

NINGEN LIFECARE PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR : 2024-25



AUDITORS
T R CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT

NINGEN LIFECARE PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025
All Amount are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. ASSETS			
1 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	0.15	0.10
		<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.10</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.10</u>
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	7	(1.94)	(1.33)
		<u>(0.94)</u>	<u>(0.33)</u>
2 Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	8	-	-
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		-	-
- Total outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		0.59	0.43
(b) Other current liability	9	0.50	-
		<u>1.09</u>	<u>0.43</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.10</u>
Material Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 24		

As per our report of even date

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



Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556



For and on Behalf of The Board
Ningen Lifecare Private Limited




Mr. Amit Pathak
Director
Din : 06973072



Mr. Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

NINGEN LIFECARE PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
All Amount are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
I. INCOME			
(a) Other Income	10	-	1.25
Total Income		-	1.25
II. EXPENSES			
(a) Other expenses	11	0.61	0.05
Total Expenses		0.61	0.05
III. Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Tax		(0.61)	1.20
IV. Tax Expense			
(a) Current Tax		-	-
(b) Deferred Tax		-	-
V. Profit/(Loss) For The Year		(0.61)	1.20
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
Item that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		(0.61)	1.20
VII. Earning Per Equity Share of Rs.10/- each			
- Basic & Diluted (Amount in Rs.)	12	(6.08)	12.00
Material Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 24		
As per our report of even date			

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NINGEN LIFECARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2025
All Amount are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit before Tax	(0.61)		1.20	
Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:				
- Trade Payable	0.16		0.05	
- Other Current Liabilities	0.50		-	
Cash Generated From Operations		0.05		1.25
Direct taxes Refund/(paid) (including Interest)		-		-
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		0.05		1.25
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Mutual Fund		-		-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)		-		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowing			(1.25)	
Net Cash Used Financing Activities (C)		-		(1.25)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		0.05		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.10		0.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		0.15		0.10
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents				
Cash on Hand		-		-
Balances with banks:				
a) In current account		0.15		0.10
b) Deposit with original maturity of less then 3 months		-		-
Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 5)		0.15		0.10

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 report of even date


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

For and on Behalf of The Board
Ningen Lifecare Private Limited


Brijesh Thakkar
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Mr. Amit Pathak
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Din : 06973072


Mr. Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
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Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2023	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1.00
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2024	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total Equity
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	(2.53)	(2.53)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(2.53)	(2.53)
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	1.20	1.20
Balance at the end of March 31, 2024	(1.33)	(1.33)
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(1.33)	(1.33)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(1.33)	(1.33)
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	(0.61)	(0.61)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(1.94)	(1.94)

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Partner

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1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

Ningen Lifecare Private Limited ("Company") is a Private company incorporated on 16/09/2019 under the Companies Act, 2013, vide registration no U85110DL2019PTC355151 and having its registered office at 48, 2nd Street, Pratap Nagar, New Delhi, India-110091. It is involved in Health Care activities. It is wholly-owned subsidiary company of PK Healthcare Pvt Ltd. 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 Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

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 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

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized 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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Indian Rupees has been rounded to the nearest lakhs with two decimals.

2.4 Current and non Current classification :

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) It is expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle,
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) It is a cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle,
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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 utilized. 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

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 utilize 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 realized, 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.



3.4 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

3.5 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments:

The company's primary business segment is Health Care Services. 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.

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.

3.6 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

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

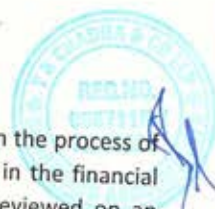
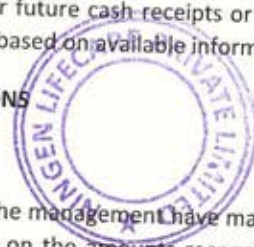
3.9 Cash flow statement

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.

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.



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:

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.

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.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans viz. gratuity, superannuation for the eligible employees of the Company are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rate.

