SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR: 2021-22



AUDITORS
TR CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AHMEDABAD GUJARAT



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Slaney Healthcare Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind As") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its Profit, total comprehensive Profit, 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 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

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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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the **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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial 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.

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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 quarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up

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to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 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 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.

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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, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial 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.
- (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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the financial statements.
 - II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor's education and protection fund by the company.
 - IV. (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding,

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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;

- (ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

V. The company has not declared dividend during the financial year 2021-22.

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

Brijesh Thakkar (Partner)

Membership No - 135556

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May,2022

UDIN: 22135556AJOKZY8252

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ANNEXURE A

Slaney Healthcare Private Limited Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended March 2022 (Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the Heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date)

I. **Property, Plant and Equipments**

In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

- a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - (B) As the Company does not hold any intangible assets, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right- of-use assets) during the year. The Company does not have any intangible assets
- e. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

II. **Inventories**

The Company has a program of physical verification of Inventories during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according

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to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

III. Loans given

The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

IV. Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided quarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

V. **Public Deposit**

The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

VI. **Cost Records**

The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VII. Statutory Dues

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State

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Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding for more than six months from the date they became payable as on 31st March, 2022.

a) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2022 other than stated below:

Name of the Statue	Nature of the Dues	Amount Unpaid `in Lakhs	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Sales Tax	Demand Notice issued by Sales	5.15	FY 2014-15	Deputy Commissioner of
	Tax Department			Sales Tax

VIII. Unrecorded Income

There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 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) of the order does not arise.

X. Application of Fund raised through Public Offer

- a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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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. Nidhi Company

The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of the paragraph 3 clause (xii) of the Order are not applicable.

XIII. Reated Party Transaction

All the transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 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

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. Non-Cash Transactions

The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors during the year. Accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

XVI. Registration u/s 45-IA of RBI Act

a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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- b. The Company has not conducted any non banking financial or husing finance activities Accordingly, the provisions of the paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(b) of the Order does not arise.
- c. 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.
- d. 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. Cash Losses

The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. Auditor's Resignation

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

XIX. Financial Position

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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.

XXI. Qualification/ Adverse comments in CARO by Component Auditors

The Company does not have any Subsidiary \ Associate or Joint Venture Company in India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xxi) does not arise.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No-: 006711N \ N500028

REG. NO. 006711N/

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May,2022 Brijesh Thakkar (Partner)

Membership No - 135556

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ANNEXURE B

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Slaney Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2022 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 financial 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

T R Chadha & Co., a partnership firm converted into T R Chadha & Co LLP (A limited liability partnership with LLP Identification No. AAF-3926) with effect from 28th December, 2015

Ahmedabad Branch : 301, 3rd Floor, Indraprasth Corporate, Opp. Shell Petrol Pump, Anandnagar Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad-380 015. Tele.: 079-66171697, 079-4800 4897 Email: ahmedabad@trchadha.com

Regd Office : Suite No-11A, 2nd Floor, Gobind Mansion, H Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110 001.
Tele.: 011 41513059 / 41513169

Head Office : B-30, Connaught Place, Kuthiala Building, New Delhi-110 001. Email : delhi@trchadha.com

Branches at : ❖ MUMBAI ❖ HYDERABAD ❖ PUNE ❖ CHENNAI ❖ BENGALURU ❖ GURGAON ❖ TIRUPATI



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 assessment of the procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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.

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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, 2022, based on, "the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

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

Brijesh Thakkar (Partner)

Membership No - 135556

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May,2022

TR Chadha & Co., a partnership firm converted into TR Chadha & Co LLP

(A limited liability partnership with LLP Identification No. AAF-3926) with effect from 28th December, 2015

Ahmedabad Branch: 301, 3rd Floor, Indraprasth Corporate, Opp. Shell Petrol Pump, Anandnagar Road, Prahladnagar,

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Branches at

: ♦ MUMBAI ♦ HYDERABAD ♦ PUNE ♦ CHENNAI ♦ BENGALURU ♦ GURGAON ♦ TIRUPATI

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED U33125GJ2008PTC052648

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2022

			(Rs. in Lakh)
Particulars	Notes	As At 31st March, 2022	As At 31st March, 2021
I. ASSETS			
1 Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	1.46	0.97
(b) Right of Use Assets	6	83.05	
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	7	2.47	
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	6.16	4.13
		93.14	5.10
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	393.74	296.84
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivable	10	84.03	64.32
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	16.39	27.30
(c) Other Current Assets	12	56.34	55.26
		550.50	443.73
TOTAL ASSETS		643.64	448.83
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	14	192.15	156.24
		193.15	157.24
2 Liabilities			
A. Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability	15	63.46	-
(b) Provision	16	14.39	12.16
		77.85	12.16
B. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	17		
 Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise 		16.68	10.75
 Total outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise 		138.47	139.66
(ii) Lease Liability	15	22.22	
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	8.20	5.57
(b) Provisions	16	3.62	2.08
(c) Other Current liabilities	19	182.32	117.02
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	20	1.13	4.35
(a) continues montes (net)	20	372.64	279.42
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		643.64	448.83
gnificant Accounting Policies	1 to 4	The second secon	
he accompanying notes are an integral part of the			
nancial statements.	5 to 43		

