

SHALBY ADVANCE TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR : 2025-26



AUDITORS

**T R CHADHA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To the Members of Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Auditor's Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited** ("the company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2026, 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 material 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") 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 31st March 2026, its losses and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report and Annexure to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 as amended.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act:

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

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- I. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - II. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor's education and protection fund by the company.
 - IV. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts if any, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts if any, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities

("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

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

VI. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software "Tally" for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As the proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 became applicable from 1st April, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026. The company has preserved the audit trail in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements.

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



Arvind Modi
(Partner)
Membership No-112929
UDIN: 26112929KXYBFT2136



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 26/05/2026

Annexure A**Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited****Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended March 2026
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the Heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date)**

Based on the Audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of accounts and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

(i) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

- a) A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
- B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, of Intangible Assets.
- b) The Property, Plant & Equipment were physically verified during the year end by the management which in our opinion provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals.
- c) There are no immovable assets held by the company, hence reporting under paragraph 3(i) clause (c) does not arise.
- d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated nor pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) Inventories

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

(iii) Loans given

The company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or

other parties. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause(iii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f) of the order does not arise.

(iv) Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

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

(v) Public Deposit

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

(vi) Cost Records

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

(vii) Statutory Dues

a) The company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) There are no dues with respect to statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as on 31st March, 2026.

(viii) There are no transactions / previously unrecorded income which are required to be recorded in the books of accounts have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) Application & Repayment of Loans & Borrowings:

a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

b) The company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.



- d) On the Overall examination of the financial statement of the company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the company.
- e) The company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (ix) (e) & (f) of the order does not arise.

(x) Application of funds raised through Public Offer:

- a) During the year, company has not raised any funds through Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (x)(a) of the order does not arise.
- b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause(x)(b) of the order does not arise.

(xi) Fraud

We have neither come across any instances of fraud by the company or any fraud on the company noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such instances by the management. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xi)(b)&(c) of the order does not arise.

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

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

However, requirements of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

(xiv) Internal Audit

The company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor or a Firm of Internal Auditors in line with the requirements of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xiv)(a)&(b) of the order does not arise.

- (xv)** The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them, during the year. Accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.



(xvi) Registration u/s 45-IA of RBI Act

- a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(a) of the order does not arise.
- b) The company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activities without obtained a valid certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- 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. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 clause (xvi)(c) of the order does not arise.
- 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) The company has incurred cash losses amounting to **₹ 82.71 Lakhs** in the current financial year. However, the company has not incurred any cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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



(xx) Corporate Social Responsibility

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

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

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
(Partner)
Membership No-112929
UDIN: 26112929KXYBFT2136



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 26/05/2026

Annexure B**THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) 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 Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on, "the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2026, based on, "the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India"

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



Arvind Modi
(Partner)
Membership No-112929
UDIN: 26112929KXYBFT2136



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 26/05/2026

SHALBY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U32509GJ2024FTC150557

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. ASSETS			
1 Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	5	16.51	6.51
(b) Intangible Assets	5(a)	0.47	-
(c) Intangible Assets under development	5(b)	97.00	-
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	6	0.10	0.10
(e) Deferred Tax Assets	7	22.46	1.05
		136.53	7.67
2 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	47.70	4.79
(ii) Trade Receivables	9	11.99	18.49
(b) Other Current Assets	10	69.84	-
		129.53	23.28
TOTAL ASSETS		266.06	30.95
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	12	(62.21)	1.86
		(57.21)	6.86
2 Liabilities			
Non Current liabilities			
(a) Provision	13	13.60	3.98
		13.60	3.98
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	260.00	-
(ii) Trade Payable	15		
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		-	-
- Total outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise		9.98	0.69
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	25.17	15.09
(b) Provision	13	1.44	1.00
(c) Other Current Liabilities	17	13.09	1.64
(d) Current Tax Liabilities	18	0.00	1.68
		309.68	20.10
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		266.06	30.95

Material Accounting Policies

1 to 4

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

5 to 36

As per our report of even date

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

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited

Viral Shah
Director
Din: 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026

Shanay Shah

Shanay Shah
Director
Din: 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026



