

HEALERS HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR : 2024-25



AUDITORS
T R CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

→ Copy

AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To the Members of Healers Hospital Private Limited****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Auditor's Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Healers Hospital Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025, its Profits and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report and Annexure to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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 identified above when it becomes available 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 as amended.



- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid remuneration to any directors, hence provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable to the company.

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- I. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note no 23 to the financial statements.
 - II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor's education and protection fund by the company.
 - IV. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures, nothing has come to our notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

V. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

VI. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software "Tally" for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As the proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 became applicable from 1st April, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025. The Company has preserved the audit trail in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Firm's Reg. No-: 006711N/N500028
Chartered Accountants



Brijesh Thakkar
(Partner)
Membership No-135556
UDIN: 25135556BMIIOG6531

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2025

Annexure A**Healers Hospital Private Limited****Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended March 2025
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the Heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date)**

Based on the Audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of accounts and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

(i) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

- a) A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.

B) The Company does not hold any intangible Assets, hence reporting under paragraph 3(i)(B) of the order does not arise.
- b) The Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the management which in our opinion provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals.
- c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the company as at balance sheet date.
- d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
- e) No proceeding have been initiated nor pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) Inventories

- a) The company did not have any inventory on hand during the year and as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 Clause (ii) (a) does not arise.
- b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limit from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (ii) (b) does not arise.

(iii) Loans given

The Company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (iii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f) does not arise.

(iv) Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

The Company has not entered into any transaction during the year under review in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and security which attracts compliance to provisions of section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (iv) does not arise.

(v) Public Deposit

The Company has not accepted deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (v) does not arise.

(vi) Cost Records

The maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, for the services provided by the company. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (vi) does not arise.

(vii) Statutory Dues

- a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-Tax, Goods and Service-Tax, Custom Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding for more than six months as on 31st March, 2025.
- b) The Company has not disputed outstanding statutory dues on account of dispute as on March 31, 2025 other than stated below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount Unpaid Rs. In Lakhs	Period which relates to it	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax	Demand Notice issued by Tax Department	0.61	AY 2011-12	Income-Tax Department
		1.73	AY 2013-14	
		2.14	AY 2014-15	
		0.03	AY 2015-16	
		0.22	AY 2018-19	
TDS	Traces Default	0.10	Prior Years	Income-Tax Department

(viii) Unrecorded Income:

There are no transactions / previously unrecorded income which are required to be recorded in the books of accounts have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) Application & Repayment of Loans & Borrowings:

The company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (ix)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) does not arise.

(x) Application of funds raised through Public Offer:

- a) During the year, company has not raised any funds through Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (x)(a) does not arise.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (x)(b) does not arise.

(xi) Fraud

We have neither come across any instances of fraud by the company or any fraud on the company noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such instances by the management. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xi) (a), (b) & (c) does not arise.

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of the paragraph 3 clause (xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) All the transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

However, requirements of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

(xiv) Internal Audit

The company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor or a Firm of Internal Auditors in line with the requirements of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) does not arise.

(xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them, during the year. Accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) Registration u/s 45-IA of RBI Act

- a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(a),(b)&(c) does not arise.

- d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group, Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(d) does not arise.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, Our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) **Corporate Social Responsibility**
- The company is not required to incur any expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in line with the requirements of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) & (b) does not arise.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Firm's Reg. No-: 006711N/N500028
Chartered Accountants



Brijesh Thakkar
(Partner)
Membership No-135556

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2025

Annexure B**THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HEALERS HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED****Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Healers Hospital Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2025, based on, "the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Firm's Reg. No:- 006711N/N500028
Chartered Accountants


Brijesh Thakkar
(Partner)
Membership No-135556



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2025

HEALERS HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN NO. U85110DL2002PTC117541
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31 2025

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	10,123.39	10,148.69
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	6	12.70	11.10
		<u>10,136.09</u>	<u>10,159.79</u>
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	8.17	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	606.72	328.68
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	0.63	52.08
(iv) Other Bank Balances	10	-	0.21
(b) Other Current Assets	11	5.25	5.88
		<u>620.77</u>	<u>386.85</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>10,756.86</u></u>	<u><u>10,546.64</u></u>
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	12	200.00	200.00
(b) Other Equity	13	10,528.28	10,311.26
		<u>10,728.28</u>	<u>10,511.26</u>
Liabilities			
1 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	14		
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		1.08	0.75
(b) Other current liabilities	15	4.42	2.99
(c) Current-Tax Liabilities (Net)	16	23.08	31.65
		<u>28.58</u>	<u>35.38</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>10,756.86</u></u>	<u><u>10,546.64</u></u>

