

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR : 2025-26



AUDITORS
T R CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Slaney Healthcare Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "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 Standard 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 March 31, 2026, and its Profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. 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, based on our audit 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 Statement of Cash Flow 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, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 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 of 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 any 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 financial statements – Refer Note no 33 to the standalone 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;

(c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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. 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 "Control Business Online (CBO)" for maintaining its books of account 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, 2026. 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



Arvind Modi
(Partner)
Membership No-112929
UDIN: 26112929ODELJD7786



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 26/05/2026

ANNEXURE A**Slaney Healthcare Private Limited****Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended March 31, 2026
(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 has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- 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) There are no immovable assets held by the company, hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i) Clause (c) does not arise.
- d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
- e) No proceedings 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) Inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. The coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size of the company and nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

- b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during any point of time of the year, hence reporting under paragraph 3(ii) clause (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 specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) Statutory Dues

- a) The company has been regular in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, Goods & Service tax, Sales-Tax, Service tax, value added tax and cess etc. There are no undisputed dues payable in respect of aforesaid dues, were outstanding as on March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) There are dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount Unpaid (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
TDS	TDS Return Default	0.75	FY 11-12 to FY 17-18	Income-Tax Department
Income Tax	Income Tax Return Default	0.21	AY 2021-22	Income-Tax Department

(viii) 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) (b) & (c) does not arise.

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xii) does not arise.

(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 any cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xviii) does not arise.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization 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 paragraph 3 clause (xx) (a) & (b) does not arise.

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



Arvind Modi
(Partner)
Membership No-112929
UDIN: 26112929ODELJD7786



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 26/05/2026

ANNEXURE B**THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SLANEY HEALTHCARE 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 Slaney Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2026 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, 2026, 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



Arvind Modi
(Partner)
Membership No-112929
UDIN: 26112929ODELJD7786



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 26/05/2026

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33125GJ2008PTC052648
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

		[₹ in Lakhs]	
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. ASSETS			
1 Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	9.09	10.44
(b) Intangible Assets	6	0.95	1.13
(c) Right of Use Assets	7	48.35	26.63
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	8	3.97	3.20
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	22.63	24.19
		84.98	65.58
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	10	362.36	418.79
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivable	11	809.64	523.01
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	66.53	69.24
(c) Other Current Assets	13	79.86	15.44
		1,318.38	1,026.48
TOTAL ASSETS		1,403.37	1,092.06
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	15	680.40	571.88
		681.40	572.88
2 Liabilities			
A. Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability	16	23.17	7.15
(b) Provision	17	14.60	24.59
		37.78	31.73
B. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	18		
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		19.79	10.48
- Total outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		589.55	372.15
(ii) Lease Liability	16	27.42	26.44
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	24.77	18.41
(b) Provisions	17	5.08	1.84
(c) Other Current liabilities	20	10.66	12.17
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	21	6.92	45.94
		684.19	487.44
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,403.37	1,092.06
Material Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 45		
As per our report of even date			

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

For and on Behalf of the Board
Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929

Viral Shah

Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

Viral Shah
Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33125GJ2008PTC052648
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
I. INCOME			
(a) Revenue from Operations	22	3,119.81	3,056.85
(b) Other Income	23	7.90	2.31
Total Income		3,127.71	3,059.16
II. EXPENSES			
(a) Purchase of stock in trade	24	2,300.90	2,488.03
(b) Changes in Inventories	25	56.43	(121.94)
(c) Employee benefits expense	26	293.26	225.84
(d) Finance Cost	27	10.69	5.28
(e) Depreciation and amortization	28	29.52	22.70
(f) Other expenses	29	303.88	263.88
Total Expenses		2,994.68	2,883.79
III. Profit / (Loss) For The Year Before Tax		133.03	175.37
IV. Tax Expense			
(a) Current tax		32.99	48.58
(b) Deferred tax		(0.97)	(4.07)
Total Tax Expense		32.02	44.51
V. Profit / (Loss) For The Year		101.01	130.86
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		10.04	(0.20)
Income tax effects on above		(2.53)	0.05
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)		7.51	(0.15)
Total Comprehensive Income (After Tax)		108.52	130.70
VII Earning Per Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each	30		
- Basic & Diluted (Amount in ₹)		1,010.08	1,308.57
Material Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 45		
As per our report of even date			

