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Dated: : 11.05.2024

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

The Members

**M/s RPIL Healthcare Private Limited**  
**New Delhi.**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **M/s RPIL Healthcare Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its Profit / Loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date..

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key Audit Matters are those matters that in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

### **Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure(s) to Board's Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements**

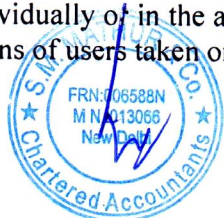
The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and Cash Flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 statement 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.

The 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 standalone 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.



Contd....3.



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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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**

The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company during the financial year under consideration.



Contd.....4.



As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit And Loss, and the Cash Flows Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) Since the Company's turnover as per audited Financial Statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 crores, the company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide MCA notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E) dated June, 13, 2017.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that section 197 is not applicable on private company. Hence reporting as per section 197(16) is not required.
- (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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 entity(ies), 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;

Contd.....5.





- v. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- vi. Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub- clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (iv) & (v) above contain any material mis-statement.
- vii The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- viii. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 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 softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.
- ix. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 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 not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

**For S M Mathur & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN No.006588N)**



**(S M Mathur)**  
Prop  
M.No.013066

UDIN: **24013066BKBUJA1659**

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 11.05.2024



**ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF M/s RPIL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED.**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

**To the Members of M/s RPIL Healthcare Private Limited**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s RPIL Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 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 control over financial reporting 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 the 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.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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") issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting 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 control system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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.



Contd.....2.



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 system over financial reporting.

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting 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.

### **Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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.



Contd....3.



### Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the financial statements of Company, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and our report dated 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

For S M Mathur & Co.  
(FRN No.006588N)  
Chartered Accountants



(S M Mathur)

Prop

M.No.013066

UDIN: **24013066BKBUJA1659**

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 11.05.2024



Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(Amount in Lakh ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As on 31st March, 2024	As on 31st March, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
(b) Capital-work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Investmet Property		-	-
(d) Goodwill		-	-
(e) Other Intangible Assets		-	-
(f) Intangible Assets under Development		-	-
(g) Biological Assets Other than Bearer Plants		-	-
(h) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade Receivable		-	-
(iii) Loans		-	-
(iv) Others		-	-
(i) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	3	0.84	0.03
(i) Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables		-	-
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	0.23	0.24
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above		-	-
(v) Loans		-	-
(vi) Others		-	-
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	-
(d) Other Current Assets		-	-
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	5	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>
		<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3.44</b>	<b>2.63</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	0.10	0.10
(b) Other Equity	7	(2.51)	(0.08)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>(2.41)</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ia) Lease Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Trade Payable		-	-
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ; and		-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		-	-
(iii) Others		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	5.43	2.50
(ia) Lease Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Trade Payables		-	-
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ; and		-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		-	-
(iii) Others		-	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	9	0.42	0.11
(c) Provisions		-	-
(d) Current Tax Liability (Net)		-	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>5.84</b>	<b>2.61</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>3.44</b>	<b>2.63</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to Financial Statements.	1 to 38		

**AUDITOR'S REPORT**

"As per our report of even date attached"

For S M Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 006538N)

(S M Mathur)  
Prop.  
M.No. 013066  
UDIN:



(S M Mathur)  
Prop.  
M.No. 013066  
UDIN:

Dated:  
Place: New Delhi

RPIL Healthcare Private Limited

Sanjeev Ahuja  
(Director)  
DIN : 00677748

Kawa Ahuja  
(Director)  
DIN : 02794500

Statement Of Profit & Loss For the Period Ended 31st March, 2024

(Amount in Lakh ₹)				
Sr. No	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the period ended 31st March, 2023
	<b>INCOME</b>			
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
II	Other Income		-	-
III	<b>Total Income (I+II)</b>		-	-
	<b>EXPENSES</b>			
IV	Cost of Material Consumed		-	-
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
	Changes In Inventories of Stock-In-Trade		-	-
	Employee Benefits Expense		-	-
	Finance Costs		-	-
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	10	0.01	-
	Other Expenses	11	3.24	0.11
	<b>Total Expenses (IV)</b>		3.24	0.11
V	<b>Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)</b>		(3.24)	(0.11)
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
VII	<b>Profit before tax (V-VI)</b>		(3.24)	(0.11)
VIII	<b>Tax expense:</b>			
	(1) Current Tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred Tax		(0.82)	(0.03)
IX	<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)</b>		(2.43)	(0.08)
X	Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI	Tax Expenses of discontinued operations		-	-
XII	<b>Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations (After Tax) (X-XI)</b>		-	-
XIII	<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year (IX+XII)</b>		(2.43)	(0.08)
IX	<b>Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')</b>			
	A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
X	<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (After Tax)</b>		-	-
XI	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X)</b>		(2.43)	(0.08)
	<b>Earnings per equity share</b>			
	For continuing operations:			
	Basic EPS (in Rs.)		(242.59)	(0.80)
	Diluted EPS (in Rs.)		(242.59)	(0.80)
	For discontinued operations:			
	Basic EPS (in Rs.)		-	-
	Diluted EPS (in Rs.)		-	-
	For continuing and discontinued operations :			
	Basic EPS (in Rs.)		(242.59)	(0.80)
	Diluted EPS (in Rs.)		(242.59)	(0.80)
Summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to Financial Statements		1 to 38		

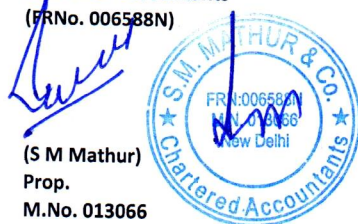
AUDITOR'S REPORT

"As per our report of even date attached"

For S M Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(FRNo. 006588N)



(S M Mathur)

Prop.

M.No. 013066

UDIN:

Dated:

Place: New Delhi

For RPIL Healthcare Private Limited

Sanjeev Arora  
(Director)  
DIN : 00077748

Kavya Arora  
(Director)  
DIN : 027945



Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars		(Amount in Lakh ₹)	
		For the period ended 31st March, 2024	For the period ended 31st March, 2023
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>			
Net profit / (loss) before tax		(3.24)	(0.11)
Adjustment for :			
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	-	-
Finance Cost	0.01	-	-
Balances Written Off	-	-	-
Interest Income and Dividend	-	-	-
Loss / (Profit) on Sale of PPE	-	0.01	-
<b>Operating cash flow before changes in working capital</b>		<b>(3.24)</b>	<b>(0.11)</b>
Changes in Working Capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables & Current Assets	-	-	(2.36)
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables & Current Liabilities	0.31	0.31	0.11
<b>Net cash generated from operations before tax</b>		<b>(2.93)</b>	<b>(2.36)</b>
Taxation		-	-
<b>Net Cash from/(used) in Operating Activities (A)</b>		<b>(2.93)</b>	<b>(2.36)</b>
<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>			
Sale/(Purchase) of Investments	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Fixed Deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	-	-	-
Purchase/Sale of Property, Plant and equipment	-	-	-
Interest/Dividend Received (net)	-	-	-
<b>Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>			
Share Issued			0.10
Proceeds/(Repayment) of Loan	2.93		2.50
Equity Component of Debenture	-		-
Finance Cost	(0.01)	2.92	-
<b>Net Cash generated from Financing Activities (C)</b>		<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents during the Year (A+B+C)</b>		<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>0.24</b>
Add: Cash & Cash Equivalents as at beginning of the Year		0.24	-
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at the end of the Year (note no. 4)</b>		<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.24</b>

Notes:

- The above Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
- Figures in brackets represents cash outflows.
- Components of cash and cash equivalents :-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Cash on hand		-
Balances with scheduled Banks		-
- In Current Accounts	0.23	0.24
- In Fixed Deposits 0-3 months		
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.24</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to Financial Statements.	1 to 38
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AUDITOR'S REPORT

"As per our report of even date attached"

For S M Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(FRNo. 006588N)

(S M Mathur)

Prop.

M.No. 013066

UDIN:

Dated:

Place: New Delhi



For RPIL Healthcare Private Limited

Sanjeev Arora  
(Director)  
DIN : 00077748

Kavya Arora  
(Director)  
DIN : 02794500

**RPIL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**CIN: U86100DL2023PTC410480**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024**

**1. Company Overview**

RPIL Healthcare Private Limited (the company) is incorporated on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 with objects to engaged in the business of to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, establish, maintain, operate, run, manage or administer hospitals, Medicare, nursing homes, health care, diagnostic, health aids, and research centers and to provide medical relief to the public in all branches of medical schemes by all available means. The company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at 205, Second Floor, Kirti Mahal Building, 19, Rajendra Place, New Delhi- 110008.