As per our report of even date

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 006711N / N500023

N500028

(3rijesh Thakkar Partner (Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad Date : 24th May,2022 For and on Behalf of the Board

Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Mr. Virai Shah

Din: 02928038

Director

Mr. Shanay Shah Director

Director Din: 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad Date : 24th May,2022

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE !.IMITED U33125GJ2008PTC052648

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

(Rs. in Lakh) For the Year ended For the Year ended **Particulars** Notes 31st March, 2022 31st March, 2021 I. INCOME (a) Revenue from Operations 21 2,125.03 1,569.66 (b) Other Income 22 3.63 7.90 Total Income 1,577.56 2,128.66 II. EXPENSES (a) Purchase of stock in trade 23 1,853.40 1,344.81 (96.89)(b) Changes in Inventories 24 (57.78)(c) Employee benefits expense 25 190.16 156.34 (d) Finance Cost 26 8.33 7.28 (e) Depreciation and amortization 27 16.83 0.30 (f) Other expenses 28 105.46 89.68 **Total Expenses** 2,077.28 1,540.63 III. Profit / (Loss) For The Year Before Tax 51.38 36.92 IV. Tax Expense (a) Current tax 15.26 10.77 (b) Deferred tax (2.26)(1.94)(c) Adjustment of earlier years 3.15 **Total Tax Expense** 16.15 8.83 V. Profit / (Loss) For The Year From Continuing Operations 35.23 28.09 VI. Other Comprehensive Income Item that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss Remesurement of the defined benefit plans 0.90 (0.25)Income tax effects (0.23)0.06 Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax) 0.67 (0.18)Total Comprehensive Income (After Tax) 35.90 27.91 VII Earning Per Equity Share of Rs.10/- each 29 - Basic (Amount in Rs.) 352.28 280.91 - Diluted (Amount in Rs.) 352.28 280.91 Significant Accounting Policies 1 to 4 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the 5 to 43 financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For TR Chadha & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

006711N/

Brijesh Thakkar

Partner

Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad Date : 24th May,2022 For and on Behalf of the Board Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Mr. Viral Shah

Din: 02928038

Director

Mr. Shanay Shah

Director

Din: 02726541

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May,2022

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED U33125GJ2008PTC052648

CA5H FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	2021-202	22	2020-20	21
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year before taxation	51.38		36.92	
Less: Adjustments				
- Depreciation and Amortisation	16.83		0.30	
- Loss / (Gain) on sale of property plant & equipment (net)	(2.09)		6.38	
Notional interest income on Lease deposit	(0.14)		0.50	
- Finance Cost	7.02		7.28	
- Sundry Balances Written off & Provision for Doubtful Debt	7.02		15.62	
- Sundry Balances Written Back	_	73.00	(3.67)	62.84
			, /	
Changes in Working Capital:- Adjustment for (Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets				
Adjustment for (increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets				
- Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	(96.89)		(57.78)	
- Decrease / (Increase) in Other current assets	(1.08)		(19.58)	
- Decrease / (Increase) in Trade receivables .	(19.71)		117.74	
- Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	4.74		40.01	
- Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	4.67		6.26	
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Financial assets	(3.58)		-	
- Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	65.30		102.46	
- Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial liabilities	2.63	(43.93)	2.24	191.34
Cash Generated From Operations		29.07	<u></u>	254.18
Direct taxes Refund/(Paid)		(21.62)		10.05
Net Cash used in Operating Activities (A)		7.45		264.23
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	(1.00)		-	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)		(1.00)		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of Borrowings	. [(200.00)	
Repayment of Lease Liability	(17.36)		(200.00)	
Interest Paid	(27.55)		(56.21)	
Net Cash Flow from Financial Activities (C)		(17.36)		(256.21)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(10.92)		8.03
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		27.30		19.28
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		16.39		27.30
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Cash on Hand		0.06		0.08
Balances with banks:				
(a) In Current Account		16.33		27.22
Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 11)		16.39		27.30

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND A5 - 07 "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015).