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

For and on Behalf of the Board
Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929



Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

(Signature of Shanay Shah)



Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

(Signature of Viral Shah)

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33125GJ2008PTC052648
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
	Net Profit/(Loss) for the year before taxation	133.03		175.37	
	Less: Adjustments				
	- Depreciation and Amortisation	29.52		22.70	
	- Loss / (Gain) on sale of property plant & equipment (net)	-		-	
	- Gain on Termination of Lease	(6.79)		-	
	- Notional interest income on Lease deposit	(0.29)		(0.26)	
	- Finance Cost	5.15		4.11	
	- Provision for Expired Stock (Expired Stock)	-		10.83	
	- Sundry Balances Written Back	0.16	160.78	-	212.75
	Changes in Working Capital:-				
	Adjustment for (Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets				
	- Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	56.43		(121.94)	
	- Decrease / (Increase) in Other current assets	(64.42)		20.68	
	- Decrease / (Increase) in Trade receivables	(286.79)		(143.85)	
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	226.71		73.31	
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	3.29		6.62	
	- Decrease / (Increase) in Other Financial assets	(0.48)		-	
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(1.51)		5.51	
	- Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial liabilities	6.36	(60.42)	0.84	(158.83)
	Cash Generated From Operations		100.36		53.92
	Direct taxes Refund/(Paid)		(72.02)		(16.35)
	Net Cash from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)		28.34		37.57
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	(49.71)		(5.70)	
	Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)		(49.71)		(5.70)
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
	Additions in Finance Lease Liability	70.26		-	
	Repayment of Lease Liability	(51.62)		(25.43)	
	Net Cash Flow from /(used in) Financing Activities (C)		18.65		(25.43)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(2.72)		6.45
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		69.24		62.80
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		66.53		69.24
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
	Cash on Hand		0.12		0.06
	Balances with banks:				
	(a) In Current Account		66.41		69.19
	Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 12)		66.53		69.24

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

5 to 45

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

For and on Behalf of the Board
Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929

Shanay Shah

Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

Viral Shah
Viral Shah
Director
Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 26, 2026

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
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
Balance as at April 1, 2025	1.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2025	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2024	441.18	441.18
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2024	441.18	441.18
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	130.86	130.86
Actuarial (Gain\Loss) in respect of defined benefit plan	(0.15)	(0.15)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	571.88	571.88
Balance as at April 1, 2025	571.88	571.88
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2025	571.88	571.88
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	101.01	101.01
Actuarial (Gain\Loss) in respect of defined benefit plan	7.51	7.51
Balance as at March 31, 2026	680.40	680.40

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi

Partner

Mem. No. 112929



For and on Behalf of the Board

Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Shanay Shah

Shanay Shah

Director

Din : 02726541



Viral Shah

Director

Din : 02928038

VBShe

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 26, 2026

1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED was incorporated on 16/01/2008 under the Companies Act, 1956, having its registered at Shelby Multi-Specialty Hospitals, Opp. Manavati Club, Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It is involved in trading of medicines and other health care products.

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 26, 2026.

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, 2026 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.

- a) Financial instruments (assets / liabilities) classified as Fair Value through profit or loss or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at Fair Value.
- b) The defined benefit asset / liability is recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.
- c) Assets held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sales

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 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
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability.

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.

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



3.1 Revenue Recognition

According to IND AS 115, 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 Property, Plant and Equipment

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net off Cen vat 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 derecognized 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 derecognized 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.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Life
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computer	3 Years
Vehicle	8 Years

3.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization 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 amortization. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Life
Trademark	10 Years

Derecognition of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization 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 derecognized 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 derecognized.



3.5 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.

3.6 Inventories

Inventories of finished goods, raw materials and work in progress are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Fuel and stores & spare parts are carried at cost after providing for obsolescence and other losses. Cost for raw materials, fuel, stores & spare parts are ascertained on weighted average basis. Cost for finished goods and work in progress is ascertained on full absorption cost basis.

3.7 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 categorized 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.



3.8 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs include

- a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method,
- b) finance charges in respect of finance leases, and
- c) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.9 Leases

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.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

3.10 Accounting for Taxes

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

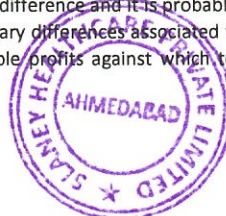
Current tax

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 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 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.