Material Accounting Policies 1-4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 5-34

As per our report of even date

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006711N / N500028

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

For and Behalf of the Board
Healers Hospitals Pvt Ltd

Amit Pathak
Director
Din : 06973072

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025



HEALERS HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN NO. U85110DL2002PTC117541
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
I. INCOME			
(a) Other Income	17	312.23	522.53
Total Income		312.23	522.53
II. EXPENSES			
(a) Finance costs	18	3.99	-
(b) Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	25.30	25.33
(c) Other expenses	20	11.64	57.38
Total Expenses		40.93	82.71
III. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		271.30	439.82
IV. Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		54.28	91.40
Deferred Tax		-	5.16
V. Profit/(Loss) After Tax		217.02	343.26
VI. Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit / (Loss)			
- Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit Plan		-	-
- Deferred Tax on above		-	-
VII. Total Comprehensive income for the year		217.02	343.26
VIII. Earning Per Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each	21		
- Basic & Diluted (Amount in ₹)		10.85	17.16

Material Accounting Policies 1 to 4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 5 to 34

As per our report of even date

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N / N500028

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556



For and Behalf of the Board

Healers Hospitals Pvt Ltd

Amit Pathak
Director
Din : 06973072

Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

HEALERS HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN NO. U85110DL2002PTC117541
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

Particulars	2024-25		2023-24	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year before taxation	271.30		439.82	
- Depreciation and Amortisation	25.30		25.33	
- Gain Or Loss on Redemption of Mutual Fund	(0.23)		-	
- Interest Income	-		(0.53)	
- Loss on Assets	-		13.55	
Changes in Working Capital:-				
Adjustment for (Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets				
- Trade Receivables	(278.04)		255.24	
- Other Current Assets	0.63		(5.88)	
- Other Current Financial Assets	(1.60)		(6.60)	
Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities				
- Trade Payables	0.33		(1.12)	
- Other Current Liabilities	1.44		(117.09)	
- Other Financial Liabilities	-		(450.00)	
Cash Generated From Operations		19.12		152.72
Direct taxes Refund/(Paid)		(62.85)		(60.16)
Net Cash used in Operating Activities (A)		(43.73)		92.55
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payment for purchase of investments	(16.05)		-	
Proceeds from Sale of Investment	8.12		-	
Interest Received	-		0.53	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)		(7.93)		0.53
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipt \ (Repayment) of Loan	-		(6.10)	
Dividend	-		(67.55)	
Net Cash Flow from Financial Activities (C)		-		(73.65)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(51.66)		19.44
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		52.29		32.85
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		0.63		52.29
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Cash on Hand		-		-
Balances with banks:				
(a) In Current Account		0.63		52.08
(b) Balances with Banks in Dividend Account		-		0.21
Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 9)		0.63		52.29

Note : The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS - 07 "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015).

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of this statement
As per our attached report of even date

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006711N / N500028

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556



For and Behalf of the Board
Healers Hospitals Pvt Ltd

Amit Pathak
Director
Din : 06973072

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025



HEALERS HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

[₹ in Lakhs]

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2023	200.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2023	200.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	200.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as at April 01, 2024	200.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	200.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Total Equity
	Revaluation Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	9,550.48	485.07	10,035.55
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2023	9,550.48	485.07	10,035.55
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	-	343.26	343.26
Less: Proposed Dividend	-	(67.55)	(67.55)
Less/Add: Retained Earning on Revalued Asset Depreciation	(16.67)	16.67	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	9,533.81	777.45	10,311.26
Balance as at April 01, 2024	9,533.81	777.45	10,311.26
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2024	9,533.81	777.45	10,311.26
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	-	217.02	217.02
Less: Proposed Dividend	-	-	-
Less/Add: Retained Earning on Revalued Asset Depreciation	(16.66)	16.66	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	9,517.15	1,011.13	10,528.28

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N / N500028

For and Behalf of the Board

Healers Hospitals Pvt Ltd

Brijesh Thakkar

Partner

Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 27, 2025

Amit Pathak

Director

Din : 06973072

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 27, 2025

Viral Shah

Director

Din : 02928038

1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

Healers Hospitals Private Limited was incorporated on 31st Oct 2002 under the Companies Act, 1956, vide company incorporation no U85110DL2002PTC117541 and having its registered at 124 IST FLOORGHAFAR MARKET, KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI, Delhi. The company is primarily involved in the business of Leasing & Renting of Land and Building.

