



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Shalby International Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Shalby International Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, 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 standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone 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, 2019, and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



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Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 Standalone 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,

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they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.



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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - (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, no remuneration has been paid or provided during the period under audit.



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- (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 Ind AS 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.

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner

Membership No - 135556



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 13/05/2019

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ANNEXURE A

Shalby International Limited
Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the period ended March 2019
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the Heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date)

(i) Fixed Assets

As there are no fixed assets in the company, paragraph 3 (i) (a) (b) & (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ii) Inventories

As there has been no inventory during the year, paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(iii) Loans given

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has not granted any Secured or unsecured loan to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) does not arise.

(iv) Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and security which attracts compliance to provisions of section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(v) Public Deposit

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our



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knowledge and belief, we state that the company has not accepted any deposit from the public in terms of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) Cost Records

In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, 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 therefore, paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) Statutory Dues

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no amount in respect of any statutory dues have been deducted / accrued in the books of accounts. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (vii) (a) & (b) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not taken any loans from financial institutions or bank and not issued any debentures, accordingly paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instrument and term loans, accordingly paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information & explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid \ provided, accordingly paragraph 3 (xi) of the order is not applicable to the company.



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- (xii) As explained, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 & 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) As per the information and explanations given by the management, company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or not issued any debentures during the year under review, accordingly paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) As per the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) As per the information and explanations given by the management, company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore paragraph 3 (xvi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner

Membership No - 135556



Place: Ahmedabad
Date:13/05/2019

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ANNEXURE B

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SHALBY INTERNATIONAL 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 over financial reporting of Shalby International Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 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 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") 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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.

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.

Inherent 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



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T R CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 31 March, 2019, 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".

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner

Membership No - 135556



Place: Ahmedabad
Date:13/05/2019

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SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
U65923GJ2012PLC071824
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2019

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
I. ASSETS			
1 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	180,570	181,520
		180,570	181,520
TOTAL ASSETS		180,570	181,520
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	500,000	500,000
(b) Other Equity	7	(388,870)	(341,370)
		111,130	158,630
2 Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		-	-
- Total outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	8	50,250	11,800
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	9	19,190	11,090
		69,440	22,890
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		180,570	181,520


Significant Accounting Policies 1 to 4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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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 Bahalf of The Board
Shalby International Limited


Mr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din: 00011653




Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 13/05/2019

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 13/05/2019

SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
U65923GJ2012PLC071824
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2019

Particulars	Notes	(Amount in Rs)	
		For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For The Year Ended 31st March, 2018
I. INCOME			
I. EXPENSES			
(a) Other expenses	10	47,500	40,400
		<u>(47,500)</u>	<u>(40,400)</u>
II. Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Tax		<u>(47,500)</u>	<u>(40,400)</u>
III. Tax Expense		-	-
IV. Profit/(Loss) For The Year		<u><u>(47,500)</u></u>	<u><u>(40,400)</u></u>
V. Earning Per Equity Share of Rs.10/- each			
- Basic & Diluted	11	(0.95)	(0.81)
Significant Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 23		
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 : 13/05/2019

For and on Bahalf of The Board
Shalby International Limited


Mr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din: 00011653


Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 13/05/2019

SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
U65923GJ2012PLC071824
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2019

		(Amount in Rs)	
	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
	Net Loss Before Tax & Exceptional Items	(47,500)	(40,400)
	Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:		
	- Trade payables	38,450	300
	- Other Non Current liabilities	8,100	-
	- Other Current liabilities	-	11,090
	Cash Generated From Operations	(950)	(29,010)
	Direct taxes Refund/(paid) (including Interest)	-	-
	Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)	(950)	(29,010)
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)	(950)	(29,010)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	181,520	210,530
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	180,570	181,520
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents			
	Cash on Hand	-	-
	Balances with banks:		
	a) In current account	180,570	181,520
	b) Deposit with original maturity of less then 3 months	-	-
	Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 5)	180,570	181,520

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

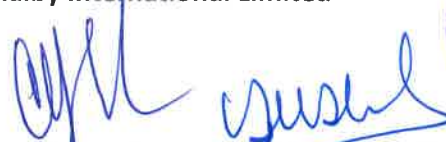
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SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2017	5,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	5,00,000
Balance as at April 01, 2018	5,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	5,00,000

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	-	-	(3,41,370)	-	(3,41,370)
Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	-	-	(47,500)	-	(47,500)
Actuarial (Gain\Loss) in respect of defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2019	-	-	(3,88,870)	-	(3,88,870)

As on 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	-	-	(3,00,970)	-	(3,00,970)
Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	-	-	(40,400)	-	(40,400)
Actuarial (Gain\Loss) in respect of defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2018	-	-	(3,41,370)	-	(3,41,370)

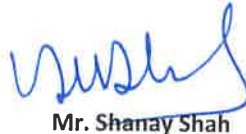
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Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 13/05/2019

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Date : 13/05/2019

SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019

1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED was incorporated on 05/09/2012 under the Companies Act, 1956, having its registered at Shalby Hospitals, OPP. Karnavati Club, S. G. Highway Ahmedabad - 380015 Gujarat, India.