The Notes referred to above form an Integral part of this statement As per our attached report of even date

5 to 43

For TR Chadha & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Brijesh Thakkar Partner

Mem. No. 135556

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May, 2022 For and on Behalf of the Board Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Wir. Shanay Shah Director

Din: 02726541

Mr. Viral Shah Director Din: 02928038

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May, 2022

a) Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	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
Balance as at April 1, 2020	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, 2021	1.00

b) Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2021	156.24	156.24
Changes due to prior period errors		_
Restated Balance as April 1,2021	1\$6.24	156.24
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	35.23	35.23
Actuarial (Gain\Loss) in respect of defined benefit plan	0.67	0.67
Balance as at March 31, 2022	192.15	192.15

As on 31st March, 2021

(Rs. in Lakh)

7.5 511 5131 17101 611, 2021		(NS: III Lakii)
Particulars	Reserves & Surplus Retained	Total Equity
	earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	128.34	128.34
Changes due to prior period errors	- 1	
Restated Balance as April 1,2020	128.34	128.34
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	28.09	28.09
Actuarial (Gain\Loss) in respect of defined benefit plan	(0.18)	(0.18)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	156.24	156.24

For TR Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

006711N/

Brijesh Thakkar

Partner

Mem. No. 135556

For and on Behalf of the Board
Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Mr. Shanay Shah

Director

Din: 02726541

Mr. Viral Shah

Director

Din: 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad Date : 24th May,2022

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May,2022

SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022

1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

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

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 24, 2022.

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, 2022 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 measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date:
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- · Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.4 Current and Non Current Classification:

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

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 atleast twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Revenue Recognition

According to IND AS 115, Revenue is recognized based on the nature of activity, transfer of control & consideration can be reasonably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recoverability.

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

3.2 Other Income

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

3.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Type of AssetUseful LifeOffice Equipment5 YearsComputer3 Years

3.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Type of Asset Useful Life
Trademark 3 Years

Derecognition of Intangible Assets

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

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

3.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

3.6 Inventories

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

3.7 Employees Benefits

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.8 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs include

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

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

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

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

3.9 Leases

Company as a lessee

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. The higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and finance cost portion of lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a lessor:-

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



3.10 Accounting for Taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and Deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.11 Earnings Per Share

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

3.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

3.13 Fair Value Measurement

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

3.14 Cash and Cash Equivalents (for purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

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

3.15 Cash Flow Statement

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



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

4.1 Critical Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

Income taxes:

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

4.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Taxes

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Provision and contingent liability

On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

4 (b) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

MCA notifies Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 vide Notification No. G.S.R 255(E) Dated: 23rd March, 2022 and further amended Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, which shall come into force with effect from 1st day of April, 2022.

Amendments to existing Ind AS:

The MCA has carried amendments to the following existing standards which will be effective from 1st April, 2022. 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 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
- 2. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
- 3. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments
- 4. Ind As 16 Property ,Plant and Equipment
- 5. Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- 6. Ind As 41- Agriculture



SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

As at March 31, 2022												
			Gross Block	*			Accumulat	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	and Impairment		Net Carrying Amount	g Amount
Particulars	As At	Additions	Sales/ Impairment	Asset Written	31st March, 2022 1st Apr. 2021	As At 1st Apr. 2021	For the year	Sales/ Impairment	Asset Written Off	As At 31st March, 2022	As At As At As At As At As At As At 31st March, 2022 31st March, 2022	As At 31st Mar'2021
Tangible Assets												
Computer	0.36	1.00		,	1.36	0.20	0.33	,		0.53	0.84	0.16
Office Equipment	0.99			1	66.0	0.18	0.19	,	,	0.37	0.62	0.81
Total	1.35	1.00			2.35	0.38	0.52	•		68.0	1.46	0.97

As at March 31, 2021

Contract of the state											•	
			Gross Block	×			Accumulat	ed Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment		Net Carrying Amount	g Amount
Particulars	As At		Sales/	Asset Written	As At	As At	1	Sales/	Asset Written	As At	As At	As At 31st
	1st Apr, 2020	Additions	Impairment	Off	31st Mar'2021	1st Apr, 2020	For the year	Impairment	94	31st Mar'2021	31st Mar'2021	Mar'2020
Tangible Assets Computer Office Equipment	8.26 3.62			(7.90)	0.36	7.53	0.17		(7.50)	0.20	0.16	0.73
Total	11.88		,	(10.54)	1.35	9.25	0:30		(9.17)	0.38	0.97	2.63

6 Right of use Assets

March 31, 2022 March 31, 2022 12.78 83.05 Adjustments / Deletions 3.54 3.54 Accumulated Amortization 16.32 16.32 For the year April 1, 2021 As at 95.83 95.83 Deletions March 31, 2022 As at Additions | Adjustments / 106.18 106.18 Gross carrying amount 202.01 202.01 April 1, 2021 As at As at March 31, 2022 Building - Godown Particulars Total

83.05

12.78

Net carrying amount As at

As at March 31, 2021

		Gross carr	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated Amortization	mortization		amount
Particulars	Asat		Adjustments /	As at	As at	4+ 707	ď	As at	As at
	April 1, 2020	Additions		Deletions March 31, 2021 April 1, 2020	April 1, 2020	יסו וווכ אכשו		Deletions March 31, 2021 March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021
Building - Godown		1		,				,	,
Total		٠	•						,



SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	As At 31st March, 2022	As At 31st March, 202
Security deposits	2.47	-
Total	2.47	



8	Deffered Tax Asset		(Rs. in Lakh)
	Dankindone	As at	As at
	Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	Opening Balance	4.13	2.13
	Adjustment for the current year	2.26	1.94
	(Charged)/Credited through P/L / OCI	(0.23)	0.06

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

Closing Balance

				(Rs. in Lakh)
Particulars	As at	(Charged)/Credited	As at	(Charged)/Credited
	March 31, 2022	to profit or loss / OCI	March 31, 2021	to profit or loss / OCI
Deferred tax liabilities				
Routed through profit or loss				
Difference of book depreciation and	(0.34)	0.20	(0.54)	(0.41)
tax depreciation	(0.34)	0.20	(0.54)	(0.41)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(0.34)	0.20	(0.54)	(0.41)
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provision Routed through P/L	ns :-			
Disallowances under section 43B	4.53	0.95	3.59	1.59
Right of Use Assets	1.28	1.28		-
Total deferred tax assets	5.82	2.23	3.59	1.59
_				
Net deferred tax assets	6.16	2.03	4.13	2.00

6.16

4.13

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

		(Rs. in Lakh)
	Year ended	Year ended
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit before taxes from continuing operations	51.38	36.92
	25.17%	25.17%
Current tax expense calculated under Normal tax rate at 25.17% (Previous year - 25.17%)	12.93	9.29
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable book profit:		
Add: Tax impact on		
Expenses not allowable	0.33	
Adjustment of earlier period	3.15	-
Others	(0.26)	(0.46)
Income Tax as per normal provisions	16.15	8.83



	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Tarticulars		
Pharma		188.16	125.21
Surgical		205.57	171.64
	Total	393.74	296.84
Trade Receivab	les		
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unsecured			
Considered !	bood	84.03	64.32
Considered I	Doutful	37.01	37.01
	for doubtful debts / allowance	s for (37.01)	(37.01
Capetico tredit			64.32
expected credit	Total	84.03	

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2022 for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	59.64	3,11	5.03	0,9	1 15.35	84.03
Undisputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk			-			
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired						
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good		19	-			-
Disputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk						-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired		*	•		37.01	37.01

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2021 for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	47.81	0.54	0.29	0.31	15.37	64.32
Undisputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk						-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired						~
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good			*			
Disputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk				-		-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	*		-		37.01	37.01

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	
Cash on hand	0.06	0.08	
Balance with Bank Current accounts	16.33	27.22	
Total	16.39	27.30	

12 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advances Given To Suppliers	48.03	46.93
Balance with Government Authorities	6.17	6.21
Prepaid Expenses	1.41	1.77
Advances to Staff	0.73	0.35
Total	56.34	55.26



13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	(Rs. in Lakh) As at 31st March, 2021
Authorised Share Capital:		
50,000 (P.Y. 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/ each	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Equity Shares Capital:		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/ each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00

13.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2022 and March 31,2021 is set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st M	arch, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021		
Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakh	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakh	
At the beginning of the year Add/Less . Adjustments during the period/year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	
At the end of the period/year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	

13.2 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):

David Inc.	As at 31s	t March, 2022	2 As at 31st	As at 31st March, 2021		
Particulars	No. of Sha	res % holdi	ing No. of Share	s % holding		
Shalby Limited	10,0	000 100	.00% 10,00	00 100.00%		
Total	10,	000 100	.00% 10,0	00 100.00%		

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

Post's less	As at 31st M	arch, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021		
Particulars	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding	
Shaiby Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	
Total	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	

13.4 Details of Promotors holding Shares in the company

Particulars	March 31,2022		March 3	% Deviation	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of halding	
shalby Linuted	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	

Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Each class of Shares

The authorised share capital of the Company has only one class of shares referred to as 'equity shares' having a par value of Rs 10/ each. The rights and privileges to equity shareholders are general in nature and defined under the Articles of Association.

The equity shareholders shall have:

(i) One Vote and a poll when present in person (including a body corporate by a duly authorised representative) or by an agent duly authorised under a power of attorney or by a proxy his voting right shall be in proportion to his share of the paid equity share capital of the company. However, no member shall exercise any voting rights in respect of any share registered in his name on which any calls or other sums presently payable by him have not been paid or in regard to which the company has exercised any right of lien.

(a) subject to the rights of person if any, entitled to share with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amount paid or credited as paid to the shares in respect where of the dividend is paid but if and so long as nothing is paid upon any shares in the company, dividends may be declared and paid according to the amounts of the shares.

In the event of winding up of the Company, the distribution of available assets/losses to the equity shareholders shall be in proportion to the paid up capital.