3.11 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.

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 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.

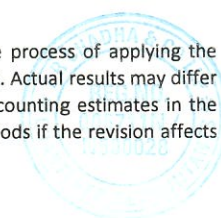
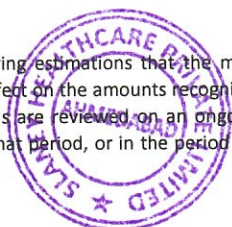
3.15 Cash Flow Statement

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.



Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2021 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

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.

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.

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

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year, the MCA has amended the Ind AS as below :

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants.

Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

The amendments requires to inform users of the Financial Statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates.

Ind AS 107- Financial Instruments Disclosures

The amendments to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments to the Pillar Two Model Rules introduce a temporary mandatory exemption from deferred tax accounting for top-up taxes and require companies to disclose their use of this exemption. This relief takes effect immediately and applies retrospectively. In addition, the amendments mandate new disclosures to compensate for any potential loss of information resulting from the exemption.

Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The amendments provide guidance on determining exchangeability between currencies and estimating spot rates when a currency is not exchangeable.



5 Property, Plant and Equipment

As at Mar 31, 2026

As at Mar 31, 2026									
Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	For the year	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tangible Assets									
Computer	4.78	0.97	-	5.75	3.39	0.90	-	4.29	1.39
Office Equipment	6.66	0.25	-	6.90	2.21	1.10	-	3.30	4.45
Vehicle	4.85	-	-	4.85	0.25	0.58	-	0.83	4.60
Total	16.29	1.22	-	17.51	5.85	2.57	-	8.42	10.44

As at March 31, 2025

AS at March 31, 2023									
Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As At April 01, 2024	Additions	Adjustments/ Deletions	As at March 31, 2025	As At April 01, 2024	For the year	Sales/ Impairment	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tangible Assets									
Computer	3.93	0.85	-	4.78	2.30	1.09	-	1.39	1.63
Office Equipment	6.66	-	-	6.66	1.00	1.21	-	4.45	5.66
Plant & Machinery	-	4.85	-	4.85	-	0.25	-	4.60	-
Total	10.59	5.70	-	16.29	3.30	2.55	-	10.44	7.29

6 Intangible Assets

As at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	For the year	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Intangible Assets									
Trade Mark	1.59	-	-	1.59	0.45	0.18	-	0.64	1.13
Total	1.59	-	-	1.59	0.45	0.18	-	0.64	1.13

As at March 31, 2025

As at March 31, 2025										
Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	For the year	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Intangible Assets										
Trade Mark	1.59	-	-	1.59	0.27	0.18	-	1.13	1.32	
Total	1.59	-	-	1.59	0.27	0.18	-	1.13	1.32	

7 Right of use Assets

As at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated Amortization			Net carrying amount	
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2026	For the year	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Building - Godown Godown Terrace	96.42 1.85	71.07 -	22.58 -	144.91 1.85	26.15 0.62	- -	96.77 1.64	25.80 0.82
Total	98.27	71.07	22.58	146.76	26.77	-	98.41	48.35

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated Amortization			Net carrying amount	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2025	For the year	Adjustments / Deletions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Building - Godown Godown Terrace	96.42 1.85	- -	- -	96.42 1.85	19.35 0.62	- -	70.62 1.03	45.16 1.44
Total	98.27	-	-	98.27	19.97	-	71.64	46.60



8 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits	3.97	3.20
Total	3.97	3.20

9 Deferred Tax Asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	24.19	20.07
Adjustment for the current year	0.97	4.07
(Charged)/Credited through P/L / OCI	(2.53)	0.05
Closing Balance	22.63	24.19

9.1 Significant components of deferred tax assets are shown in the following table:

Particulars	Opening Balance	(Charged)/Credited to profit or loss / OCI	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Difference of book depreciation and tax depreciation	(0.21)	(0.03)	(0.24)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(0.21)	(0.03)	(0.24)
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions :-			
Right of Use Assets	1.85	(1.14)	0.71
Disallowances under section 43B	22.06	(17.10)	4.95
Carried Forward Loss of Income Tax	0.07	-	0.07
Provision for Doubtful Debts/Expiry Inventory	-	16.65	16.65
Total deferred tax assets	23.98	(1.59)	22.39
Net deferred tax assets	24.19	(1.56)	22.63