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



5 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with Banks	0.15	0.10
Total	0.15	0.10

6 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Equity Shares Capital		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully Paid-up	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00

6.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at Mar 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is set out below:

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	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period/year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

6.2 Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Each class of Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

6.3 Number of Equity Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates: (Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
PK Healthcare Private Limited (Holding Company) (including nominees)	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
Total	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

6.4 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
PK Healthcare Private Limited (Holding Company) (including nominees)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
Total	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

6.5 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

6.6 Calls unpaid : NIL; Forfeited Shares : NIL



0.7 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	
	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	No of Shares	% of Total Shares
PK Healthcare Private Limited (Holding Company) (including nominees)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	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	
	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	No of Shares	% of Total Shares
PK Healthcare Private Limited (Holding Company) (including nominees)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%



7 Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2023	(2.53)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	1.20
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(1.33)
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(1.33)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(0.61)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(1.94)

Nature and Purpose of other reserves

Retained Earnings: Retaining Earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the company as dividend considering the requirements of the companies Act, 2013. No dividend are distributed given the accumulated losses incurred by the company.

8 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise**	0.59	0.43
Total	0.59	0.43

8.1 The amount due to Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

8.2 The disclosure relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2025 & March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
b) Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	Nil	Nil
c) Interest paid	Nil	Nil
d) Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	Nil	Nil
e) Interest due and payable for the period of delay	Nil	Nil
f) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
g) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	Nil	Nil

8.3 Trade Payable Ageing

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 for following periods from the date of transaction				
	Unbilled Dues	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.59	-	-	-	0.59
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.59	-	-	-	0.59

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 for following periods from the date of transaction				
	Unbilled Dues	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.43	-	-	-	0.43
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.43	-	-	-	0.43

9 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance from customers	0.50	-
Total	0.50	-



10 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Other Income	-	1.25
Total	-	1.25

11 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Payment to Auditors*	0.50	0.05
Rates and Taxes	0.11	-
Total	0.61	0.05
Payment to Auditors:		
- Statutory audit	0.50	0.05
	0.50	0.05

12 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 33 "Earnings per share"

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company (Rs. in Lakhs)	(0.61)	1.20
Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS - (a)	(0.61)	1.20
Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS - (b)	10,000	10,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- Each (In Rs.) (c) = (a) \ (b)	(6.08)	12.00

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the company by weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.



- 13 Disclosure of related parties / related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures"
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) List of Related Parties

(i) Ultimate Holding Company :

Shalby Limited

(ii) Holding Company :

PK HealthCare Private Limited

(iii) Key Management Personnel and their relatives :

Amit Pathak

Viral Bhalchandra Shah

Babu Thomas

Yogeshwar Healthcare Limited

Shalby MedTech Limited (Formally known as Mars Medical Devices Limited)

Griffin Mediquip LLP

Shalby (Kenya) Limited

Vrundavan Shalby Hospitals Limited

Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited

Shalby International Limited

Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Shalby Advanced Technologies Inc.

Shalby Advanced Technologies Private Limited

Shalby Global technologies Pte. Ltd.

Healers Hospital Private Limited (w.e.f. 15th March, 2024)

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

Eris Infrastructure Private Limited

(B) Transactions with Related Parties:

Nature of transactions	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Advances Received From Customers PK Healthcare Private Limited	0.50	-

(C) Outstanding Balances as at 31st March, 2025

Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

Payable /(Receivable) towards Advances from Customers
PK Healthcare Private Limited

0.50



(D) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

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

14 Other Disclosures:**Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contingent Liabilities Not Provided For	NIL	NIL
Capital Commitments	NIL	NIL

15 Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement**(a) Categories of Financial Instruments**

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 terms 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



15 Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	As at March 31, 2025				
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	0.15	-	0.10
Total Financial Asset		-	-	0.15	-	0.10
Financial liabilities						
Trade Payables	8	-	-	0.59	-	0.43
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	0.59	-	0.43

(b) Fair value of Financial asset and liabilities at amortized cost

All Financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost hence disclosure of fair value measurement in Level 1, Level 2 & Level 3 categories are not required.