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 27, 2025.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules issued from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (collectively called as Ind AS).

2.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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 measurement 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 assets or liability.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

3.1 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents (for purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

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 acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.3 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby Profit before tax reported under statement of Profit/ (loss) 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 available information.



3.4 Property, plant and equipment

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net off cenvat credit less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life is taken in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Useful lives of tangible assets

Type Of Asset	Useful Life
Buildings	30 Years & 60 Years
Plant & Machinery	15 Years
Medical Equipment	13 Years & 15 Years
Electrical Installations	10 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Vehicles	8 Years & 10 Years
Servers & Computers	3 Years & 6 Years

3.5 Intangible assets**Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations are stated at fair value as determined by the management of the Company on the basis of valuation by expert valuers, less accumulated amortisation. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Derecognition of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on straight line method as follows:

Useful lives of intangible assets

Type Of Asset	Useful Life
Computer & Data Processing Software	3 Years



3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.7 Revenue Recognition

As per Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", Revenue is recognized based on the nature of activity, transfer of control & consideration can be reasonably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recoverability.

Revenue from service contracts are recognised when service are rendered and related costs are incurred.

3.8 Other Income

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

3.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency for the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For the Company, the functional currency is the local currency of the country in which it operates, which is INR.

a) In preparing the financial statements the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

b) The exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items are taken into Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.10 Employees Benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions:



For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.11 Accounting for Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

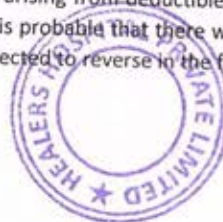
Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.



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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.12 Leases

Transition

Effective April 01, 2022, the company adopted Ind As 115 "leases" and applied the standard to all applicable lease contracts existing on April 1, 2022 using the modified retrospective method with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised on the date of initial application. Accordingly, company has not restated comparative information and recognised right of use assets at an amount equal to lease liability.

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

Company as a lessee

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. The higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

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



3.13 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) 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. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

3.14 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments:

Segments are identified in line with Ind AS-108 "segment Reporting", taking into consideration the internal organisation and management structure as well as the differential risk and returns of the segment.

Based on the Company's business model, manufacturing and/or trading of pipes & tubes have been considered as the only reportable business and geographical segment.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

3.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

3.16 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or a liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities.

3.17 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



3.18 Current and non Current classification :

i. The assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet are based on current/ non - current classification. An asset as current when it is:

- 1 Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- 2 Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 3 Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 4 Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non - current.

ii A liability is current when:

1. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
3. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are treated as non - current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non - current assets and liabilities.

4(a) Critical and significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

4.1 Critical estimates and judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Allowance for expected credit losses:

The expected credit allowance is based on the aging of the days receivables are due and the rates derived based on past history of defaults in the provision matrix.

Income taxes:

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

4.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

Determination of lease term & discount rate:

Ind AS 115 leases requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The company makes assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the company considers factor such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying to the company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future period is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.



Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the Cash Generating Unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the Discounted Cash Flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Provision and contingent liability

On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

4(b) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified IND AS – 117 Insurance Contracts, amendments to IND AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024 and amendment to IND AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, relating to currency exchangeability and applicability of conversion rates, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



5 Property, Plant and Equipment

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Deduction / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	For the year	Deduction / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tangible Assets								
Land	8,974.33	-	-	8,974.33	-	-	8,974.33	8,974.33
Building-Revalued	789.70	-	-	789.70	16.66	-	756.38	773.03
Building	409.99	-	-	409.99	8.65	-	392.69	401.33
Plant & Machinery	183.23	-	-	183.23	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fixture	37.67	-	-	37.67	-	-	-	-
Electric Installation	23.30	-	-	23.30	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	11.77	-	-	11.77	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10,429.99	-	-	10,429.99	25.30	-	10,123.39	10,148.69

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Deduction / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	For the year	Deduction / Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Tangible Assets								
Land	8,974.33	-	-	8,974.33	-	-	8,974.33	8,974.33
Building-Revalued	789.70	-	-	789.70	-	16.67	773.03	789.70
Building	409.99	-	-	409.99	-	8.66	401.33	409.99
Plant & Machinery	193.02	-	9.78	183.23	-	-	-	9.78
Furniture & Fixture	39.65	-	1.98	37.67	-	-	-	1.98
Electric Installation	24.53	-	1.23	23.30	-	-	-	1.23
Office Equipments	12.34	-	0.56	11.77	-	-	-	0.56
TOTAL	10,443.55	-	13.55	10,429.99	-	25.33	10,148.69	10,187.58



