

SHALBY HOSPITAL MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR : 2022-23

AUDITORS
T R CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2023, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the 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, 2023, and loss, total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report and Annexure to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.



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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



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adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



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- (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, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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**".
- (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:

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

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- I. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- 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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts if any, 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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts if any, 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



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

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

VI. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the company with effect from 1st April, 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 11/05/2023

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

Brijesh Thakkar
(Partner)
Membership No-135556
UDIN: 23135556BGUWVZ1747



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Annexure A

Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited

**Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the period ended March 2023
(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

There are no Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets in the company. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3 clause (i) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) Inventories

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

(iii) Loans given

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

(iv) Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

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

(v) Public Deposit

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



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(vi) Cost Records

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

(vii) Statutory Dues

a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) There are no dues with respect to statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(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, the provisions of the paragraph 3 clause (xii) of the Order are not applicable.

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



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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

- The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- The Company has not conducted any non banking financial or housing finance activities Accordingly, the provisions of the paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- The Company is not engaged in the business which attracts requirement of registrations as a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(d) of the Order does not arise.

(xvii) The company has incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ **0.39 Lakhs** in the current year as well as incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ **0.51 Lakhs** in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of the clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, Our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



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(xx) Corporate Social Responsibility

The company is not required to incur any expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in line with the requirements of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xx) (a) & (b) does not arise.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

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


Brijesh Thakkar
(Partner)
Membership No. 135556
UDIN: 23135556BGUWVZ1747



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Annexure B

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI 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 Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2023 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.



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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, 2023, 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".

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

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


Brijesh Thakkar
(Partner)
Membership No. 135556
UDIN: 23135556BGUWVZ1747



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SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet AS AT 31st MARCH, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
I. ASSETS			
1 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	0.19	0.67
		<u>0.19</u>	<u>0.67</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>0.19</u></u>	<u><u>0.67</u></u>
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	7	(1.16)	(0.78)
		<u>(0.16)</u>	<u>0.22</u>
2 Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payable			
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	8	-	-
- Total outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	8	0.35	0.45
		<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.45</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>0.19</u></u>	<u><u>0.67</u></u>
Significant Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 24		
As per our report of even date			

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Pvt Ltd

Dr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din: 00011653

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

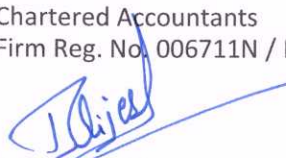
Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
I. INCOME			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
II. EXPENSES			
(a) Other expenses	9	0.39	0.51
Total Expenses		(0.39)	(0.51)
III. Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Tax		(0.39)	(0.51)
IV. Tax Expense		-	-
V. Profit/(Loss) For The Year		(0.39)	(0.51)
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
Item that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		(0.39)	(0.51)
VII. Earning Per Equity Share of Rs.10/- each			
- Basic & Diluted (Amount in Rs.)	10	(3.89)	(5.10)
Significant Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 24		
As per our report of even date			

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


Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Pvt Ltd


Dr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din: 00011653


Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		For the Year Ended 31st March ,2023	For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Net Loss Before Tax & Exceptional Items	(0.39)		(0.51)
Changes in Working Capital:-			
Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities			
- Other Current Liabilities	-		(1.02)
- Trade Payable	(0.09)		0.20
Cash Generated From Operations		(0.48)	(1.33)
Direct taxes Refund/(paid) (including Interest)		-	-
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		(0.48)	(1.33)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)		-	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Net Cash Used Financing Activities (C)		-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(0.48)	(1.33)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.67	2.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		0.19	0.67
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents			
Cash on Hand		-	-
Balances with banks:			
a) In current account		0.19	0.67
Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 5)		0.19	0.67

Note : The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS - 07 "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015).
The Notes referred to above form an Integral part of this statement
As per our report of even date

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Pvt Ltd

Dr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din: 00011653

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity

a) Equity Share Capital

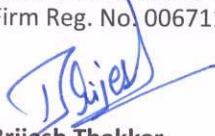
Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2021	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1.00

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022	1.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2022	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the half year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(0.27)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(0.27)
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	(0.51)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(0.78)
Balance as at April 1, 2022	(0.78)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(0.78)
Profit \ (Loss) for the half year	(0.39)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(1.17)


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


Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Pvt Ltd


Dr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din: 00011653


Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited is a Private company incorporated on 10/12/2020 under the Companies Act, 2013, vide registration no U85100GJ2020PTC118765 and having its registered office at Shalby Hospitals, OPP. Karnavati Club, S. G. Highway, Ahmedabad - 380015 Gujarat, India. It is involved in Health Care activities. It is wholly owned subsidiary company of Shalby Limited.

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 11, 2023.

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, 2023 has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules issued from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (collectively called as Ind AS).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 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

- 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.

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

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



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

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial

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 SIGNIFICANT 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

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

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

3.2 Other Income

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

3.3 Accounting for Taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

3.4 Earnings Per Share

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

3.5 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments:

The company's primary business segment is other financial intermediation other than that conducted by monetary institutions. Based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS - 108 on "Operating Segment" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, this activity falls within a single primary business segment and accordingly the disclosure requirements of Ind AS - 108 in this regard are not applicable.

Segment Policies:

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

3.6 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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



3.7 Fair value measurement

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

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

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.9 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby Profit before tax reported under statement of profit/ (loss) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on available information.

4(a) CRITICAL AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 Critical estimates and judgements

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

Income taxes:

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

4.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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



Taxes

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

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

MCA notifies Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 vide Notification No. G.S.R 242(E) Dated: 31st March, 2023 and further amended Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, which shall come into force with effect from 1st day of April, 2023.

Amendments to existing Ind AS:

The MCA has carried amendments to the following existing standards which will be effective from 1st April, 2023. The Company is not expecting any significant impact in the financial statements from these amendments. The quantitative impacts would be finalized based on a detailed assessment which has been initiated to identify the key impacts along with evaluation of appropriate transition options.

1. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
2. Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
3. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes
4. Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
5. Ind AS 102 – Share Based Payment
6. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
7. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures
8. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
9. Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers



SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

5 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Balances with scheduled banks In Current Accounts	0.19	0.67
Total	0.19	0.67

6 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Authorised Share Capital		
150,000 (PY 150,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	15.00	15.00
	15.00	15.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Equity Shares Capital		
10,000 (PY 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each Fully Paid-up	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00

6.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at Mar 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022 is set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Rs in Lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs in Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add/Less : Issued during the period/year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

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

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Shalby Limited (Holding Company)	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
Total	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Shalby Limited (Holding Company)	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
Total	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

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

6.6 Calls unpaid : NIL; Forfeited Shares : NIL

6.7 a. Details of Shareholders holding by promoters at the end of the year as at March 31, 2023

Shares held by the Promoters at the end of the year			
Name of the Promoter	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Shalby Limited (Holding Company)	10,000	100%	No change

b. Details of Shareholders holding by promoters at the end of the year as at March 31, 2022

Shares held by the Promoters at the end of the year			
Name of the Promoter	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Shalby Limited (Holding Company)	10,000	100%	No change



7 Other Equity	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
	Retained Earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(0.78)	(0.27)
	Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
	Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(0.78)	(0.27)
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(0.39)	(0.51)
	Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	(1.17)	(0.78)

Nature and Purpose of other reserves

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

8 Trade Payables	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	-	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise**	0.35	0.45
	Total	0.35	0.45

8.1 Disclosure for Micro and Small Enterprise

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

8.2 The disclosure relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2023 are as under :

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

8.3 Ageing of Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2023 for following periods from the date of bill booking			Total
	Undue bills Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	-	-	-
Others	0.35	-	-	0.35
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-
Total	0.35	-	-	0.35

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2022 for following periods from the date of bill booking			Total
	Undue bills Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	-	-	-
Others	0.45	-	-	0.45
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-
Total	0.45	-	-	0.45



SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

9 Other Expenses		(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March , 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Auditors' Remuneration *	0.30	0.30
	Legal Expenses	0.04	0.11
	Rates & Taxes	0.05	0.11
	Total	0.39	0.52
Payment to Statutory Auditors: (Excluding GST)			
	- Statutory audit	0.30	0.30
		0.30	0.30

10 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 33 "Earnings per share"			
	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March , 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company (₹ in Lakhs)	(0.39)	(0.51)
	Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS - (a)	(0.39)	(0.51)
	Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS - (b)	10,000	10,000
	Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of ₹ 10/- Each (In ₹)		
	- (a) \ (b)	(3.90)	(5.10)

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.



SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2023
11 Deferred Tax Assets - Ind AS 12

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
Deferred Tax Assets		
On account of Business Loss and Unabsorbed Depreciation	0.30	0.20
Deferred Tax Liability		
Difference between book and tax depreciation	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset \ (Liability)	0.30	0.20

However in absence of convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity, Deferred Tax Assets has not been recognised.

12 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) Fellow Subsidiary :	Griffin Mediquip LLP Mars Medical Devices Limited Shalby International Limited Shalby (Kenya) Limited Vrundavan Shalby Hospitals Limited Yogeshwar Healthcare Limited Staney Healthcare Private Limited Shalby Advanced Technologies Inc.
(iii) Key Management Personnel and their relatives :	Mr. Vikram Shah Mr. Shanay Shah
(iv) Enterprise over which KMP / Relatives of KMP exercise significant influence through controlling interest (Other Related Party)	Eris Infrastructure Private Limited Zodiac Mediquip Limited Uranus Medical Devices Limited Shalby Orthopedic Hospital & Research Center

(B) Transactions with Related Parties:

Nature of transactions	For the year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Issue of Equity Share Capital- Shalby Limited	-	-
Advances from Holding Company- Shalby Limited	-	-
Advances repaid to Holding Company- Shalby Limited	-	1.02