The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Hampton Sky Realty Ltd. (previously Ritesh Properties & Industries Ltd.) whose shares are listed at Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

**2. Material Accounting policies**

**A. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Ind AS is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Ind AS required a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

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.

**Functional and presentation currency**

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees ('Rupees') and are rounded to the nearest Lakh rupees except per share data and unless stated otherwise.





#### **B. Historical Cost Convention**

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment. The principal variations from the historical cost convention relate to financial instruments classified as fair value for the followings:

1. Certain financial assets and liabilities and contingent consideration which are measured at fair values.
2. Assets held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sell.
3. Defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.

Historical Cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

#### **C. Use of Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of IND AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements.

#### **D. Current and Non-Current Classification**

Based on the nature of products & services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### **E. Fair value measurement**

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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its



highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels as follows:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived prices).
- **Level 3:** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

#### **F. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at actual cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Actual cost is inclusive of freight, installation cost, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses for bringing the asset to its working conditions for its intended use (net of GST) and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. It includes professional fees and borrowing costs for qualifying assets.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation of these PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is provided for on straight line method on the basis of useful life. The estimated useful lives and residual values is taken as per Provision of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and reviewed on an annual basis and if necessary, changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Depreciation on subsequent expenditure on PPE arising on account of capital improvement or other factors is provided for prospectively





over the remaining useful life. Property, Plant & Equipment, and Intangible Assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale.

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 the statement of profit and loss.

#### **G. Intangible Assets**

All expenditure on intangible items is expensed as incurred unless it qualifies as intangible assets. The carrying value of intangible assets is assessed for recoverability by reference to the estimated future discounted net cash flows that are expected to be generated by the asset. Where this assessment indicates a deficit, the assets are written down to the market value or fair value as computed above.

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, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

#### **H. Inventories**

Inventories of medical consumables, drugs and stores & spares are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Net Realizable Value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### **I. Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix considers historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

#### **J. Cash and Cash Equivalents**



Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance sheet comprises of cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

#### **K. Financial Instruments**

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of other entity. The financial instruments are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

##### **i) Financial Assets**

###### **Initial Recognition:**

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

###### **Subsequent measurement:**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories based on business model of the entity: -

- Debt instruments at amortized cost.
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

###### **De-recognition of financial**

A financial asset is de-recognized only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

##### **ii) Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities:**





Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

**Equity Instruments:**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all its liabilities, Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

**iii) Financial liabilities:**

**Initial Recognition:**

Financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

**Subsequent measurement:**

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Trade and Other Payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Loans and Borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

**De-recognition of financial liabilities:**

Financial liabilities are de-recognized from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the



consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains/ (losses).

**L. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and contingent Asset**

- i) A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation because of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resource will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date.
- ii) Contingent Liability are disclosed in respect of possible obligation that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent Liability is disclosed in the financial statements by way of note to accounts where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.
  - (a) The Company does not have any pending litigations and proceedings.
  - (b) The Company does not have any long term contracts to assess for any material foreseeable losses.
  - (c) As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 the Company did not have any outstanding long term derivative Contracts.
- iii) Contingent asset is disclosed in the financial statements by way of note to accounts where the economic benefits are probable.

**M. Income tax (IND-AS 12):**

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Current income tax:**

Current income tax is recognized based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

**Deferred Tax:**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all deductible temporary difference between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets





and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realization, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities.

**N. Revenue Recognition:**

The Company earns revenue primarily by providing healthcare services. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for revenue recognition.

**Revenue from Healthcare Services**

The healthcare services income include revenue generated from purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, establish, maintain, operate, run, manage or administer hospitals, Medicare, nursing homes, health care, diagnostic, health aids, and research centers etc.

**O. Other Income:**

**Dividend Income**

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the entity's right to receive payment is established.

**Interest Income**

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payment or receipt through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or
- The amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

**P. Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an



asset which necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

**Q. Leases**

**As a lessee**

The Company has not entered any lease agreement during the period.

