

# Shilpa Medicare Limited

### Corporate & Admin Office:

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CIN: L85110KA1987PLC008739

25th May 2022

Corporate Relationship Department, BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai-400 001 National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Plot No.C/1, G Block Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E) **Mumbai-400 051** 

Dear Sir/Madam,

<u>Sub: Newspaper Publication of Audited Financial Results for the Quarter & Year ended 31st March, 2022</u>

Ref: Stock Code: NSE: SHILPAMED/BSE-530549

Further to our letter dated 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2022 regarding approval of Audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter & year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, please find enclosed newspaper advertisements, published in compliance with Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in Business Line (English) and in Soodhimool (Kannada) on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

This is for your information and updation.

Yours Faithfully,

For SHILPA MEDICARE LIMITED

Ritu Tiwary

**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer** 

# Green hydrogen is the future fuel: Saraswat

Emphasising that green hydrogen will play a crucial hydrogen will play a crucial role in india's energy transition, noted scientist and NITI Aayog Member VK. Saraswat sali it is the future fuel. In an interview with BusinessLine, Saraswat salid that currently green hydrogen is not economical, but with technologies such as Carbon Capture Utilisation and Sprage (CISIX) green hydrogen. Storage (CCUS), grey hydrogen can be made environment friendly. Excerpts:

energy transition efforts in power sector? Our main pathway is to maximise the use of renewable energy in our energy mix. Our installed capacity is more than demand. The is more than demand. In problem today is that there is a mix of RE and base load power from thermal power plants. So we have to manage the grid in such a maner that the variability of RE is compensated for base load. Due to this variability

many TPPs are not operat-ing at full capacity. The right way of doing energy trans-ition is that we should learn how to manage RE penetra-tion, base load operation and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?
To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we should look at the distribution of energy with respect to the environment and re-

to the environment and requirements. From models developed by bodies like the IEA or the NITI Alayse, it is clear that thermal plants are still relevant for screening demand. Since India does not

have large quantities of gas, our thermal power will have to come from coal In fact, the estimation is that even by 2070, around 8-10 per cent of power will come from coal. It can not be wished away, but it pol-lutes.

To check emissions is to increase the efficiency of plants. One way is that in-stead of running subcritical The right way of doing energy transition is that we should learn how to manage renewable energy penetration, base load operation and reduce CO2

power plants, we should go for super critical, ultra-su-percritical, and advanced ul-tra-supercritical plants. In-dia has already developed the technology for ad-vanced ultra-supercritical plants.

VK SARASWAT

NITI Aayog Member

ants. We can replace aged TPPs We can replace aged TPPs, with an installed capacity of around 25 gigawatts (GW), with new plants. Since the base load issue is there, re-placement will be with In-tegrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) plants and advanced ultra-

transition?

Hydrogen is the future fuel. It is an energy carrier. So how do you produce it? One is green hydrogen through electrolysis, but its cost today is significantly high. The cumulative supply The cumulative supply chain cost is production at \$5-6 per kg, compression at \$2, and distribution \$3. In the long run, with large electrolyser making capa-city coming up in the coun-

ctry coming up in the country, their cost will come down from \$800-\$1,500 per kWh.

It is expected that by 2030, hydrogen production costs will be \$1-3 per kg and compression costs will be \$2-4. So the total cost at the door stan will be about \$2-7. door step will be about \$3-7

What about economies of scale in hydrogen production? At present, green hydrogen is not economical. While grey hydrogen is competit-ive, it's not green. Grey hy-

drogen is available at less than \$2 per kg. It releases CO<sub>2</sub>, but we can use CCUS to abate that and grey be-comes blue and production costs are 30 per cent lower. Industries such as steel, ce-ment, aluminium. refiner tosts are 30 per ten tower. Industries such as steel, cement, aluminium, refineries can start using blue hydrogen and as demand grows costs will reduce further. In my opinion, blue hydrogen is an enabler to green hydrogen. Affordability is the key to ramping up production. For instance, when we ask fertiliser industries why they do not use grey hydrogen, they say that production costs will go up from \$375\$ a tonne for grey to \$875\$ for green. Nobody will do that at such high costs.