14 Other Eq	uity	
-------------	------	--

	As at	As at	
Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021	
Retained Earnings	192.15	156.24	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	192.15	156.24	

14.1 Other equity ... Detailed...

Particulars	As at	As at	
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021	
Retained Earnings			
Balance as per previous financial statements	156.24	128.34	
Add : Profit for the year	35.23	28.09	
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	0.67	(0.18)	
Balance available for appropriation	192.15	156.24	
Less: Appropriation	-	-	
	192.15	156.24	

Nature and Purpose of other reserves

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

Other comprehensive income (OCI): OCI comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by Indian Accounting Standards. The components of OCI include: re-measurements of defined benefit plans, gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation etc.

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non- Current			
Lease Liability	1	63.46	-
		63.46	
Current			
Lease Elability	1	22.22	•
		22.22	
6 Provision			
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non - Current	t		
Provision for (employee benefits		
Gratuity		7.08	6.03
Leave oblig	gation	7.32	6.14
		14.39	12.16
Current			
	employee benefits		
Gratuity		0.35	0.28
Leave oblig	gation	3.27	1.81
		3.62	2.08
7 Trade Payable	es		
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	
Current			
(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & — Small Enterprise	15.58	10.75	
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise**	138 47	139.66	
Total	155.15	150.41	

Disclosure for Micro and Small Enterprise

- 17.1 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
- 17.2 The disclosure relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2022 are as under :

a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	1b.68	10.75
b) Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	Nif	Nili
c) Interest paid	Nil	Nil
d) Payment made beyond the appointed day during	Nil	Nit
the year		
e) Interest due and payable for the period of delay	Nii	Nil
f) Interest accided and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
g). Amount of further interest remaining due and	Nil	Nil
payable in succeeding years		

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2022 for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
MZME		16.68				16.68
Others	10.88	122.87	0.08	0.17	4.48	138.47
Disputed dues – MSML	-					
Disputed dues Others	-	-			-	
Total	10.88	139.54	0.08	0.17	4.48	155.15

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2021 for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	10141
MSME		10.75				10.75
Others	18.18	115.80	1.03	0.17	4.48	139.66
Disputed dues – MSME		-	-	-	-	
Disputed dues - Others			-		-	
Total	18.18	126.55	1.03	0.17	4.48	150.41



	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Non-Current		
	Lease Liability	63.46	-
		63.46	
	Current		
	Lease Liability	22.22	*
		22.22	
18	Other Current Financial Liabilities		
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Employee benefits payable	8.20	5.57
		8.20	5.57
19	Other Current liabilities		
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Advances from Customers	179.76	114.53
	Statutory Liabilities	2.56	2.48
	Total	182.32	117.02
20	Current tax liabilities (Net)		
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Provision for Lax	29 08	10.77
	Less. Advance Tax	27.95	6.42
	Total	1.13	4.35



-	Doublandon	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
	Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	Sale of Products		
	Pharma	1,680.17	711.2
	Surgical	444.86	858.4
	Total	2,125.03	1,569.6
2	Other Income		
_	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
	Interest Income		
	- On Income tax refund	0.50	0.69
	Foreign Exchange gain	0.79	-
1	Gain / (Loss) on termination of Lease	2.09	-
1	Notional interest income on Lease deposit	0.14	-
(Other Miscellaneous income	0.11	3.0
	Sundry balance written back	-	3.6
	Total	3.63	7.3
3 1	Purchase of stock in trade		
	Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
_		31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
I	Purchase of stock in trade	1,853.40	1,344.8
	Total	1,853.40	1,344.8
1 (Changes in Inventories		
	Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
-		31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
(Closing Stock		
	Pharma	188.16	125.2
	Surgical	205.57	171.64
		393.74	296.8
(Opening Stock		
	Pharma	125.21	95.2
	Surgical	171.64	143.83
		296.84	239.00
(Increase) / Decrease in stocks	(96.89)	(57.7
E	imployee benefits expense		
	Particulars Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
5	alary, Wages and Bonus	183.00	151.43