SHALBY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U32509GJ2024FTC150557
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
I. INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	137.73	102.79
Other Incomes	20	0.17	-
Total Income		137.90	102.79
II. EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	21	141.81	96.82
Depreciation	22	2.67	0.45
Finance Cost	23	2.75	-
Other expenses	24	76.04	3.03
Total Expenses		223.28	100.30
III. Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Tax		(85.38)	2.49
IV. Tax Expense			
(a) Current Tax		0.00	1.68
(b) Adjustment of Earlier Years		0.03	-
(c) Deferred Tax		(21.40)	(1.05)
V. Profit/(Loss) For The Year		(64.00)	1.86
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		(0.07)	-
Item that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		(0.07)	-
Total Comprehensive Income		(64.08)	1.86
VII. Earning Per Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each			
- Basic & Diluted (Amount in ₹)	25	(128.00)	4.26
Material Accounting Policies	1 to 4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	5 to 36		

As per our report of even date

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

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited

Viral Shah

Viral Shah
Director
Din: 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026

Shanay Shah

Shanay Shah
Director
Din: 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026



SHALBY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U32509GJ2024FTC150557
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2026

[₹ in Lakhs]

	Particulars	As at		As at	
		March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
A.	Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
	Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax & Exceptional Items	(85.38)		2.49	
	-Depreciation and Amortisation	2.67		0.45	
	-Foreign Exchange Loss	2.29		1.15	
	-Gain on Redemption of Mutual Fund	(0.17)		-	
	-Interest Exps on Borrowing	2.49		-	
	Changes in Working Capital:-				
	Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Assets				
	- Other Current Assets	(69.84)		(0.10)	
	- Trade Receivables	4.20		(19.63)	
	- Trade Payable	9.28		0.69	
	Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities				
	- Other Financial Liabilities	10.08		15.09	
	- Provision	9.98		4.98	
	- Other Current Liabilities	11.45		1.64	
	Cash Generated From / (used in) Operations		(102.94)		6.75
	Direct taxes Refund/(paid) (including Interest)		(1.71)		-
	Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		(104.65)		6.75
B.	Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	(110.13)		(6.96)	
	Investment in Mutual Fund	(20.00)		-	
	Redemption of Mutual Fund	20.17		-	
	Net Cash From / (used in) Investing Activities (B)		(109.96)		(6.96)
C.	Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
	Loan from Holding Company	260.00		-	
	Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	-		5.00	
	Interest Paid	(2.49)		-	
	Net Cash From / (used in) Financing Activities (C)		257.51		5.00
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		42.90		4.79
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4.79		-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		47.70		4.79
	Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents				
	Cash on Hand		-		-
	Balances with banks:				
	a) In current account		47.70		4.79
	Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 8)		47.70		4.79

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

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

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited

Viral Shah *Shanay Shah*

Viral Shah
Director
Din: 02928038

Shanay Shah
Director
Din: 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026



a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2024	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	5.00
Balance as at March 31, 2025	5.00
Balance as at April 01, 2025	5.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-
Restated Balance as April 1, 2025	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	5.00

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	-	-	1.86	-	1.86
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	1.86	-	1.86
Balance as at April 01, 2025	-	-	1.86	-	1.86
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	1.86	-	1.86
Profit \ (Loss) for the year	-	-	(64.08)	-	(64.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	-	(62.21)	-	(62.21)

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

For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited

Arvind Modi



Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929

Viral Shah

Viral Shah
Director
Din: 02928038

Shanay Shah

Shanay Shah
Director
Din: 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026

Place : Ahmedabad
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Date : 26 May 2026



1 BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

Shalby Advanced Technologies India Private Limited is a private company incorporated on 11/04/2024 under the Companies Act, 2013, Vide Registration No U32509GJ2024FTC150557 and having its registered office at Shalby Hospitals, Opp. Karnavati Club, S G Highway, Ahmedabad - 380015 Gujarat, India. It is involved in Health Care Activities. It is Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company Of Shalby Advanced Technologies Inc, USA.

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

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules issued from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (collectively called as Ind AS).

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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



3.1 Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised over time as the services are performed and the performance obligations are satisfied, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

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

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

3.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

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

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.

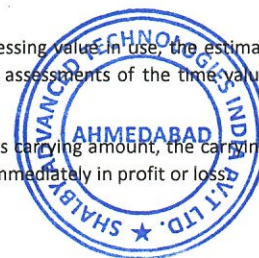
3.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) In preparing the financial statements the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

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 Accounting for Taxes

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

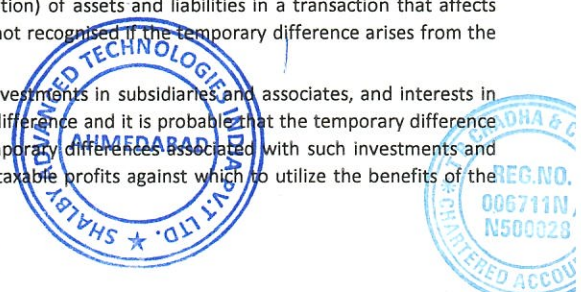
Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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



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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.9 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.

3.10 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments:

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

Segment Policies:

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

3.11 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.

3.12 Fair value measurement

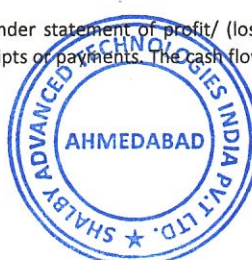
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 Cash flow statement

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



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

4.1 Critical estimates and judgements

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

Income taxes:

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

4.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Taxes

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

Provision and contingent liability

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

4 (b) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

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

Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

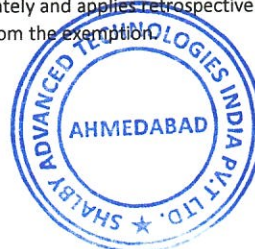
The amendments requires to inform users of the Financial Statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates.

Ind AS 107- Financial Instruments Disclosures

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

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

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



5 Property, Plant and Equipment

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			Net Carrying Amount	
	As At April 01, 2025	Addition	Adjustments / Deletions	As At March 31, 2026	For the year	As At March 31, 2026	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2025
Computers	6.96	10.97	-	17.93	2.54	2.99	14.94	6.51
Plant & Machinery	-	0.74	-	0.74	0.04	0.04	0.70	-
Furniture	-	0.46	-	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.45	-
Kitchen Equipments	-	0.44	-	0.44	0.03	0.03	0.41	-
Total	6.96	12.61	-	19.57	2.62	3.07	16.51	6.51

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			Net Carrying Amount	
	As At April 01, 2024	Purchase/ Addition	Adjustments / Deletions	As At March 31, 2025	For the year	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2024
Computers	-	6.96	-	6.96	0.45	0.45	6.51	-
Total	-	6.96	-	6.96	0.45	0.45	6.51	-

5 (a) Intangible Assets

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			Net Carrying Amount	
	As At April 01, 2025	Purchase/ Addition	Adjustments / Deletions	As At March 31, 2026	For the year	As At March 31, 2026	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2025
Intangible Assets	-	0.52	-	0.52	0.05	0.05	0.47	-
Total	-	0.52	-	0.52	0.05	0.05	0.47	-

5 (b) Intangible Assets under development

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			Net Carrying Amount	
	As At April 01, 2025	Purchase/ Addition	Adjustments / Deletions	As At March 31, 2026	For the year	As At March 31, 2026	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2025
Intangible Assets Under Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible Assets Under Development Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Amount as on 31st March 2026			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress	97.00	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	97.00	-	-	-

There are no projects under Intangible Assets Under Development which is overdue in terms of timeliness or Cost

Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-Current Security Deposit	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

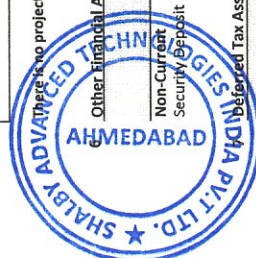
Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability	(0.73)	(0.24)	(0.73)	(0.24)
Difference between book and tax depreciation	(0.73)	(0.24)	(0.73)	(0.24)
Total	23.19	1.29	22.46	1.05

Deferred Tax Assets

Provision for Gratuity & Leave Encashment
Disallowance of Exps due to Non Ded of TDS
Carried forward Unabsorbed Depreciation & Business Loss

3.78	1.25	3.78	1.25
0.26	0.04	0.26	0.04
19.15	-	19.15	-
23.19	1.29	22.46	1.05



8	Cash & Cash Equivalents	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Particulars		

Balances with scheduled banks in Current Accounts	47.70	4.79
Total	47.70	4.79

9	Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Particulars		
	Unsecured Considered Good	11.99	18.49
Total		11.99	18.49

Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 for following periods from the date of transaction				
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	11.99	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	11.99	-	-	-

Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 for following periods from the date of transaction				
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	18.49	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	18.49	-	-	-

10	Other Current Assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Particulars		
	Prepaid Expenses	41.19	-
	Balance with Govt. Authority	28.65	-
Total		69.84	-

11	Equity Share Capital	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Particulars		
	Authorised Share Capital		
	50,000 (March 31, 2025: 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
	39,50,000 (March 31, 2025: Nil) Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	395.00	-
	Total	400.00	5.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Equity Shares Capital		
	50,000 (March 31, 2025: 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each Fully Paid-up	5.00	5.00
Total		5.00	5.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Rs in Lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs in Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	-	-
Add/Less : Issued during the period/year	-	-	50,000	5.00
At the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

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

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



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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Shalby Advance Technologies Inc, USA (Holding Company)	-	-	50,000	100%
Shalby MedTech Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	100%	-	-
Total	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Shalby Advance Technologies, Inc. USA (Holding Company)	-	-	50,000	100%
Shalby MedTech Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	100%	-	-
Total	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

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

11.6 Calls unpaid : NIL; Forfeited Shares : NIL

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

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares
Shalby Advance Technologies Inc, USA (Holding Company)	-	0.00%	50,000	100.00%
Shalby MedTech Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	100.00%	-	0.00%
				-100.00%
				+100.00%

B. Details of Shareholders holding by promoters at the end of the year as at March 31, 2025

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% Deviation
Shalby Advance Technologies Inc, USA (Holding Company)	50,000	No change



12 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.86	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1.86	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(64.08)	1.86
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(62.21)	1.86

Nature and Purpose of other reserves

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

13 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non- Current		
Gratuity	3.53	0.83
Leave obligation	10.07	3.15
Total	13.60	3.98
Current		
Gratuity	0.01	0.00
Leave obligation - Current	1.43	1.00
Total (B)	1.44	1.00

14 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Loan from Holding Company	260.00	-
Total	260.00	-

Loan from Holding Company is repayable on demand and it carries interest rate of 8.60% p.a.

15 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise**	9.98	0.69
Total	9.98	0.69

15.1 Disclosure for Micro and Small Enterprise

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
b) Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	Nil	Nil
c) Interest paid	Nil	Nil
d) Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	Nil	Nil
e) Interest due and payable for the period of delay	Nil	Nil
f) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
g) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	Nil	Nil

15.3 Ageing of Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 for following periods from the date of transaction					
	Undue bills	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	3.41	6.56	-	-	-	9.98
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.41	6.56	-	-	-	9.98

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 for following periods from the date of transaction					
	Undue bills	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.59	0.10	-	-	-	0.69
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.59	0.10	-	-	-	0.69

16 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to Employees	24.32	13.25
Payable towards Capital Goods	0.85	1.84
Total	25.17	15.09

17 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	13.09	1.64
Total	13.09	1.64

18 Current Tax Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Income-Tax (Net off Advance Tax ₹ Nil)	0.00	1.68
Total	0.00	1.68



19 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Revenue from Sale of Services	137.73	102.79
Total	137.73	102.79

20 Other Incomes

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Gain on Redemption of Mutual Fund	0.17	-
Total	0.17	-

21 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Salary, Allowances & Bonus	131.47	93.17
Gratuity	2.63	0.83
Contribution to Provident & other funds	7.71	2.82
Total	141.81	96.82

22 Depreciation and Amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Depreciation	2.62	0.45
Amortisation on Intangible assets	0.05	-
Total	2.67	0.45

23 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Interest on Delayed Payment of Statutory Dues	0.26	-
Interest on Loan from Holding Company	2.49	-
Total	2.75	-

24 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note No 24.1)	5.70	0.50
Legal & Professional Charges	46.38	1.01
Foreign Exchange Loss	2.29	1.15
Rent, Rates and Taxes	20.19	0.09
Bank Charges	0.26	0.21
Freight Charges	0.01	-
Marketing Exp	0.44	-
Internet Exp	0.20	-
Misc Expenses	0.57	0.08
Total	76.04	3.03

24.1 Payment to Auditors: (Excluding GST)

- Statutory audit	3.15	0.50
- Taxation Matters	2.55	-
Total	5.70	0.50

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period 11th April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company (₹ in Lakhs)	(64.00)	1.86
Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS - (a)	(64.00)	1.86
Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS - (b)	50,000	43,699
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of ₹ 10/- Each (In ₹) - (a) \ (b)	(128.00)	4.26

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.



26 Details of Employee Benefits:

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

I Defined Contribution Plans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund and Pension Scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	7.71	2.82
Contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
Total	7.71	2.82

II Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	0.83	-
Current Service Cost	2.57	0.83
Past Service Cost	-	-
Current Interest Cost	0.06	-
Benefits Paid (if any)	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	0.07	-
Contributions to Plan Assets	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	3.54	0.83

IV Expense recognised in P&L during the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current Service Cost	2.57	0.83
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	0.06	-
Expense recognised during the year	2.63	0.83

V Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognised in other Comprehensive Income	0.07	-
Net (Income)/Expense recognised during the year	0.07	-

VI Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Mortality Table (LIC)	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate
Attrition Rate	15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at Older ages	15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at Older ages
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Discount Rate	7.25%	6.75%

VII Sensitivity analysis

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

(a) Change in Assumptions

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



(b) Impact on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Increase in Assumptions	Decrease in Assumptions	Increase in Assumptions	Decrease in Assumptions
Discount rate	3.36	3.73	0.79	0.88
Salary Growth rate	3.65	3.43	0.87	0.81
Attrition rate	3.46	3.61	0.80	0.86

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

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

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

Particulars	Amount ₹ in Lakhs
Within the next 12 months i.e. 2026-27	0.01
2027-28	0.01
2028-29	0.01
Beyond FY 2028-29	3.01



27 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 of Ultimate Holding Company:	Shalby Limited
(ii) Holding Company :	Shalby Advanced Technologies, Inc. (Upto 12th November, 2025) Shalby MedTech Limited (Earlier known as Mars Medical Devices Limited) (w.e.f 13th November, 2025)
(iii) Fellow Subsidiary :	Yogeshwar Healthcare Limited Shalby International Limited Shalby Hospitals Mumbai Private Limited Griffin Mediquip LLP Shalby (Kenya) Limited Vrundavan Shalby Hospitals Limited Slaney Healthcare Private Limited Shalby Global Technologies Pte.Ltd P K Healthcare Private Limited Healers Healthcare Private Limited
(iv) Key Management Personnel and their relatives :	Dr. Vikram Shah Mr. Shanay Shah Mr. Viral Shah
(v) Enterprise over which KMP / Relatives of KMP exercise significant influence through controlling interest (Other Related Party)	Eris Infrastructure Private Limited Zodiac Mediquip Limited Uranus Medical Devices Limited Shalby Orthopedic Hospital & Research Center

(B) Transactions with Related Parties:

Nature of transactions	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Service		
- Shalby Advanced Technologies, Inc.	137.73	102.79
Allotment of Shares		
- Shalby Advanced Technologies, Inc.	-	5.00
Purchase of Intangible Assets		
- Shalby Medtech Limited	41.06	-
Rent Exps		
- Zodiac Mediquip Limited	0.75	
Interest Paid to Holding Company		
- Shalby Medtech Limited	2.49	-
Loan Taken from Holding Company		
- Shalby Medtech Limited	260.00	-
Reimbursement paid of Salary for the Employees		
- Shalby Medtech Limited	41.06	-
# Excluding Tax		

(C) Outstanding Balances as at Year End

Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables - Shalby Medtech Limited	6.51	-
Loan Given by Holding Company- Shalby MedTech Limited	260.00	-
Trade Receivable - Shalby Advanced Technologies, Inc.	11.99	18.49

(D) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2026 as well as March 31, 2025, the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(E) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

No Compensation has been paid to Key Management Personnel during FY 25-26



28 Other Disclosures:

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contingent Liabilities Not Provided For	Nil	Nil
Capital Commitments	Nil	Nil

29 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 "Income taxes"

The major components of income tax expense for year ended March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit and (loss) section:		
Current tax :		
Current income tax charge	0.00	1.68
Adjustment of Earlier Years	0.03	-
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(21.40)	(1.05)
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	(21.38)	0.63

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(85.38)	2.49
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at Statutory Income Tax Rate of 25.17%	-	0.63
Inadmissible expenses or expenses treated separately		
Depreciation & Amortization as per the Companies Act.	-	0.11
Item pertaining to 43 B	-	1.25
Others	-	0.04
Allowable Expense		
Depreciation as per Income Tax Act	-	(0.35)
Other	-	-
Deferred Tax on other items	(21.40)	(1.05)
Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(21.40)	0.63

30 Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument.

Financial Instruments - Accounting Classification and Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short terms deposits, trade and other short receivables, trade payables , other current liabilities , short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

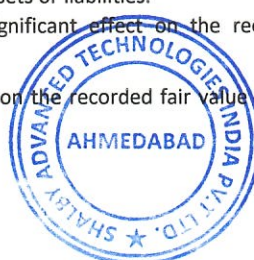
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameter such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level: 1 Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observables, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data



Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets							
Security Deposit	6			0.10			0.10
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	47.70	-	-	4.79
Trade Receivable	9	-	-	11.99	-	-	18.49
Total Financial Asset		-	-	59.79	-	-	23.38
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	14	-	-	260.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	15	-	-	9.98	-	-	0.69
Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	-	25.17	-	-	15.09
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	295.15	-	-	15.78

31 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.

32 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 analyse 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.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

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

Credit risk

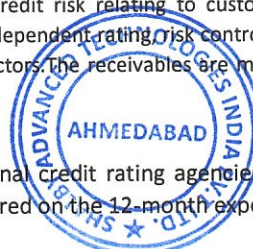
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The company is exposed to the credit risk from its trade receivables, unbilled revenue, investments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and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

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluates credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The receivables are mainly unsecured; the company does not hold any collateral or a guarantee as security.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies; accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low. Impairment on these items is measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis.



Liquidity risk

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

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

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

Financing arrangements

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	47.70	4.79

Liquidity Table

The Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is given below. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Non Derivative Financial Liability

As At March 31, 2026	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Borrowings	260.00	260.00			
Trade Payable	9.98	9.98	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	25.17	25.17			
Total	295.15	295.15	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

As At March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade Payable	0.69	0.69	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	15.09	15.09			
Total	15.78	15.78	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Market risk

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

(i) Currency Risk

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

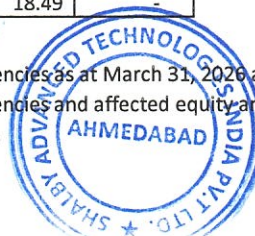
The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it has no borrowing in foreign currency.

As on year end date, the Company do not use to take forward exchange contracts to hedge the effects of movements in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. Summary of the exposure outstanding is as under.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
USD	12,644.91	-	21,629.58	-
Equivalent INR in Lakhs	11.99	-	18.49	-

Sensitivity Analysis

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



Particulars	Currency	Change in rate	Effect on loss before tax and pre-tax equity
As on March 31, 2026			
Based on YOY change between FY 2025-2026	USD	+10%	1.20
	USD	-10%	(1.20)
As on March 31, 2025			
Based on YOY change between FY 2024-2025	USD	+10%	1.85
	USD	-10%	(1.85)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and investments

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

(iii) Price Risk Exposure

The Company's exposure to securities price risk arises from investments held in mutual funds & Equity Instrument classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from such investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Further these are all debt base securities for which the exposure is primarily on account of interest rate risk. Quotes (NAV) of these investments are available from the mutual fund houses. Profit for the year would increase/decrease as a result of gains/losses on these securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

33 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

Borrowing cost capitalised during the year ₹ Nil

34 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.

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

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



36 Key Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	Formula	UOM	As on March 31, 2026		As on March 31, 2025		% Deviation	Reasons for Variance
				Rs. In Lakhs	Ratio	Rs. In Lakhs	Ratio		
1	Current Ratio								
	Current Assets	Current Assets / Current Liability	Times	129.53	0.42	23.28	1.16	-63.88%	Borrowing availed from holding company in the current year.
	Current Liabilities			309.68		20.10			
2	Debt-to-equity Ratio								
	Total Debt	Total Debt / Share Holder's Equity	Times	260.00	(4.54)	-	NA	0.00%	
	Shareholder's Equity			(57.21)		6.86			
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio								
	Earnings available for debt service*	Earnings available for debt service / Interest + Principal Service	Times	(79.96)	(29.08)	2.94	NA	0.00%	
	Debt Service			2.75		-			
4	Return on Equity Ratio								
	Net Profit after Tax	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend (if any) / Average Shareholder's Equity	%	(64.00)	254.24%	1.86	54.30%	368.18%	Increase in loss in current financial year as compare to previous year.
	Average Shareholder's Equity			(25.17)		3.43			
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio								
	Cost of Goods Sold	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Times	-	NA	-	NA	0.00%	
	Average Inventory			-		-			
6	Receivables Turnover Ratio								
	Net Credit Sales	Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivables	Times	137.73	9.04	102.79	11.12	-18.73%	
	Average Receivables			15.24		9.24			
7	Pavables Turnover Ratio								
	Net Credit Purchases	Net Credit Purchases / Average Accounts Payables	Times	76.04	14.25	3.03	8.74	62.99%	Increase in Exps in current financial year as compare to previous financial year.
	Average Payables			5.34		0.35			
8	Net capital turnover Ratio								
	Net Sales	Net Sales/ Average Working Capital (CA-CL)	Times	137.73	(1.56)	102.79	64.69	-102.41%	Borrowing availed from holding company in the current year.
	Average Working Capital			(88.48)		1.59			
9	Net profit ratio								
	Profit After Tax	Net Profit / Net Sales	%	(64.00)	-46.47%	1.86	1.81%	-2663.21%	Increase in loss in current financial year as compare to previous year.
	Net Sales			137.73		102.79			
10	Return on Capital employed Ratio								
	EBIT	Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	%	(79.96)	-75.92%	2.94	42.78%	-277.46%	Increase in loss as well as acceptance of borrowing from Holding Company in current financial year as compare to previous year.
	Capital Employed**			105.32		6.86			
11	Return on investment Ratio								
	Earnings from Investment	Net Return On Investment / Average Investment	%	0.17	0.85%	-	NA	0.00%	
	Average Investment			20.09		-			

*Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.
** Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (if any)



37 Capital Management

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

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

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

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

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

	[₹ in Lakhs]	
Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the company	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	5.00	5.00
Other Equity	(62.21)	1.86
TOTAL	(57.21)	6.86

- 38 The company does not qualify in criteria defined u/s 135 of Companies Act 2013 and hence the Company has not provided any provision or spent any amount for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

39 Other Statutory Information

- (a) **Details of benami property held:** No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (b) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC):** The company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (c) **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:** The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year.
- (d) **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:** No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (e) **Undisclosed income:** There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded previously in the books of account.
- (f) **Willful defaulter:** The Company has obtained borrowings from its holding company. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.
- (g) **Compliance with number of layers of companies:** The company has no investment hence compliance under the Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 not applicable.
- (h) **Valuation of Property Plant & Equipment, intangible asset:** The company has not revalued any property, plant and equipment during the current year.
- (i) The company has not obtained any borrowings from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence no quarterly returns \ statements of current assets filed by the company
- (j) **Relationship with struck off companies:** The company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (k) **Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions:** The company has not obtained any borrowings from banks and financial institutions

40 Statement of Management

- The non current financial assets, current financial assets and other current assets are good and recoverable and are approximately of the values, if realized in the ordinary courses of business unless and to the extent stated otherwise in the Accounts. Provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary. There are no contingent liabilities except those stated in the notes.

- Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, cash flow statement and change in equity read together with Notes to the accounts thereon, are drawn up so as to disclose the information required under the Companies Act, 2013 as well as give a true and fair view of the statement of affairs of the Company as at the end of the year and financial performance of the Company for the year under review.

- (c) Balances of Sundry Creditors, Sundry debtors, Loans & advances, etc. are subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.

- (d) Company has used an accounting software "Tally" for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, company has preserved the audit trail in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements.
- (e) The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and these do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Company is in process of adding new line of business ancillary to the health care activities.
- (f) No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

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

Arvind Modi

Arvind Modi
Partner
Mem. No. 112929

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026



For and on Behalf of The Board
Shalby Advanced Technologies (India) Private Limited

Viral Shah

Viral Shah
Director
Din: 02928038

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026

Shanay Shah

Shanay Shah
Director
Din: 02726541

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 26 May 2026