9.2 The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before taxes from continuing operations	133.03	175.37
	25.17%	25.17%
Current tax expense calculated under Normal tax rate at 25.17% (Previous year - 25.17%)	33.48	44.14
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable book profit:		
Add: Tax impact on		
Expenses not allowable	9.21	4.44
Adjustment of earlier period	-	-
Others	(10.66)	(4.07)
Income Tax as per normal provisions	32.02	44.51



10 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Surgical	265.97	148.17
Pharma	112.85	287.08
Less : Provision for Expired Stock	(16.46)	(16.46)
Total	362.36	418.79

11 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered Good	809.64	523.01
Considered Doubtful	44.90	44.81
Less: Provision for doubtful debts / allowances for expected credit loss	(44.90)	(44.81)
Total	809.64	523.01

11.1 Ageing of Trade Receivables

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 for following periods from the date of transactions					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	809.43	0.04	0.17	-	-	809.64
Undisputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	44.90	44.90
Less Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-	(44.90)	(44.90)
Total	809.43	0.04	0.17	-	-	809.64

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	521.92	1.09	-	-	-	523.01
Undisputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	44.81	44.81
Less Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-	(44.81)	(44.81)
Total	521.92	1.09	-	-	-	523.01

12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	0.12	0.06
Balance with Bank Current accounts	66.41	69.19
Total	66.53	69.24

13 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advances Given To Suppliers	74.09	9.16
Balance with Government Authorities	2.02	4.60
Prepaid Expenses	3.67	1.25
Advances to Staff	0.08	0.43
Total	79.86	15.44



14 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised Share Capital:		
50,000 (P.Y. 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Equity Shares Capital:		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

14.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at Mar 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakh	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakh
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add/Less : Adjustments during the period/year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period/year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1.00</u>

14.2 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, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Shalby Limited (including nominee holding)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
Total	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

14.3 Terms / rights attached to 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.

14.4 Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Shalby Limited (including nominee holding)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
Total	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

14.5 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

14.6 Calls unpaid : NIL; Forfeited Shares : NIL

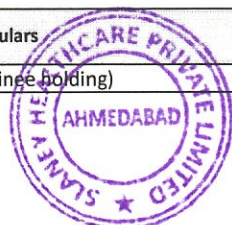
14.7 Details of Promoters holding

a. Details of Shareholders holding by promoters at the end of the year as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		% Deviation
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	
Shalby Limited (including nominee holding)	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, 2025

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		% Deviation
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	
Shalby Limited (including nominee holding)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	-



SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026****[₹ in Lakhs]****15 Other Equity**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	571.88	441.18
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the year	571.88	441.18
Add : Profit for the year	101.01	130.86
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	7.51	(0.15)
Balance at the end of the year	680.40	571.88

Nature and Purpose of other reserves

Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Corporation and are available for distribution to shareholders.



16 Lease Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non- Current		
Lease Liability	23.17	7.15
	23.17	7.15
Current		
Lease Liability	27.42	26.44
	27.42	26.44

17 Provision

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non - Current		
Gratuity	6.53	12.06
Leave obligation	8.08	12.53
	14.60	24.59
Current		
Gratuity	1.12	0.18
Leave obligation	3.96	1.66
	5.08	1.84

18 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	19.79	10.48
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise**	589.55	372.15
Total	609.34	382.63

Disclosure for Micro and Small Enterprise

18.1 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.

18.2 The disclosure relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025 are as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	19.79	10.48
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

18.3 Trade Payable Ageing

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 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	-	19.79	-	-	-	19.79
Others	16.02	-	402.76	170.76	-	589.55
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.02	19.79	402.76	170.76	-	609.34



Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 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	
MSME	-	10.48	-	-	-	10.48
Others	10.68	-	360.25	1.22	-	372.15
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10.68	10.48	360.25	1.22	-	382.63

19 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Payable to Employees	23.78	18.41
Other Payable	0.99	-
Total	24.77	18.41

20 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advances from Customers	8.76	5.18
Statutory Liabilities	1.90	6.99
Total	10.66	12.17