	o the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31	st March, 2022	(Rs. in Lak
(Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	7.15	4.9
	Total	190.16	156.
6 F	inance Cost		
	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
h	nterest		
	On Inter-corporate deposits	-	6.0
	Interest On Lease Liabilities	7.02	~
	Others	1.31	0.0
	Total	8.33	7
7 D	Depreciation and Amortization		
	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
L	epreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments	0.52	0.3
	mortisation on Right of Use Assets	16.32	0
		16.83	0.
0	ther Expenses		
	Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
		31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	egal & Professional Fees	1.73	1.6
	ffice Expense	4.25	7.
	uditors Remuneration*	2.88	1.
	ent, Rates & Taxes	2.85	7.
	xed Assets written off	-	6.
Se	elling & Distribution Expense	33.74	27.
	ravelling Expenses	33.28	19.
		33.20	
Sı	undry Balance Written off		9.
Su Pr	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt	-	9.
Su Pr Se	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses	- 4.17	9.
St Pr Se Re	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses	4.17 12.99	9. 5. -
Su Pr Se Re In	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses	4.17 12.99 1.96	9. 5. -
Pr Se Re In G	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses odown Expense	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13	9. 5. - - 0.
Pr Se Re In	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50	9. 5. - 0. - 2.
St Pr Se Re In Gr	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses odown Expense	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13	9. 5. - 0. - 2.
Pr Se Re In Go	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses odown Expense	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50 105.46	9.5 5.0 0.9 - 2.3 89. 0
Pr Se Re In Gr	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses odown Expense ther Expenses	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50	9. 5. 0. - 2.: 89.
Pri See Rec In Go	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses isurance Expenses odown Expense ther Expenses	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50 105.46	9.5.0 0.9 2.3 89.6
Pro See In Go O' *//	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses esurance Expenses odown Expense ther Expenses Auditors' remuneration Particulars	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50 105.46	9. 5. 0. 2. 89. For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
Pro See Real In Grant Pro	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt scurity Expenses spair & Maintenance Expenses surrance Expenses odown Expense ther Expenses Auditors' remuneration Particulars syment to Statutory Auditors:	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50 105.46 For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	9.5 5.6 0.5 2.3 89.6
Pro See Red In Go O' */	rovision for Bad & Doubtful Debt ecurity Expenses epair & Maintenance Expenses esurance Expenses odown Expense ther Expenses Auditors' remuneration Particulars Eyment to Statutory Auditors:	4.17 12.99 1.96 3.13 4.50 105.46 For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	9.5 5.6 0.9 2.3 89.6 For the Year ended 31st March, 2021

29

)	Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 33 "Earnings per share"	1	(Amount in Rs.)
	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
	Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company	35,22,846	28,09,100
	Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS - (a)	35,22,846	28,09,100
	Weighted Agerage No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS - (b)	10,000	10,000
	Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- Each - (a) \ (b)	352.28	280.91

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.



SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

30 Employee Benefits

30.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company has defined contribution plan in form of Provident Fund & Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The total expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss under employee benefit expenses in respect of such schemes are given below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars Yes Marc	Year ended farch 31, 2022	Year ended Year ended March 31, 2022 March 31, 2021
Contribution to Provident Fund and Pension Scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	7.11	7.11
Contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	0.02	0.02

30.2 Defined benefit plan

(a) Gratuity

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

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

Gratuity & Leave Obligation

Particulars	Valu	Valuation
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022 March 31, 2021
Discount rate	%05'9	6.50%
Expected rete(s) of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The following table sets out the status of the amounts recognised in the balance sheet \aleph movements in the net defined benefit obligation as at 31st March, 2022



		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Particulars	Gratuity	Gratuity
		(Unfunded)	(Unfunded)
	Changes in the present value of obligation		
- i	Present value of obligation (Opening)	6.30	3.84
2.	Interest cost	0.40	0.25
m,	Past service cost adjustments/Prior year Charges	,	1
4	Current service cost	2.50	1.96
5,	Curtailment Cost / (Gain)	1	,
9	Settlement Cost / (Gain)	•	1
7.	Benefits paid	-0.87	,
οό	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from change in financial assumptions	-0.22	0.02
<u>_ ත</u>	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from change in demographic	•	ı
	assumptions		
10.	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from change on account of experience	-0.68	0.19
	changes		
11.	Present value of obligation (Closing)	7.43	6.30
	Changes in the fair value of plan assets		
≓	Present value of plan assets (Opening)	,	,
٠i	Past contribution / Adjustment to Opening Fund	,	,
∾.	Expected return on plan assets	•	
4.	Interest Income		•
	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	•	•
ė.	Employers Contributions	,	,
7.	Employees Contributions	,	•
∞i	Benefits paid	,	•
9.	Expense deducted from the fund	,	1
10.	Fair Value of Plan Assets (Closing)	,	•
	Percentage of each category of plan assets to total fair value of plan		
	assets at the year end		
Ļ	Bank Deposits	,	•
2.	Debt instruments	1	•
m d	Administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India	100%	- 100%
÷			



Particulars Present Value of unfunded obligation at the end of the year - Current - Non-Current - No			(KS. IN LaKh
ent Value of unfunded obligation at the end of the year 7.43 ent 0.35 Current		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present Value of unfunded obligation at the end of the year Current Non-Current 7.43 Non-Current	Particulars	Gratuity	Gratuity
Current 0.35 Non-Current 7.08	Present Value of unfunded obligation at the end of the year	7.43	6.30
Non-Current 7.08	- Current	0.35	0.28
		7.08	6.02

Evance recognised in the Chatement of Drefit and Loce	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022 March 31, 2021
Expense lecognised in the statement of Figure 2035	Gratuity	Gratuity
Current Service Cost	2.50	1.96
Past Service Cost	,	1
Adjustment to opening fund	•	,
Net interest Cost	0.40	0.25
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	,	1
Adjustment to Opening Fund	,	ŀ
(Gains)/Loss on Settlement		r
	2.90	2.21
Total Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		