## How do you plan to check emissions in the transport

emissions in the udiaports sector?
We should go for three things—alternate fuels, electrification, or a hybrid approach. At present, electrication is suitable for small vehicles, last-mile delivery, etc. For the long haul (over

1,000 km), alternative fuels such as H-CNG, methanol, ethanol blended fuel are the answer. But this is an imme-

answer. But this is an immediate measure.

In the long run, we can explore using hydrogen fuel cells. Hydrogen has a low molecular weight and requires a lot of space. So one cannot carry a lot of quantity. So there are range limitations, but it can be used for short haul (up to 300 KM). With methanol on-board, we can use methanol reforming to produce hydrogen. Recently, we have developed a reformer at Thermax that is doing the job.

Here with hydrogen, CO: is also released. We absorb the CO: with an absorber, so this hydrogen is green. We

this hydrogen is green. We can put this hydrogen into fuel cells. This can be the answer to clean energy for long-haul vehicles. The only high cost here is fuel cells. But with the PLI scheme for developing electrolysers and fuel cells, prices will come down. Methanol can come down. Methanol be produced using coal.

### Crude oil output drops slightly to 2.47 mt in April

New Delhi, May 24 India's crude oil production in April stood at 2.47 million tonnes, which is 3.47 per cent higher than target set for the month, but was

target set for the month, but was 0,95 per cent lower than the production during April 2021.
ONGCS crude oil production in the nomination block during the month was 165 mt, which is 4.39 per cent higher than the target and 0.86 per cent higher than the production during April 2021, said a Petroleum Ministry statement. However, Oil India's output in the nomination block during the promiser of the production during April 2021, said a Petroleum Ministry statement. However, Oil India's output in the nomination block during the production of the produ put in the nomination block du

put in the nomination block during April was 0.25 mt, which is 0.79 per cent lower than target but 3.59 per cent lower than target but 3.59 per cent higher than in the same month previously. The reason for the shortfall in output was due to less than planned contribution from workover, drilling and old wells. Also, protests after the Baghjian blownut also impacted producblowout also impacted produ-tion. Crude oil production b tion. Crude oil production by private sector companies in the PSC/RSC (Production Sharing Contract) regime during April 2022 was 0.56 mt, which is 1.28 per cent higher than the target but 7.55 per cent lower than the production during April, 2021.

### Raise PSU coal output by 10-12%: Power Ministry Industry body seeks cap on spot auction prices

supercritical plants. With this our efficiency will be more than 45 per cent and our emissions will go down by 40-50 per cent, as far as TPPs are concerned.

We should also integrate

the thermal plants with car

the thermal plants with car-bon capture utilisation and storage. With this green-house gas emissions, partic-ulate matter etc will reduce to less than 1 per cent. Then it becomes clean and also meets base load, NITI Aayog will be coming out with a policy paper on CCUS.

New Delhi, May 24

The Power Ministry has asked its coal counterpart to raise the production of PSU miners by 10-12 per cent in FY23 in a bid to ensure uninterrupted power supply and

prevent outages.

This comes as coal re-serves at domestic coalbased power plants are barely enough for eight

days.
According to a source, According to a source, production at the PSUs, Coal India and Singareni, is likely to increase by just 4 - 6 per cent while coal production from the power sector's captive mines is expected to go up by 43 per cent to 120 mil-lion tonnes in FY23. According to projections, the dispatches to the power



sector by CIL will be 565 mt and SCCL 57 mt in the cur-rent financial year against 540 mt and 53.7 mt last year, respectively, the source said. Another source said that while captive coal mines in the power sector are mak-ing an all-out effort to raise respectively. It is a much sector of the sector of the production by as much sector. production by as much as 40 per cent in FY23, public sector also must raise output by at least 10-12 per cent so that the supply crunch can be ironed out. A mere 10 per cent growth

from last year's base will translate into a combined supply of nearly 660 mt. The Power Ministry has in-formally taken this up with the Coal Ministry; a formal communication may follow suit, he added.

sut, he added.