**R. Employee Benefit Expense**

**Short term employee benefits:-**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

**Long-Term employee benefits**

Compensated expenses which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

**S. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**T. Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

**U. Exceptional Items**

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





**RPIL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
CIN : U86100DL2023PTC410480

Notes forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2024

**Note 3: Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)**

Particulars	(Amount in Lakh ₹)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Loss for the period	(3.24)	(0.11)
Timing Differences	(3.24)	(0.11)
<b>Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)</b>		
Deferred Tax Asset (Opening)	0.03	-
Deferred Tax Asset created during the period	0.82	0.03
Deferred Tax Asset (Closing)	0.84	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.03</b>

**Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalent**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Balance with Bank:</b>		
Bank of Baroda (A/c no. 0002)	0.13	0.14
Punjab National Bank (A/c no. 7966)	0.10	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.24</b>

**NOTE 5: Other Current Assests**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Prepaid Expenses	2.36	2.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.36</b>



**RPIL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
CIN : U86100DL2023PTC410480

Notes forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2024

**NOTE 6: Detail of Share Capital**

Share Capital	(Amount in Lakhs, Except no. of Shar			
	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	Number	Amount
<u>Authorised</u> Equity Shares of Rs 10 Each	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
<u>Issued</u> Equity Shares of Rs 10 Each	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
<u>Subscribed &amp; Paid up</u> Equity Shares of Rs 10 Each fully paid	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.10</b>

**Note 6(A): Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Shares**

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each 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 the 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, in proportion to their shareholding.

**NOTE 6(B): Reconciliation Statement**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.10</b>

**NOTE 6(C): List of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares**

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Hampton Sky Realty Ltd. (Previously Ritesh Properties & Industries Ltd.)	999	99.90	999	99.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>99.90</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>99.90</b>

**NOTE 6(D): List of Promoters and their holdings**

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Hampton Sky Realty Ltd. (Previously Ritesh Properties & Industries Ltd.)	999	99.90	999	99.90
Kavya Arora	1	0.10	1	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>





Statement of Changes in Equity For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

(A) Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Lakh ₹, Except no. of Shares)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital 20.02.2023	1,000	0.10
As at March 31, 2023	1,000	0.10
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,000	0.10

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Equity Component of Debenture	Revaluation Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve				
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(0.08)	-	-	-	-	(0.08)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	(0.08)	-	-	-	-	(0.08)
Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	(2.43)	-	-	-	-	(2.43)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	-	(2.51)	-	-	-	-	(2.51)

Summary of Significant accounting policies and other notes to Financial Statements

AUDITOR'S REPORT

"As per our report of even date attached"

For S M Mathur & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(FRNo. 006588N)



Prop.

M.No. 013066

UDIN:

Dated:

Place: New Delhi

For RPIL Healthcare Private Limited

*[Signature]*  
Sandeep Arora  
(Director)  
DIN : 00077718

*[Signature]*  
Kavita Arora  
(Director)  
DIN : 02794500

**RPIL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
CIN : U86100DL2023PTC410480

Notes forming part of Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2024

**Note 7: Other Equity**

(Amount in Lakh ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Securities Premium	-	-
Retained Earnings	(2.51)	(0.08)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2.51)</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>

**(i) Securities Premium**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**(ii) Retained Earnings**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	(0.08)	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(2.43)	(0.08)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(2.51)</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>

**(iii) Other Comprehensive Income**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	-	-
Items of Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans (Including Tax Impact)	-	-
Change in value of Equity Instruments Designated through OCI	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**RPIL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**  
CIN : U86100DL2023PTC410480

Notes forming part of Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

**Note 8: Short Term Borrowing**

(Amount in Lakh ₹)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from Related Parties	5.43	2.50
Loan from Others	-	-
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debts;*		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>2.50</b>

\* Current Maturities of Long - term Debts represent portion of loan, which is payable within a period of 12 months.

**Note 9: Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Audit Fees Payable	0.15	0.10
Director Imprest A/c	0.01	0.01
TDS Payable	0.26	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.11</b>

**Note 10: Finance Cost**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the period ended 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Bank Charges	0.01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>-</b>

**NOTE 11: Other Expenses**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the period ended 31st March, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary Expense	-	0.01
Audit Fees	0.17	0.10
Professional Charges	3.07	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>0.11</b>



## 12. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the said financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company, and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates and judgments are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates even if the assumptions under-lying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognized in the financial statements in the period in which they become known.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

## 13. Employees Benefits (Ind AS 19)

### Defined Benefit Plan

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation and the obligation for leave encashment is recognized in the same manner as gratuity.

Company has not incurred any employees benefit expenses during the period.

## 14. Disclosure required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the Act) are given as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023
Principal amount due	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-





Interest paid during the period beyond the appointed day	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Sec 23 of the Act	-	-

#### 15. Related Party Disclosures as required by IND AS -24

Related parties where control exists or with whom transactions have taken place during the period.