(1) C) company of contract of the second of	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022 March 31, 2021
Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive income (Oct)	Gratuity	Gratuity
Re-measurements during the year due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	-0.22	50.0
Changes in demographic assumptions	•	t
Experience adjustments	-0.68	0.19
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income		1
Amount recognised in OCI during the year	06:0-	0.25

(c) Sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumption is:



Impact on defined benefit obligation								
	Change in A	ssumption		Increase in	Assumptions		Decrease in	Decrease in Assumptions
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2022 March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2022 March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	0.50%		0.50% Decrease by	3.95%		4.17% Increase by	3.76%	4.24%
Salary growth rate	0.50%		0.50% Increase by	4.21%		4.44% Decrease by	3.69%	4.08%
					1			

(d) Defined benefit liability and employer contribution

The Company generally eliminates the deficit in the defined benefit gratuity plan with in next one year.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7.25 years (2021 - 7.87 years).

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted post -employment benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows:

Gratuity

				(Rs. in Lakh)
	As at March 31, 2022	31, 2022	As at Mar	As at March 31, 2021
Particulars	Cash Flow	(%)	Cash Flow	(%)
1st following year	0.35	2.50%	0.28	2.30%
2 nd following year	0.32	2.30%	0.34	2.90%
3 rd following year	0.31	2.20%	0.32	2.70%
4th following year	0.36	2.50%	0.30	2.60%
5'n following year	0.46	3.20%	0.37	3.20%
Sum of year 6 to 10 th	6.02	42.30%	4.33	36.70%



31 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 (After 5th September, 2020) Zodiac Mediquip Limitd (Upto 5th September, 2020)		
	Mr. Shanay Shah		
	Dr. Darshini Shah		
(ii) Other Relatives:	Mr. Viral Shah		
	Mr. Ravi Bhandari		
	Mr. Nilesh Soni (upto December 27, 2021)		
/iii) Fangus des aussuchish WAAD / Datations of WAAD	Griffin Mediquip LLP		
(iii) Enterprise over which KMP / Relatives of KMP	Eris Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.		
exercise significant influence through controlling	Uranus Medical Devices Ltd.		
interest (Other Related Party)	Zodiac Mediquip Ltd.		
	Yogeshwar Healthcare Ltd.		
	Shalby International Ltd.		
	Mars Medical Devices Ltd.		
Cità Callano Cobaidia dan	Vrundavan Shalby Hospitals Ltd.		
(iii) Fellow Subsidiaries:	Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Pvt. Ltd.		
	Shalby (Kenya) Ltd.		
	Shalby Advanced Technologies, Inc.		
	Shalby Global Technologies PTE. Ltd. (w.e.f. May 3, 2021)		

(B) Transactions with Related Parties:

. in Lakh)
ended
2021
6.62
200.00
380.08
-
6.48

(C) Outstanding Balances as at March 31, 2022

	 	(Rs. in Lakh)
Nature of Transaction	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021
(i) Payable to Griffin Mediquip LLP	19.63	
(ii) Payable to Shalby Limited	4.60	-

(D) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

No Compensation has been paid to Key Management Personnel during FY 21-22 (PY Rs. Nil)

32 Contingent	Liabilities
---------------	-------------

Contingent Liabilities		(Rs. in Lakh)
Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
ratuculais	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
CST Liability	5.15	6.10

REG. NO. 006711N/

33 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:

(Rs. in Lakh)

		As At 31st March,2022			As At 31st March,2021		
Financial instruments by categories	Note No.	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash Equivalents	11	-		16.39	-	-	27.30
Trade Receivable	10	-	-	84.03	-		64.32
Total Financial Assets			-	100.42	-	-	91.62
Financial Liabilities				,			
Trade payables	17	-	-	155.15	-	_	150.41
Lease Liability	15	-	-	85.68	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18	-	-	8.20	-	-	5.57
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	249.03	-	-	155.98

34 Fair value of Financial asset and liabilties at amortized cost

(Rs. in Lakh)

		As At 31st Ma	arch,2022	As At 31st March,2021		
Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	fair Value	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash Equivalents	11	16.39	16.39	27.30	27.30	
Trade Receivable	10	84.03	84.03	64.32	64.32	
Total Financial Asset		100.42	100.42	91.62	91.62	
Financial liabilities				}		
Trade payables	17	155.15	155.15	150.41	150.41	
Lease Liability	15	85.68	85.68	-	_	
Other financial liabilities	18	8.20	8.20	5.57	5.57	
Total Financial Liabilities		249.03	249.03	155.98	155.98	



35 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, 2022, 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.