21 Current tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for tax	72.53	88.24
Less: Advance Tax	65.62	42.30
Total	6.92	45.94



22 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Products		
Pharma	816.09	940.57
Surgical	2,303.72	2,116.28
Total	3,119.81	3,056.85

23 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Foreign Exchange gain	-	1.95
Gain / (Loss) on termination of Lease	6.79	-
Notional interest income on Lease deposit	0.29	0.26
Reversal of Provision for Doubtful Debt	-	0.06
Miscellaneous Income	0.82	0.03
Total	7.90	2.31

24 Purchase of stock in trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of stock in trade	2,300.90	2,488.03
Total	2,300.90	2,488.03

25 Changes in Inventories

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Closing Stock		
Pharma	112.85	148.17
Surgical	265.97	287.08
	378.83	435.25
Opening Stock		
Pharma	148.17	10.05
Surgical	287.08	303.27
	435.25	313.32
(Increase) / Decrease in stocks	56.43	(121.94)

26 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Salary, Wages and Bonus	277.23	211.53
Gratuity	5.45	5.72
ESOP Compensation Exps	0.99	-
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	9.60	8.59
Total	293.26	225.84



27 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Expense:		
Interest On Lease Liabilities	5.15	4.11
Others	5.54	1.17
Total	10.69	5.28

28 Depreciation and Amortization

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments	2.57	2.55
Amortisation on Intangible assets	0.18	0.18
Amortisation on Right of Use Assets	26.77	19.97
	29.52	22.70

29 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Legal & Professional Fees	3.39	4.80
Office Expense	2.39	3.31
Auditors Remuneration*	3.05	2.70
Rent, Rates & Taxes	3.81	4.05
Selling & Distribution Expense	67.31	34.11
Travelling Expenses	44.07	16.44
Royalty Expense	157.20	157.20
Security Expenses	6.29	6.15
Repair & Maintenance Expenses	0.36	0.44
Power, Fuel and Water Charges	2.91	3.02
Insurance Expenses	1.48	0.95
Godown Expense	3.15	2.87
Misc Expenses	8.32	17.01
Provision for Doubtful Debts	0.16	10.83
	303.88	263.88

***Auditors' remuneration**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Payment to Statutory Auditors:		
- For Statutory Audit	2.05	1.90
- other services	0.05	-
- For Taxation Matter	0.95	0.80
	3.05	2.70



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

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company	101.01	130.86
Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS - (a)	101.01	130.86
Weighted Agerage No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS - (b)	10,000	10,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- Each - (a) \ (b)	1,010.08	1,308.57

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.



31 Details of Employee Benefits:

As per Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosure of employee benefits as defined in the accounting standards are given below:

I Defined Contribution Plans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund and Pension Scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	9.15	8.25
Contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	0.46	0.34
Total	9.60	8.59

II Defined Benefit Plans**Gratuity**

The Company offers gratuity plan for its qualified employees which is payable as per the requirements of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

III Reconciliation of Opening and Closing balances of the present value of the defined gratuity benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	12.24	10.75
Current Service Cost	4.63	4.96
Past Service Cost	-	-
Current Interest Cost	0.81	0.76
Benefits Paid (if any)	-	(4.43)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(10.04)	0.20
Contributions to Plan Assets	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	7.65	12.24

IV Expense recognised in P&L during the year

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current Service Cost	4.63	4.96
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	0.81	0.76
Expense recognised during the year	5.45	5.72

V Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognised in other Comprehensive Income	(10.04)	0.20
Net (Income)/Expense recognised during the year	(10.04)	0.20

VI Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Mortality Table (LIC)	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate
Attrition Rate	15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at Older ages	15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at Older ages
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Discount Rate	6.60%	6.70%



VII Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

(a) Change in Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	(+/-) 0.5% P.A.	(+/-) 0.5% P.A.
Salary Growth rate	(+/-) 0.5% P.A.	(+/-) 0.5% P.A.
Attrition rate/Expected working life	(+/-) 10.00% P.A.	(+/-) 10.00% P.A.

(b) Impact on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Increase in Assumptions		Decrease in Assumptions	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.50	11.69	7.80	12.84
Salary Growth rate	7.79	12.59	7.51	11.65
Attrition rate	7.24	12.08	8.09	12.39

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

VIII The following payments are expected contribution to the defined benefit obligation in future years

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Amount
Within the next 12 months i.e. 2026-27	1.12
2027-28	1.06
2028-29	1.28
beyond 2029	5.59



32 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) Holding Company :	Shalby Limited
(ii) Key Management Personnel:	Mr. Shanay Shah Dr. Darshini Shah Mr. Viral Shah Mr. Ravi Bhandari
(iii) Enterprise over which KMP / Relatives of KMP exercise significant influence through controlling interest (Other Related Party)	Eris Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Uranus Medical Devices Ltd. Zodiac Mediquip Ltd.
(iv) Fellow Subsidiaries:	Yogeshwar Healthcare Limited Shalby International Limited Griffin Mediquip LLP Shalby MedTech Limited (Earlier known as Mars Medical Devices Limited) Vrundavan Shalby Hospitals Limited Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited Shalby (Kenya) Limited P K Healthcare Private Limited Shalby Advanced Technologies, Inc. Healers Hospital Private Limited Ningen lifecare Private Limited (Upto 20th March, 2026) Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited (w.e.f 11th April, 2024) Shalby Global Technologies Pte. Ltd.

(B) Transactions with Related Parties:

Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
(i) ESOP Cross Charge Exps (Shalby Limited)	0.99	-
(ii) Royalty Expense (Shalby Limited)	157.20	157.20

(C) Outstanding Balances as at March 31, 2026

Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payable		
(i) Payable to Shalby Limited	343.21	169.78
Other Financial Liability		
(i) Payable to Shalby Limited (Payable towards - ESOP)	0.99	-

(D) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

No Compensation has been paid to Key Management Personnel during FY 25-26 (PY ₹ Nil)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contingent Liabilities for TDS Default Demand	0.75	2.60
Contingent Liabilities for Income Tax Default Demand	0.21	0.20
Capital Commitments	NIL	NIL



34 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 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

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, 2026			As At 31st March, 2025		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets							
Security Deposit	8	-	-	3.97	-	-	3.20
Trade Receivable	11	-	-	809.64	-	-	523.01
Cash and cash Equivalents	12	-	-	66.53	-	-	69.24
Total Financial Assets		-	-	880.13	-	-	595.45
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables	18	-	-	609.34	-	-	382.63
Lease Liability	16	-	-	50.60	-	-	33.59
Other financial liabilities	19	-	-	24.77	-	-	18.41
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	684.71	-	-	434.64

35 Fair Value Measurement

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.



36 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 analyze 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.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management of risk
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of funds to bank deposits, Liquid funds and Regular monitoring of credit limits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of surplus cash, committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (₹)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Regular monitoring to keep the net exposure at an acceptable
Price Risk	Investments in mutual funds & Equity Instrument	Credit ratings	Portfolio diversification and regular monitoring

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The company is exposed to the credit risk from its trade receivables, unbilled revenue, investments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base, including distributors, dealers, pharmacies, hospitals, healthcare institutions and other customers. Management evaluates the credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Where customers are independently rated, such ratings are considered in assessing their creditworthiness. In the absence of independent credit ratings, the Company assesses the credit quality of customers by considering their financial position, credit history, past payment experience, business relationship and other relevant factors. The provision details of the trade receivable are provided in Note 11 of the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies; accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low. Impairment on these items is measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis.

Liquidity risk

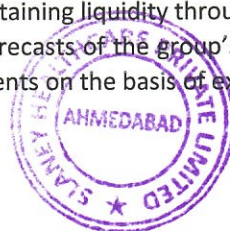
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

The Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining liquidity through investments in liquid funds and other committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Financing arrangements

The working capital position of the Company is given below:



Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	66.53	69.24

Liquidity Table

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Non Derivative Financial Liability

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade payables	609.34	609.34	-	-	-
Lease Liability	54.93	30.87	24.06	-	-
Other financial liabilities	24.77	24.77	-	-	-
Total	689.04	664.98	24.06	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade payables	382.63	382.63	-	-	-
Lease Liability	35.82	26.65	9.17	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18.41	18.41	-	-	-
Total	436.86	427.70	9.17	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

i Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of the investments. Thus, the exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency.

(i) Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of foreign currency transactions including recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (''), primarily in respect of US\$, and Euro. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level and is remain a net foreign exchange earner.