36% growth in production
Meanwhile, the Coal Ministry said that during the
first half of May, coal production increased to 33.94
mt, a growth of 36.23 per
cent over 24.91 mt a year
ago. Total coal dispatch
stood at 37.18 mt, an increase of 15.87 per cent.
Total coal despatches (including non-Cl. coal producting units) have been to the
tune of 71.77 mt for April, a
growth of 93.9 per cent on a
year-on-year basis. It added

that total coal production had increased to 67 mt in April, registering an in-crease of 29.80 per cent. The country's largest coal miner recorded its highest

monthly coal production of 53.47 mt in April 2022, with a growth of 27.64 per cent

on a y-o-y basis.
As on May 15, CIL's production stood at 26.35 mt, an increase of 34.44 per cent y-o-y. The total dispatches from

CIL have gone up to 57.50 mt in April (54.23 mt), indic-ating an increase of 6.03 per ating an increase of 6.03 per cent. As per the consolid-ated figures, overall dis-patches (including non-CIL production) to power are 61.69 mt (52.32 mt), record-ing an increase of 17.91 per cent.

The Coal Consumers Associ ation of India has urged Coal Minister Pralhad Joshi to cap spot auction prices as the aver-age bid price rose by more than 800 per cent above the notified price at a recent spot e-auction. According to the association soaring bids for coal are lead-

soaring bids for coal are lead-ing to lower participation in auctions and non-regulated sector (NRS) industries includ-ing steel and cement have now resorted to drawing expensive power from exchanges while nearly idling their captive power plants. This is driving up power demand and tariffs.

"As stated by many of our val-ued members, the average bid price of coal in a recently con-ducted spot e-auction by Maha-nadi Coalfields was 800 per

cent above the notified price. It is evident that some of MCL's valuable customers were compelled to procure coal at such abysmally high premiums only for sustenance of plants, while many industries kept away," CCAI said in the letter, seen by Business Jim.

BusinessLine.

These auctions are being conducted even as the non regulated industries are not being allocated coal in line with the Fuel Supply Agreement, the association said.

### CCAI's suggestion

"Considering the severity of the situation, the Ministry is re-quested to ensure all Coal India subsidiaries supply the fuel as per monthly scheduled quant-ity instead of limiting supply to the trigger level in order to mit-igate the crisis, CCAI urged

Joshi. The association sugges Joshi. The association sugges-ted that the premium of coal in spot e-auction be capped at a certain limit till normalcy in the supply resumes in order to restrain the auction prices from going up uncontrollably in the high demand scenario. This could be on the lines of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) capping the exchange rate of nower at the exchange rate of power at

the exchange rate of power at \$12 per unit.

It requested that inter-plant transfer of coal within the same group company could be considered, CCAI said.

Otherwise, such exorbitant prices of coal would put unbearable financial burden on

the industries which would consequently increase the price of finished goods in the market affecting common people, it added.

The association has also re-The association has also re-quested an increase in the coal rake despatches to non-regu-lated industries, especially to the units located at consider-able distances from mine pit-heads, as they are especially in dire need of the fuel for survival.



# IRFC to widen scope of lending for infrastructure projects: CMD

institutions to add World Bank, New Development and European Banks

New Delhi, May 24 Indian Railway Finance Corporation plans to widen the scope of lending to more Railways-related projects. It also plans to enlarge its bou-

quet of borrower institutions by in-cluding World Bank, New Development Bank, National Bank

Development Balms, National Balms for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NBFID) and various European banks.

"We want to move beyond our comfort zone," Amitabh Banerige, Chairman and Managing Director, IREC told BusinessLine. "Now our effects will be a final position to the company of the company o IRFC told BusinessLine. "Now our ef-fort will be to fund projects with the railways." As and convard or backward linksguch projects could include road and port connectivity to a railways station, warehousing, metros and multi-mode logistic parks.

Also, the expanded scope will enable funding PM Gati Shakti Programme projects.

"I am widening my mandate and augmenting capacity, he said.

This quasi-soeverign entity is at

This quasi-sovereign entity is at resent the dedicated market bor-



Amitabh Banerjee, CMD, IRFC

rowing arm of Indian Railways. Earlier (1986-15), it used to lend for rolling stock, but post 2015-16, it has funded various projects such as gauge conversion and station upgradation.

gauge conversion and station upgradation. To facilitate expansion in terms of inancing, the board recently approved amendments in the Objects Clause of the Memorandum of Association "to finance maintenance of Railway assets and/or infrastructure projects of any kind", and "to promote and/or incorporate the debt fundly venture, cantal fundlalternate. fund/venture capital fund/alternate investment fund or any other fund for funding Railway assets and/or in-frastructure projects of any kind."