(C) Outstanding Balances as at Year End

Nature of transactions	For the year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Amounts Payable to Holding Company- Shalby Limited	-	-
Investment by holding Company- Shalby Limited	1.00	1.00

(D) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

No Compensation has been paid to Key Management Personnel during FY 22-23 (PY Rs. Nil)



13 Other Disclosures:
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March , 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Contingent Liabilities Not Provided For	NIL	NIL
Capital Commitments	NIL	NIL

14 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



SHALBY HOSPITALS MUMBAI PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

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 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotized Cost
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.67
Total Financial Asset		-	-	0.19	-	-	0.67
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	8	-	-	0.35	-	-	0.45
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	0.35	-	-	0.45

15 Fair value of Financial asset and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	0.19	0.19	0.67	0.67
Total Financial Asset		0.19	0.19	0.67	0.67
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	8	0.35	0.35	0.45	0.45
Total Financial Liabilities		0.35	0.35	0.45	0.45

16 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.

i Market risk

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

ii Foreign Currency Risk

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

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

iii Interest rate risk

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

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



iv Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk comprises of the risk that may arise to the Company because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the statements of profit or loss. As on 31 March, 2023, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as there is no receivable or any payable outstanding in foreign currency.

v Liquidity risk

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

The company is not exposed to liquidity risk as there are no borrowings / other major liabilities

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

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

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Non Derivative Financial Liability

(₹ in Lakhs)

As At 31st March, 2023	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade Payable	0.35	0.35	-	-	-
Total	0.35	0.35	-	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability

Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

Non Derivative Financial Liability

As At 31st March, 2022	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade Payable	0.45	0.45	-	-	-
Total	0.45	0.45	-	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability

Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

vi Credit risk

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

17 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.

18 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

Borrowing cost capitalised during the year ₹ Nil

19 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.

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

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



21 Key Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	Formula	UOM	As on 31st March '23		As on 31st March '22		% Deviation	Reasons for Variance above 25%
				Rs. In Lakhs	Ratio	Rs. In Lakhs	Ratio		
1	Current Ratio Current Assets Current Liabilities	Current Assets / Current Liability	Times	0.19 0.35	0.54	0.67 0.45	1.49	-63.76%	Due to decrease in Bank Balance in C.Y. as compare to P.Y.
2	Debt-to-equity Ratio Total Debt Shareholder's Equity	Total Debt / Share Holder's Equity	Times	- (0.16)	NA	- 0.22	NA	0.00%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio Earnings available for debt service* Debt Service	Earnings available for debt service / Interest + Principal Service	Times	(0.39) -	NA	(0.51) -	NA	0.00%	
4	Return on Equity Ratio Net Profit after Tax Average Shareholder's Equity	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend (if any) / Average Shareholder's Equity	%	(0.39) 0.03	-1300%	(0.51) 0.48	-106%	1126.42%	Due to reduction in Share Holder's Equity in C.Y. as compare to P.Y.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio Cost of Goods Sold Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Times	- -	NA	- -	NA	0.00%	
6	Receivables Turnover Ratio Net Credit Sales Average Receivables	Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivable	Times	- -	NA	- -	NA	0.00%	
7	Payables Turnover Ratio Net Credit Purchases Average Payables	Net Credit Purchases / Average Accounts Payable	Times	0.39 0.40	0.98	0.51 0.35	1.46	-32.88%	Due to reduction in Expenses as well as increase in average payables in C.Y. as compare to P.Y.
8	Net capital turnover Ratio Net Sales Average Working Capital	Net Sales/ Working Capital (CA-CL)	Times	- 0.03	NA	- 0.75	NA	0.00%	
9	Net profit ratio Profit After Tax Net Sales	Net Profit / Net Sales	%	(0.39) -	NA	(0.51) -	NA	0.00%	
10	Return on Capital employed Ratio EBIT Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	%	(0.39) (0.16)	244%	(0.51) 0.22	-232%	-205.17%	Due to reduction in capital employed in C.Y. as compare to P.Y.
11	Return on investment Ratio Earnings from Investment Average Investment	Net Return On Investment / Average Investment	%	- -	NA	- -	NA	0.00%	

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



22 Capital Management

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

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

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

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

Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the company			(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	1.00		1.00	
Other Equity	(1.17)		(0.78)	
TOTAL	(0.17)		0.22	

23 Other Notes

- 23.1 No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

24 Other Statutory Information

(a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(b) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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

(d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

'(i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(e) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) except disclosed in Note 52 with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(f) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year 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).

(g) The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(h) The Company has complied with the number of layers for its holding in downstream companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(i) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) during the year.

(j) The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended / as at March 31, 2023.

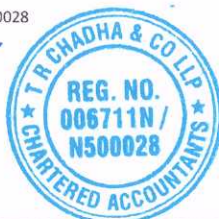
25 Statement of Management

- (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 financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and these do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Company is in process of adding new line of business ancillary to the health care activities.

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Pvt Ltd

Dr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din : 00011653

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 11/05/2023

Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541