6 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security Deposit	12.70	11.10
Total	12.70	11.10

7 Investment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in Mutual Funds	8.17	-
Total	8.17	-
Aggregate book value of Quoted Investments	8.17	-
Aggregate market value of Quoted Investments	8.17	-

7.1 Details of Investment in Mutual Fund

Name of Body Corporate	No. of Unit		Quoted/ Unquoted	Amount	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
ICICI Liquid fund DP Growth	2,127.38	-	Quoted	8.17	-

8 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured Considered Good	606.72	328.68
Total	606.72	328.68

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 for following periods from the date of transaction					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	184.08	416.96	5.68	-	-	606.72
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	184.08	416.96	5.68	-	-	606.72

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 for following periods from the date of transaction					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	265.68	63.00	-	-	-	328.68
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	265.68	63.00	-	-	-	328.68

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with Banks in Current Account	0.63	52.08
Total	0.63	52.08

10 Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with Banks in Dividend Account	-	0.21
Total	-	0.21

11 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance With Government Authority	5.25	5.88
Total	5.25	5.88



12 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
20,00,000 (P.Y. 20,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	200.00	200.00
	<u>200.00</u>	<u>200.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Equity Shares Capital		
20,00,000 (P.Y. 20,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	200.00	200.00
Total	<u>200.00</u>	<u>200.00</u>

12.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting Year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	20,00,000	200.00	20,00,000	200.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period/year	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>200.00</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>200.00</u>

12.2 Number of Equity Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Shalby Limited (including Nominee) (Holding Company)	20,00,000	100.00%	20,00,000	100.00%
Total	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

12.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Shalby Limited (including Nominee) (Holding Company)	20,00,000	100.00%	20,00,000	100%
Total	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

12.4 (a) Details of Shareholders holding by promoters at the end of the year as at March 31, 2025

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		% Deviation
	No of Shares	% Holding	No of Shares	% Holding	
Shalby Limited (including Nominee) (Holding Company)	20,00,000	100.00%	20,00,000	100.00%	100.00

(b) Details of Shareholders holding by promoters at the end of the year as at March 31, 2024

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% Deviation
	No of Shares	% Holding	No of Shares	% Holding	
Shalby Limited (including Nominee) (Holding Company)	20,00,000	100.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%
Dr. Subhash Chander Khanna	-	0.00%	8,00,000	40.00%	-40.00%
Mr. Tilak Raj Malhotra	-	0.00%	7,20,000	36.00%	-36.00%
Mr. Bharat Bhushan Bhugra	-	0.00%	4,80,000	24.00%	-24.00%

12.5 Rights, Preferences and Restrictions

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share and each holder of the Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.

12.6 Calls unpaid : NIL; Forfeited Shares : NIL

12.7 Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: NIL



13 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revaluation Reserve	9,517.15	9,533.81
Retained earnings	1,011.13	777.45
Total	10,528.28	10,311.26

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revaluation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,533.81	9,550.48
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the year	9,533.81	9,550.48
Less: Retained Earning on Revalued Asset	(16.66)	(16.67)
Balance at the end of the year	9,517.15	9,533.81

Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	777.45	485.07
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the year	777.45	485.07
Add : Profit for the year	217.02	343.26
Less: Proposed Dividend	-	(67.55)
Add : Retained Earning on Revalued Asset	16.66	16.67
Balance at the end of the year	1,011.13	777.45

14 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.08	0.75
Total	1.08	0.75

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2025 for following periods from the date of transaction					Total
	Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.08	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	1.08
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.08	-	-	-	-	1.08

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2024 for following periods from the date of transaction					Total
	Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.75

15 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory Liabilities	4.42	2.99
Total	4.42	2.99

16 Current-Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Income-Tax	54.28	91.40
Less : TDS Receivable	(31.20)	(59.75)
Total	23.08	31.65



17 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Rental Income-Building	312.00	522.00
Gain/Loss on Redemption of Mutual Fund	0.23	-
FDR Interest	-	0.53
Total	312.23	522.53

18 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on Statutory Liabilities	3.99	-
	3.99	-

19 Depreciation and Amortization

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments	25.30	25.33
Total	25.30	25.33

20 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Payment to Auditor (Refer Note 20.1)	1.80	0.75
Bank charges	0.54	0.02
Property tax	3.90	3.96
Fees and taxes	0.81	0.73
Loss on sale of asset	-	13.55
Rates and Taxes	-	0.10
CSR Expenses	4.14	-
Legal & professional charges	0.45	38.11
Travel & Conveyance Expense	-	0.15
Total	11.64	57.38

20.1 Payment to Auditor

For Statutory Audit*	1.50	0.50
For Taxation Matter	0.30	0.25
	1.80	0.75

* includes Rs. 1.00 Lakhs paid to Previous Auditor

21 Earnings Per Share (Basic & Diluted)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Net Profit attributable to Equity shareholders (₹ in lakhs)	217.02	343.26
Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS- (a)	217.02	343.26
Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS- (b)	20,00,000	20,00,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- Each(In Rs.)- (a) \ (b)	10.85	17.16



22 Related Party Disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2025

As per Indian Accounting Standard 24, issued by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

(A) Details of Related Parties

(i) Holding Company :

Shalby Limited (From 16/03/2024)

(ii) Fellow Subsidiary :

Yogeshwar Healthcare Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Griffin Mediquip LLP (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby MedTech Limited (Earlier known as Mars Medical Devices Limited) (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby International Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby (Kenya) Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Vrundavan Shalby Hospitals Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Slaney Healthcare Private Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby Advanced Technologies Inc. (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby Global Technologies Pte Ltd (From 16/03/2024)
P K Healthcare Private Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Ningen Lifecare Private Limited (From 16/03/2024)
Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited (w.e.f 11th April, 2024)

(iii) Key Management Personnel and their relatives :

Mr. Amit Pathak (Director from 15/06/2024)
Mr. Viral Shah (Director from 15/06/2024)
Mr. Bharat Bhushan (Director upto 15/03/2024)
Mr. Tilak Raj Malhotra (Director upto 15/03/2024)
Dr. Subhash Khanna (Director upto 10/05/2024)

(iv) Enterprise over which KMP / Relatives of KMP exercise significant influence through controlling interest (Other Related Party)

Eris Infrastructure Private Limited (From 15/03/2024)
Shalby Orthopedic Hospital & Research Center (From 15/03/2024)
Uranus Medical Devices Limited (From 15/03/2024)
Zodiac Mediquip Limited (From 15/03/2024)

(B) Transactions with Related Parties:

Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Rent Income - PK Healthcare Pvt Ltd	312.00	522.00

(C) Outstanding Balances as at Year End

Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivable-PK Healthcare Pvt Ltd	606.72	328.68

(D) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

No Compensation has been paid to Key Management Personnel during FY 24-25 (PY Rs. Nil)

23 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income Tax Demand for Assessment Years		
2012-13		
2014-15	0.61	0.61
2015-16	1.73	1.73
2016-17	2.14	2.14
2019-20	0.03	0.04
	0.22	0.22
For TDS default demand		
	0.10	2.12

24 Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument.

Financial Instruments - Accounting Classification and Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade and other short receivables, trade payables , other current liabilities , short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

2. Financial Instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameter such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level: 1 Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observables, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data



Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	As at March 31, 2025			As at		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets							
Investments	7	8.17	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	0.63	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	10	-	-	-	-	-	52.08
Other Current Financial Assets	6	-	-	12.70	-	-	0.21
Trade Receivables	8	-	-	606.72	-	-	11.10
Total Financial Asset		8.17	-	620.05	-	-	328.68
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	14	-	-	1.08	-	-	0.75
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	1.08	-	-	0.75

25 Fair Value Measurement

Investment in mutual funds which are fair valued through Profit & Loss are level 1 (refer Note 7). All other Financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

26 Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks : market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy 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 systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

i Market risk

The market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

ii Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate.

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it has no borrowing in foreign currency.

iii Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Interest risk arises to the company mainly from Long term borrowings with variable rates. The company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

The company is not exposed to Interest Rate Risk as it has no borrowings.



iv Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk comprises of the risk that may arise to the Company because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the statements of profit or loss. As on 31 March, 2025, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as there is no receivable or any payable outstanding in foreign currency.

v Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.

The company is exposed to liquidity risk due to trade and other payables.