Portfolio and interest rate

For the current fiscal, the company has a mandate to raise ₹66,500 crore from the Railways. "In order to keep the cost of borrowing down, we have a flexible policy. We have sanctioned loans from banks, but if

go for that," he said, adding the aver-age weighted cost of funds had

age weighted cost of funds had come down from 651 per cent to 642 per cent in FY22. During FY 22, the company raised around 45 per cent of its resources through issuance of bonds, 3233 per cent through Rupee Term Loans and 15-6 per cent through External Com-mercial Borrowings. However, he admitted that the current fiscal is challenging in terms of keeping the cost of funds low. "I have been able to withstand headwinds. Whether, it will be done

headwinds. Whether, it will be done in the current fiscal, will be challen-ging," he said.

New Sources
IRFC is in talks with World Bank,
New Development Bank, National
Bank for Financing Infrastructure
and Development (NBFID) and various European banks for resources during the current fiscal. Banerje expects some proposals to material-ise. He is also optimistic of getting funds domestically at cheaper cost as IRFC has an 'AAN' (with stable out-look) rating from all three key do-mestic rating agencies (CRISIL, ICRA and CARF).

The company ended fiscal FY 22 with a net profit of ₹6,090 crore for FY21-22, as against ₹4,416 crore re-ported in the previous FY20-21.

# WE HUB sanctions ₹4.5 cr to 13 start-ups

Hyderabad, May 24 WE HUB — an incubator for women-

WE HUB—an incubator for women-led startups—has sanctioned ₹4,50 crore to 13 start-ups under the Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme.

"We had received 106 applications from 18 states seeking financial as-sistance under the scheme. We have shortlisted 13°, said Deepthi Ravula, Chief Executive Officer of WE HUB.
"We have received ₹5 crore from the scheme. Of this, we will disburse \$44.5 crore in the shortlisted start-

₹4.5 crore to the shortlisted start-

ups. In the first tranche, we will re-lease ₹1.76 crore," she said. The shortlisted start-ups include

Arms4AI, Artfills, Sortizy, Laurik, Nurture Fields, Signel Biomedical

and Dygnift,
"Access to finance is the most
common challenge that we hear
from all the women that we engage
with. WE HUB is creating channels
for women entrepreneurs to avail
the capital essential at the early
growth stage of their enterprises,"
she said. growth s she said.

# SHILPA MEDICARE LIMITED

SI. No.	PARTICULARS		ST	ANDALO	NE	CONSOLIDATED					
		Quarter Ended 31-03-2022 (Audited)	Quarter Ended 31-12-2021 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 31-03-2021 (Audited)	YEAR Ended 31-03-2022 (Audited)	YEAR Ended 31-03-2021 (Audited)		Quarter Ended 31-12-2021 (Unaudited)		YEAR Ended 31-03-2022 (Audited)	YEAR Ended 31-03-2021 (Audited)
A 1	Continuing Operations: Total Income	8,320.85	9,958.51	8,720.61	39,781.37	28,929.62	34,608.67	27,778.18	21,493.54	115,976.82	93,127.17
2	Net Profit before tax, non controlling interest & share in profit /(loss) of joint venture / associates (before exceptional items)	(323.32)	880.04	1,550.05	1,867.67	3,726.20	4,753.13	1,999.82	876.32	9,713.40	13,594.77
3	Net Profit before tax, non controlling interest & share in profit /(loss)of joint venture/associates (after exceptional items)	(333.32)	880.04	1,550.05	2,748.58	9,021.01	4,741.33	1,999.82	876.32	10,592.51	19,678.77
4	Net Profit after tax, non controlling interest & share in profit /(loss)of joint venture/ associates (after exceptional items)	(294.46)	672.23	1,000.96	2,015.83	6,509.37	2,954.90	956.50	782.64	6,066.23	14,778.03
5	Total Income (including other comprehensive income /(loss))	(417.40)	673.37	1,031.64	2,056.92	6,556.06	2,660.65	955.61	777.79	5,929.90	14,805.10
B 1	Discontinued Operations: Net Profit before tax, (before exceptional items)	5.544.58	3.954.35	1 072 22	10 540 74	16.532.88					
2	Net Profit before tax (after exceptional items)	5,544.58	3,954.35		16,540.71		-	- 1			-
3	Net Profit after tax (after exceptional items)	3,839.92	3,004.29		12.082.97		-	-		_	
4	Total Income (including other comprehensive income /(loss))	3,680.31			11,923.36						
С	Total Income (including other comprehensive income /(loss)) (Continuing and Discontinued Operations)	3.262.91	3.677.66	2 644 98	13 980 28	18.440.97	2,660.65	955.61	777.79	5 929 90	14.805.10
D	Equity Share Capital	868.02	868.02	815.27	868.02	815.27	868.02	868.02	815.27	868.02	
	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet i.e Other Equity of Continuing Operations	000.02	000.02	010.27	205.698.77	1000000	000.02	000.02	OTOLET		147.059.39
F	Earnings Per Share	(Not	(Not	(Not	203,090,77	102,307.32	(Not	(Not	(Not	101,331,40	147,000.38
9	(of Rs. 1/- each)	Annualised)	Annualised)		Annualised)	Annualised)				Annualised)	Annualised)
	1) Basic:	(0.34)	0.80	1.23	2.41	7.98	3.40			7.26	
	2) Diluted:	(0.34)	0.80	1.23	2.41	7.98	3.40			7.26	
	Discontinued Operations:	1100	0.00			1.00					10.10
	1) Basic:	4.42	3.56	2.03	14.46	14.63					
	2) Diluted:	4.42	3.56	2.03	14.46	14.63					
	Total Operations:	1.55.000	0.00040			1000000					
	1) Basic:	4.08	4.36	3.26	16.87	22.62				7.26	
	2) Diluted:	4.08	4.36	3.26	16.87	22.62	3.40	1 13	0.96	7.26	18.13