##### HOLDING COMPANY

Hampton Sky Realty Ltd. (Previously Ritesh Properties and Industries Ltd.)

##### ENTITIES UNDER CONTROL OF KMP & THEIR RELATIVES

- K P Advisors (Realty) Pvt. Ltd.
- Femmella Fashions India Ltd.
- Arisudhana Industries Ltd.
- NP Blockhouse Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.
- Auster Securities Pvt. Ltd.
- Kripa Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.
- Godwin Securities Pvt. Ltd.
- Ncube Protectives Pvt. Ltd.
- Teneron Ltd.
- Finton Homes

##### KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD

- Sh. Sanjeev Arora Director
- Sh. Kavya Arora Director

The following is a summary of significant related party transactions:

(In Lakh )

S.N o	Name of Company/ Firm/ Individual	Nature of Transaction	2023-24	2022-23
1.	Hampton Sky Realty Ltd. (Previously Ritesh Properties & Industries Ltd.)	Loan Taken	2.93	2.50



There were no transactions between the Company and entities under control of KMPs & their relatives or Key Managerial Person during the period other than mentioned above.

Amount due from/To Related Parties:

		(In Lakh )	
S.No	Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023
i)	<b>Due to Related Parties (included in Unsecured Loans &amp; Current Liabilities)</b>		
	Hampton Sky Realty Ltd. (Previously Ritesh Properties & Industries Ltd.)	5.43	2.50

#### 16. Segment Reporting as per IND AS 108

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole company. The company has started its business during the year and it operate in only one segment i.e., Hospitals.

#### 17. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk. The Company's senior management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

#### Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring





unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

#### **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments.

#### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

#### **Trade receivables**

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

#### **Financial instruments and cash deposits**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the management in accordance with the Company's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the period. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

#### **Capital management**

Capital includes issued equity capital and share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

18. The Company does not have any immovable properties. Hence disclosure under "Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company" is not applicable.
19. The Company does not have any Investment Property.
20. The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets. There is no revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment during the period.



21. The Company has not granted loans or advance in the nature of loan to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties which is repayable on demand.
22. The Company does not have any Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP).
23. The Company does not have any intangible assets under development.
24. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
25. During the current reporting period the company does not have any loans from bank and financial institution. Hence, whether the loan has used for specified purpose is not required to be disclosed.
26. The company has not obtained working capital limit from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets.
27. The Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a willful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when financial statements are approved.
28. The Company has no transactions with struck-off companies.
29. During the period, the Company has no charge which is yet to be made register with ROC.
30. The Company complies with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of sec 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

### 31. Ratios

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023	Variance (%)	Reason of Variance (if more than 25%)
Current ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	0.44	0.99	(55.16%)	Due to increase in current liabilities.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(225)	125	(280.39%)	Due to increase in borrowings.
Debt Service Coverage	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	N/A	N/A	-	





Ratio						
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	PAT	Average Shareholder's Equity	203%	(400%)	(150.82%)	Due to increase in loss.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	Nil	Nil	-	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	N/A	N/A	-	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	N/A	N/A	-	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	Nil	Nil	-	
Net Profit Ratio (%)	PAT	Net Sales	N/A	N/A	-	
Return on Capital Employed (%)	EBIT	Capital Employed	135%	(550%)	(124.49%)	Due decrease in EBIT.
Return on Investment (%)	PAT	Capital employed	101%	(400%)	(125.20%)	Due to increase in loss.

\*Negative figures are in (brackets).

32. The Company has not entered into any scheme(s) of arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the period.
33. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
  - Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
34. The Company has not received 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:



- Directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party, or

- Provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

35. The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts but has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

36. As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicable thresholds prescribed under section 135 of the aforesaid Act, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility ("CSR") activities in a financial year and if such a company fails to spend the required amount towards CSR activities in a financial year then such unspent amount, unless the unspent amount relates to any ongoing project as referred to in sub-section (6) of section 135, shall be transferred to a fund specified under schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 within such time limit as prescribed under section 135 of the Act.

During the current reporting period company has incurred losses. Hence not applicable.

37. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

38. Expenditure in Foreign Currency is Nil.

For S. M. MATHUR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 006588N

  
(S.M. MATHUR)  
Proprietor  
M. No. 0136066  
UDIN:



On behalf of the Board  
RPIL Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

  
(Sanjeev Arora)  
(DIN: 00077748)  
Director

  
(Kavya Arora)  
(DIN: 02794500)  
Director

Place: New Delhi  
Date: