	52,560
At 31 March 2026	89,337	74	89,411
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2026	115,941	96	116,037
At 31 March 2025	67,482	130	67,612

9 Investments

	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Investments in subsidiaries	2,703,348	-

Subsidiaries	**£**
Cost or valuation	
Additions	2,703,348
Provision	
At 31 March 2026	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2026	2,703,348

9 Investments (continued)

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the Company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held 2026	2025
Subsidiary undertakings				
DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Limited	5th Floor, 10 Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BR, England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%
Trilogy Writing & Consulting Limited	Platinum Building, St. Johns Innovation Park, Cowley Road, Cambridge, CB4 0DS, England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%

DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Limited
On 01 March 2026, the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital, of DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Limited from its fellow group undertaking, ILSL Holdings, Inc., as part of an intra-group reorganisation. The purchase consideration amounted to £2,001,000. DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and is engaged in providing analytics, technology and commercial, medical, regulatory and safety services to life sciences and healthcare organisations. The investment has been recognised at cost in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Trilogy Writing & Consulting Limited
On 01 March 2026, the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital, of Trilogy Writing & Consulting Limited from its fellow group undertaking, Trilogy Writing & Consulting GmbH, as part of an intra-group reorganisation. The purchase consideration amounted to £702,348. Trilogy Writing & Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and provides specialised medical writing and regulatory documentation services to clients in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical device industries. The investment has been recognised at cost in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

10 Debtors

	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,352,821	1,664,844
Other debtors	250,421	292,422
Prepayments	125,911	98,827
	1,729,153	2,056,093

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Details of non-current trade and other debtors
Also included within other debtors is a deposit of £165,672 (2024: £165,672) which is expected to be realised after a period of one year.

11 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	21,164	8,074
Amounts owed to group undertakings	27,609	642,503
Other Creditors	-	61,728
Taxation and social security	219,405	408,914
Accruals	427,992	257,326
	696,170	1,378,545

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12 Commitments under operating lease

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 £
Not later than one year	288,485	345,520
Later than one year and not later than five years	892,583	1,216,893
	1,181,068	1,562,413

13 Pension commitments

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £132,460 (2025: £30,662).

Contributions totalling £23,247 (2025: £61,728) were payable to the scheme at the end of the period and are included in creditors.

14 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 March 2026 No.	31 March 2026 £	31 March 2025 No.	31 March 2025 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,532,023	3,532,023	932,023	932,023

During the year, the Company issued 2,600,000 ordinary shares at par value of £1 per share

15 Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent is Indegene Ireland Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland.

The ultimate parent is Indegene Limited, a company incorporated in India.

16 Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.