17.91

20.81

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Non Derivative Financial Liability

Total

(Rs. in Lakh) Carrying As At 31st March, 2022 upto 1 year 1 - 2 years 2 - S years > 5 years Amount Non Derivative Financial Liability Trade payables 155.15 155.15 Lease Liability 17.91 20.81 30.49 85.68 16.46 Other current liabilities 8.20 8.20

179.81

Derivative Financial Liability Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil

249.03



As At 31st March, 2021	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade payables	150.41	150.41	-	-	~
Other current liabilities	5.57	5.57	-	-	-
Total	155.98	155.98	-	-	-

Derivative Financial Liability Nil 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.

36 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.

37 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

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

38 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 36 "Impairment of Assets"

Based on a review of the future discounted cash flows of the project facility, the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount and hence no provision for impairment is made for the year.

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

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



SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022

40 Leases

40.1 As Lessee (Rs. in Lakh)

(A) Right of use assets

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

Particulars	As at March 31 2022	As at March 31 2021
Right-of-use assets, except for investment property	83.05	-

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

Particulars	Godown
Balance at 1 April 2021	-
Addition during the year	202.01
Deltion during the year	(102.64)
Depreciation charge for the year	(16.32)
Balance at 31 March 2022	83.05

(C) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Maturity analysis – Contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at March 31 2022
Less than one year	22.22
One to five years	63.46
More than five years	
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 March 2022	85.68
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	
at 31 March 2022	
Current	22.22
Non-Current	63.46

(D) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	2021-22
Interest on lease liabilities	7.02
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of	-
lease liabilities	
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short	
term leases of low value assets	-

(E) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	2021-22
Total cash outflow for leases	(17.36)



SLANEY HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022

41 Key Ratios

								(Rs. in Lakh)
Sr. No	Ratio	Mon	Amount as on 31st Morch 2022	Ratio as on 31st March 2022	Amount as on 31st March 2021	Ratio as on 31st March 2021	% Deviation	Reasons for Variance
1	Current Ratio							
	Current Assets	,	550.50		443.73			
	Current Liabilities	nmes	372.64	1.48	279.42	1.59	-6.97%	
7	2 Debt-to-equity Ratio							1,
	Total Debt	1.	,					
L.	Equity	imes	193.15	•	157.24	•	0.00%	
m	3 Debt Service Coverage Ratio							
	Earnings available for debt service*	Timor	76.54		44.51		0	
	Debt Service	rilles	-	•		•	8000	
4	1 Return on Equity Ratio							
	Net Profit after Tax	0	35.23	0	28.09	0		
	Equity	0,	193.15	0.18	157.24	0.18	2.10%	
2	Inventory Turnover Ratio							
	Cost of Goods Sold		1,756.50	20	1,853.40		1	
	Inventory	, mes	345.29	60.6	267.95	26.0	-26.45%	-46.45% Increase in Revenue from operation
9	5 Receivables Turnover Ratio							
	Net Credit Sales	, T. 2000	2,125.03	38 65	1,569.66	11.00	7000	
	Average Receivables	HITTES	74.18	C0.07	130.99	11.98	139.08%	133.08% Reduction in credit period
7	7 Payables Turnover Ratio							
	Purchases		1,958.86	13 63	1,853.40		200	
	Average Payables	rimes	155.15	12.03	150.41	12.32	2.45%	
8	8 Net capital turnover Ratio							
	Net Soles	Timos	2,125.03	10 77	1,569.66	6	100	
	Average Working Capital	Same	177.86	11.93	164.31	CC.F	23.Ub%	25.05% Increase in Revenue from operation
6	9 Net profit ratio							
	Proift After Tax	%	35.23	0	28.09		1010	
	Net Sales	0/	2,125.03	70.0	1,569.66	70.0	-1.31%	
1(10 Return on Capital employed Ratio							
	EBIT	%	76.54	0 0	44.51	000	40.046	
	Capital Employed	<i>a</i> ,	193.15	0.40	157.24	0.20	40.01%	40.01% increase in Kevenue Pori operation
H	11 Return on investment Ratio							
	Current Value of Investment-Cost of Investment	%				Alat Analicable		
	Cost of investment	2				and		

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



42 Capital Management

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

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

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

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

The management monitors the requirement of capital to meet the operational cost of the company from time to time and infuse the capital through sub-ordinate debt, which is classified as other equity.

		(Rs. in Lakh)
Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the	As At	As At
company	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	192.15	156.24
Total	193.15	157.24

43 Other Notes

- **43.1** No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.
- **43.2** Balances of Trade Payables, Trade Receivables, Loans & advances, etc. are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.
- 43.3 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.
- 43.4 Previous Year Figures are regrouped / reclassified wherever required in order to make it comparable in line with the amendments in Schedule III, Division II to the companies Act, 2013 effective from 1st April, 2021.

For TR Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 006711N/N500028

Brijesh Thakkar

Partner

Mem. No. 135556

Place : Ahmedabad Date : 24th May,2022 For and Behalf of the Board
Slaney Healthcare Private Limited

Mr. Shanay Shah

Director

Din: 02726541

Mr. Viral Shah

Din: 02928038

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 24th May, 2022