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, 2019 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

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.

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

Effective April 1 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. 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.

3.2 Other Income

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

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

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



Derecognition of Intangible Assets

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

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

3.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

3.6 Inventories

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

3.7 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) In preparing the financial statements the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign

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



3.8 Employees Benefits

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future

3.9 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.

3.10 Leases

Assets acquired under lease where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Such assets are capitalized at the inception of the Lease at the lower of the fair value or the present value of minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each Lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost, so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each period.

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership is retained by the lessor are classified as operating Lease. Lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight line basis.



3.11 Earnings Per Share

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

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



3.15 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.

3.16 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.

3.17 Cash flow statement

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

3.18 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Effective from 1 April 2019, IND AS 116 shall supercede the existing IND AS 17 and company shall be required to adopt IND AS 116- lease accounting, which shall require the following:

As lessee:

Lease liability is initially recognised and measured at an amount equal to the present value of minimum lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid.

Right-of-use asset is recognised and measured at cost, consisting of initial measurement of lease liability plus any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial estimate of the restoration costs and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The lease liability is measured in subsequent periods using the effective interest rate method. The right- of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with the requirements in Ind AS 16, Property, plant and equipment.

Recognition and measurement exemption is available for low-value assets and short-term leases. Assets of low-value include IT equipment or office furniture. No monetary threshold has been defined for low- value assets. Short-term leases are defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

If an entity chooses to apply any one of the exemptions, payments are recognised on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis that is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.

As lessor:

Entities are not required to reassess existing lease contracts but can elect to apply the guidance regarding the definition of a lease only to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after the date of initial application ('grandfathering'). This applies to both contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying Ind AS 17 and those that were previously identified as leases in Ind AS 17.

Full retrospective application is optional.

Lessee can elect to apply the simplified approach and not restate the comparative information. The cumulative effect of applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application.

The company does not expect the impact of new standard to be material on its retained earnings and to its net income on an ongoing basis.



4 CRITICAL AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 Critical estimates and judgements

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

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

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2019 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

Stores and spares inventories:

The Company's manufacturing process is continuous and highly mechanical with wide range of different types of plant and machineries. The Company keeps stores and spares as standby to continue the operations without any disruption. Considering wide range of stores and spares and long lead time for procurement of it and based on criticality of spares, the Company believes that net realizable value would be more than cost.

Income taxes:

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

4.2 Significant accounting Judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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



Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Taxes

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 24 (a).

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.



SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019

5 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Amount in Rs)	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Balances with scheduled banks In Current Accounts	1,80,570	1,81,520
Cash On Hand	-	-
Total	1,80,570	1,81,520

6 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Amount in Rs)	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Authorised Share Capital		
10,00,000 (P.Y. 10,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
(100% owned by Shalby Limited & its nominees)	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paidup Equity Shares Capital		
50,000 (P.Y. 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each Fully Paidup	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	5,00,000	5,00,000

Notes :

During the period of five financial years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date, the company has not:

- (i) allotted any fully paidup equity shares by way of bonus shares;
- (ii) allotted any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash;
- (iii) bought back any equity shares

6.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2019 and March 31,2018 is set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount Rs.
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Add/Less : Adjustments during the period/year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period/year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount Rs.
Shalby Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	100%	50,000	100%
Total	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount Rs.
Shalby Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	100%	50,000	100%
Total	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

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.



SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019

7 Other Equity	Particulars	(Amount in Rs)	
		Retained Earnings	Total
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	(3,41,370)	(3,41,370)
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(47,500)	(47,500)
	Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	(3,88,870)	(3,88,870)
	Balance as at 1st April, 2017	(3,00,970)	(3,00,970)
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(40,400)	(40,400)
	Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	(3,41,370)	(3,41,370)

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	(Amount in Rs)	
		As at 31st March,	As at 31st March,
	(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	-	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise**	50,250	11,800
	Total	50,250	11,800

Disclosure for Micro and Small Enterprise

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

8.2 The disclosure relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2019 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

9 Other Financial Liability	Particulars	(Amount in Rs)	
		As at 31st March,	As at 31st March,
	Other Payable to Shalby Ltd - Holding Company	19,190	11,090
	Total	19,190	11,090



SHALBY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019

10 Other Expenses

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	For The Year 31st March, 2019	For The Year 31st March, 2018
Auditors' Remuneration*	29,500	-
Bank Charges	-	29,050
ROC Legal charges	18,000	11,350
Total	47,500	40,400

***Auditors' remuneration**

Particulars	For The Year 31st March, 2019	For The Year 31st March, 2018
Payment to Statutory Auditors:		
- Statutory audit	29,500	-
	29,500	-

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

Particulars	For The Year 31st March, 2019	For The Year 31st March, 2018
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company	(47,500)	(40,400)
Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS - (a)	(47,500)	(40,400)
Weighted Agerage No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS - (b)	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- Each (In Rs.) - (a) \ (b)	(0.95)	(0.81)

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 INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019**

- 12 Disclosure of related parties / related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 "Related Party"**
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
Mr. Vikram Shah
- (ii) Key Management Personnel and their relatives : Mr. Shanay Shah
Mr. Ravi Bhandari

(B) Transactions with Related Parties: (Amount in Rs)

Nature of transactions	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
(i) Re-imbusement of Expenses to - Holding company	8,100	15,750
(ii) Re-payment of Advance to - Holding company	-	4,660

(C) Outstanding Balances as at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in Rs)

Nature of transactions	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Amounts Payable to Holding Company	19,190	11,090

(D) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2018). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party



13 Other Disclosures:**Contingent Liabilities and Commitments****(Amount in Rs)**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
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



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 31 March, 2019			As at 31 March, 2018		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5			1,80,570			
Total Financial Asset				1,80,570		1,81,520	
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	8			50,250			
Other Financial Liabilities	9			19,190			
Total Financial Liabilities				69,440		11,090	
						22,890	

15 Fair value of Financial asset and liabilities at amortized

Financial Instruments by categories	Note no.	As at 31 March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,80,570	1,80,570	1,81,520	1,81,520
Total Financial Asset		1,80,570	1,80,570	1,81,520	1,81,520
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	8	50,250	50,250	11,800	11,800
Other Financial Liabilities	9	19,190	19,190	11,090	11,090
Total Financial Liabilities		69,440	69,440	22,890	22,890

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

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, 2019, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as there is no receivable or any payable outstanding in foreign currency.

v Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The company is exposed to liquidity risk due to bank borrowings and trade and other payables. The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company ensures that it has sufficient fund to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying	(Amount in Rs)			
		upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5
Non Derivative Financial					
Trade payables	50,250	50,250			
Other Financial Liabilities	19,190	19,190	-	-	-
Total	69,440	69,440	-	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
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As at March 31, 2018	Carrying	(Amount in Rs)			
		upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5
Non Derivative Financial					
Trade payables	50,250	50,250			
Other Financial Liabilities	11,090	11,090	-	-	-
Total	61,340	61,340	-	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
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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 12 "Income taxes"

Tax Liability for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 works out to be Nil due to losses from business and operations.

19 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

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

20 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.

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

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.



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 capital through sub-ordinate debt, which is classified as other equity.

Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the company	As at March 31, 2019	(Amount in Rs) As at March 31, 2018
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	5,00,000	5,00,000
Other Equity -Sub-ordinate debts	(3,88,870)	(3,41,370)
TOTAL	1,11,130	1,58,630

23 Other Notes

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

Capital Commitments outstanding as on March 31, 2019 is ` Nil (PY ` Nil).

Contingent Liabilities not provided for (excluding interest, penalty etc.) as on March 31, 2019 is ` Nil (PY ` Nil).

Balances of Trade Payables, Trade Receivables, Loans & advances, etc. are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.

Corresponding figures of the previous year have been re-grouped / re-arranged / re-classified / restated and revised, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the figures of the current year.

In the opinion of Board of Directors; Current Assets, Loans & Advances (Including Capital Advances) have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business atleast equal to the amount at which they are stated, Adequate Provisions have been made in the accounts for all the known liabilities.

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

Brijesh Thakkar
Partner
Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 13/05/2019



For and Bahalf of The Board
Shalby International Limited

Mr. Vikram Shah
Director
Din : 00011653

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 13/05/2019

Mr. Shanay Shah
Director
Din : 02726541