(c) 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.

1 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.

1.1 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.

1.2 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.



2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. However as whole of the receivables of the company are from Government Agency \ Department, hence Company's exposure to credit risk is Nil.

3 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

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability				
Trade payables	0.59	0.59	-	-
Total	0.59	0.59	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability Nil Nil Nil Nil

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability				
Trade payables	0.43	0.43	-	-
Total	0.43	0.43	-	-

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.

16 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 "Income taxes"

Current Tax Liability for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 works out to be Nil due to losses from business and operations.

17 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

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

18 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.

19 Disclosure of segment information pursuant to Ind AS 108 "Operating

The company's primary business segment is Health care. 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.



20 Key Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	Formula	UOM	As on March 31, 2025				% Deviation	Reasons for Variance
				Amount	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio		
1	Current Ratio								
	Current Assets			0.15	0.14		0.23	-39.13%	Due to increase in Current Assets and Current Liability during current financial year.
	Current Liabilities		Times	1.09					
2	Debt-to-equity Ratio								
	Total Debt			-					
	Shareholder's Equity		Times	(0.94)	NA		NA	0.00%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio								
	Earnings available for debt service*			(0.61)					
	Debt Service		Times	-	NA		NA	0.00%	
4	Return on Equity Ratio								
	Net Profit after Tax			(0.61)					
	Average Shareholder's Equity		Times	(0.64)	0.95		(1.29)	-173.64%	Due to reduction in profit in current financial year.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio								
	Cost of Goods Sold			-					
	Average Inventory		Times	-	NA		NA	0.00%	
6	Receivables Turnover Ratio								
	Net Credit Sales			-					
	Average Receivables		Times	-	NA		NA	0.00%	
7	Payables Turnover Ratio								
	Purchases			0.61					
	Average Payables		Times	0.51	1.20		0.12	900.00%	Due to increase in expenses in current financial year.
8	Net capital turnover Ratio								
	Net Sales			-					
	Average Working Capital		Times	(0.64)	NA		NA	0.00%	
9	Net profit ratio								
	Profit After Tax			(0.61)					
	Net Sales		%	-	NA		NA	0.00%	
10	Return on Capital employed Ratio								
	EBIT			(0.61)					
	Capital Employed**		%	(0.94)	0.65		(3.64)	-117.86%	Due to decrease in EBIT in current financial year.
11	Return on Investment Ratio								
	Earnings from Investment			-					
	Average Investment		%	-	NA		NA	0.00%	

*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.
** Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (if any)

21 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

Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the company	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	(1.94)	(1.33)
TOTAL	(0.94)	(0.33)

- 22 The Company does not qualify for 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).

23 Other Statutory Information

Details of benami property held: No proceedings have been initiated 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 charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

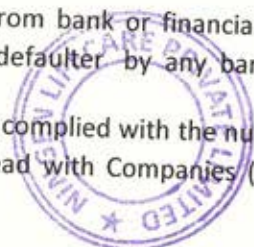
- (c) **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:** The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

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.

- (d) **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.

- (e) **Wilful 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.

- (f) **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 does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment or Intangible assets.
- (i) **Relationship with struck off companies:** The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (j) **Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions:** The company has not obtained any borrowings from banks and financial institutions.

24 Statement of Management

- 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.
- (a) 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.
- (b) Balances of Sundry Creditors, Sundry debtors, Loans & advances, etc. are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.
- (c) The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and these do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Company is in process of adding new line of business ancillary to the health care activities.
- (d) No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date
- (e)

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



Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025

For and Behalf of The Board
Ningen Lifecare Private Limited



Mr. Amit Pathak
Director
Din : 06973072

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 27, 2025



Mr. Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