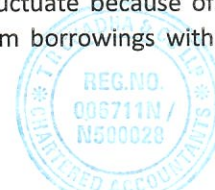
Sensitivity Analysis

Any change with respect to strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against various currencies as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in respective currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates.

(ii) 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.



(iii) Price Risk Exposure

The Company does not have such exposure risk as there is no investments held in mutual funds & Equity Instrument classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss.

37 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

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

38 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.

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

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.



40 Leases

40.1 As Lessee

(A) Right of use assets

Property, plant and equipment comprises owned and leased assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Right-of-use assets, except for investment property	48.35	26.63

(B) Carrying value of right of use assets at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at Beginning of the Year	26.63	46.60
Addition during the year	71.07	-
Deletion during the year	(22.58)	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(26.77)	(19.98)
Balance at End of the Year	48.35	26.63

(C) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

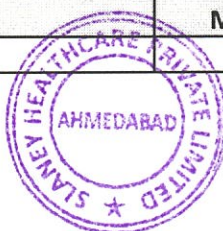
Maturity analysis – Contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	30.87	26.65
One to five years	24.06	9.17
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at year end	54.93	35.82
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at year end		
Current	27.42	26.44
Non-Current	23.17	7.15

(D) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	5.15	4.11
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	-	-

(E) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Total cash outflow for leases	(51.62)	(25.43)



41 Key Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	UOM	Amount as on March 31, 2026	Ratio as on March 31, 2026	Amount as on March 31, 2025	Ratio as on March 31, 2025	% Deviation	Reasons for Variance
1	Current Ratio							
	Current Assets	Times	1,318.38	1.93	1,026.48	2.11	-8.50%	
	Current Liabilities		684.19		487.44			
2	Debt-to-equity Ratio							
	Total Debt	Times	-	NA	-	NA	0.00%	
	Equity		681.40		572.88			
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio							
	Earnings available for debt service*	Times	173.41	NA	214.12	NA	0.00%	
	Debt Service		-		-			
4	Return on Equity Ratio							
	Net Profit after Tax	%	101.01	14.82%	130.86	22.84%	-35.10%	The reduction in profit during the current year was mainly on account of increased selling and transportation expenses.
	Equity		681.40		572.88			
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio							
	Cost of Goods Sold	Times	2,357.32	6.04	2,366.09	6.51	-7.34%	
	Average Inventory		390.58		363.24			
6	Receivables Turnover Ratio							
	Net Credit Sales	Times	3,119.81	4.68	3,056.85	6.78	-30.91%	The improvement in ratio during the current year is due to realisation of outstanding receivables.
	Average Receivables		666.32		451.08			
7	Payables Turnover Ratio							
	Purchases	Times	2,604.62	5.25	2,741.07	7.92	-33.72%	The improvement in ratio during the current year is due to payment of outstanding payables.
	Average Payables		495.99		345.98			
8	Net capital turnover Ratio							
	Net Sales	Times	3,119.81	5.32	3,056.85	6.40	-16.94%	
	Average Working Capital		586.61		477.39			
9	Net profit ratio							
	Profit After Tax	%	101.01	3.24%	130.86	4.28%	-24.37%	
	Net Sales		3,119.81		3,056.85			
10	Return on Capital employed Ratio							
	EBIT	%	143.73	21.12%	180.65	31.60%	-33.15%	The reduction in profit during the current year was mainly on account of increased selling and transportation expenses.
	Capital Employed **		680.45		571.75			
11	Return on investment Ratio							
	Current Value of Investment—Cost of Investment	%						Not Applicable
	Cost of 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.

** Capital Employed = Tangible Net-Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability



42 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 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	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	680.40	571.88
Total	681.40	572.88

- 43** 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).

44 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.

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) **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.

- (g) **Compliance with number of layers of companies:** The Company has made any investment so compliance under the Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.



- (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) and Intangible 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 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.
- (k) **Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions:** The company has not obtained any borrowings from banks and financial institutions

45 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) The company has used an accounting software "CBO" for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 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 Registration No. 006711N/N500028




Arvind Modi

Partner

Mem. No. 112929

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 26, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Slaney Healthcare Private Limited





Shanay Shah

Director

Din : 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 26, 2026

Viral Shah

Director

Din : 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 26, 2026