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company ensures that it has sufficient fund to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Non Derivative Financial Liability

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability				
Trade payables				
Other Financial liabilities	1.08	1.08	-	-
Total	1.08	1.08	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Derivative Financial Liability

Nil Nil Nil Nil

Non Derivative Financial Liability

As at March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability				
Trade payables				
Other Financial liabilities	0.75	0.75	-	-
Total	0.75	0.75	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Derivative Financial Liability

Nil Nil Nil Nil

vi Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

27 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 "Income taxes"

The major components of income tax expense For the Year Ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit and (loss) section:		
Current tax :		
Current income tax charge		
Current Tax Expense of Earlier Year	54.28	91.40
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences		
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	54.28	96.56

(₹ in Lakhs)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before taxes from continuing operations	271.30	439.82
Enacted income tax rate in India (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Tax Expenses	68.29	110.70
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable book profit:		
Add: Tax impact on		
Expenses not allowable and deemed income	9.26	19.82
Less:		
Other Deduction	23.26	39.12
Deferred Tax on other items	-	5.16
Income Tax as per normal provisions	54.28	96.56

(₹ in Lakhs)

28 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

Borrowing cost capitalised during the year ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil)

29 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 36 "Impairment of Assets"

Based on a review of the future discounted cash flows of the project facility, the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount and hence no provision for impairment is made for the year.

30 Disclosure of segment information pursuant to Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments"

The company's primary business segment is of Leasing & Renting of Land and Building. Based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS - 108 on "Operating Segment" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, this activity falls within a single primary business segment and accordingly the disclosure requirements of Ind AS - 108 in this regard are not applicable.



31 Key Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	Formula	UOM	As on March 31, 2025		As on March 31, 2024		% Deviation	Reasons for Variance
				₹ In Lakhs	Ratio	₹ In Lakhs	Ratio		
1	Current Ratio								
	Current Assets								
	Current Liabilities								
2	Debt-to-equity Ratio								
	Total Debt								
	Shareholder's Equity								
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio								
	Earnings available for debt service*								
	Debt Service								
4	Return on Equity Ratio								
	Net Profit after Tax								
	Average Shareholder's Equity								
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio								
	Cost of Goods Sold								
	Average Inventory								
6	Receivables Turnover Ratio								
	Net Credit Sales								
	Average Receivables								
7	Payables Turnover Ratio								
	Purchases								
	Average Payables								
8	Net capital turnover Ratio								
	Net Sales								
	Average Working Capital								
9	Net profit ratio								
	Profit After Tax								
	Net Sales								
10	Return on Capital employed Ratio								
	EBIT								
	Capital Employed								
11	Return on Investment Ratio								
	Earnings from Investment								
	Average Investment								

* Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.



32 Capital Management

The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

1. Total equity – Share Capital, Retained Profit/ (Loss) and Other Equity.
2. Working capital.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company considers the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required, without impacting the risk profile of the Company. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The Company is not subject to financial covenants in any of its significant financing agreements.

The management monitors the requirement of capital to meet the operational cost of the company from time to time and infuse the capital through sub-ordinate debt, which is classified as other equity.

Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the company	[₹ In Lakhs]	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	200.00	200.00
Other Equity	10,528.28	10,311.26
TOTAL	10,728.28	10,511.26

33 The Company does not qualify in criteria defined u/s 135 of Companies Act 2013 and hence the Company has not provided any provision or spent any amount for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

34 Other Statutory Information

- (a) **Details of benami property held:** No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (b) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC):** The Company does not have any creation or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (c) **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:** The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- (d) **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:** No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (e) **Undisclosed Income:** There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded previously in the books of account.
- (f) **Willful defaulter:** The Company has not obtained any borrowing from bank or financial institution or other lender, hence the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (g) **Compliance with number of layers of companies:** The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (h) **Valuation of Property Plant & Equipment, intangible asset:** The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) during the year.
- (i) The Company does not have any borrowings from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns \ statements of current assets filed by the company
- (j) **Relationship with struck off companies:** The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (k) **Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions:** The company has not obtained any borrowings from banks and financial institutions

35 Statement of Management

- (a) The non current financial assets, current financial assets and other current assets are good and recoverable and are approximately of the values, if realized in the ordinary courses of business unless and to the extent stated otherwise in the Accounts. Provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary. There are no contingent liabilities except those stated in the notes.
- (b) Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, cash flow statement and change in equity read together with Notes to the accounts thereon, are drawn up so as to disclose the information required under the Companies Act, 2013 as well as give a true and fair view of the statement of affairs of the Company as at the end of the year and financial performance of the Company for the year under review.
- (c) Balances of Sundry Creditors, Sundry debtors, Loans & advances, etc. are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.
- (d) Company has used an accounting software "Tally" for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, company has preserved the audit trail in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements.
- (e) No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006711N/NS00028

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2025

For and Behalf of the Board
Healers Hospitals Pvt Ltd

Amit Pathak
Director
Din : 06973072

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 27, 2025

Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038