OTES:
The above is an extract of the detailed format of audited financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Of Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the audited financial results are available on the Investor section of our website www.vbshipa.com and under corporate section of BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The above discountined operation in standatione did not have any material impact on consolidated results.

The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Director at its meeting held on 23rd May, 2022

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For and on behalf of the Board of Dire

Omprakash Inani.

# Punjab CM sacks Health Minister on graft charges

Punjab Health Minister Vijay Singla was sacked from the Cabinet on Tuesday

sacked from the Cabiner on Tuesday over graft charges, and was arrested shortly afterwards, with Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann asserting his government has zero-tolerance to corruption. The chief minister himself announced/singla/sremoval/from the Cabinet which was sworn-in just two months ago after the Aam Andmi Party storned to power, riding on the agenda of corruption-free governance, and other roll formises.

of contributionine governance, and other poll promises.

As he announced Singla's sacking, Mann also said he has directed the police to register a case against the

minister. Soon afterwards, the 52-year-old CM CO



Viiav Singla

Singla was arrested by the Punjab Po-

lice, sources said.

Singla, a dental surgeon, was elected to the assembly from the Mansa seat, defeating Punjabi singer and Congress candidate Shubhdeep Singh Sidhu, also known as Sidhu Moosewala.

"A case was brought to my notice in

which one minister in my government was demanding a one per cent commis-sion from each tender or purchase of his department. I took this case very seriously." Mann said in a video messag on Tuesday. "I am taking strict action against tha

'a mi taking strict action against that minister and I am removing him from the cabinet. I am also giving directions to the police to register a case against him, 'Mann said.' That minister's name s'ijay Singla. He was the health minis-ter.' Mann said Singla has admitted to his alleged wrongdoings. Kejriwal lauded Mann for his de-cision and said occurrations is a barrand.

kejnwai lauded Mann for his de-cision and said corruption is a betrayal with the country. "We are proud of Pun-jab CM Bhagwant Mann who immedi-ately removed his minister found in-volved in corruption."





### SHILPA MEDICARE LIMITED.

Registered office # 12-6-214/A-1, Hyderabad Road, Raichur-584135 Website - www.vbshlipa.com, Email - info@vbshlipa.com., Telephone -+91-8532-238704

CIN No. - LB5110KA1987PLC008739

Extract of the Standalone and Consolidated audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year Ended 31.03.2022

	Particulars		5	TANDALONE				(Rs. In Lakhs, except per equity share data) CONSOLIDATED					
SI. No.		Quarter ended 31.63.2022 (AUDITED)	Quarter ended 31.12.2021 (UNALIDITED)	Quarter ended 31.03.2021 (AUDITED)	Year ended 31.63.2022 (AUDITED)	Year ended 31.03.2021 (AUDITED)	Quarter ended 31.03.2022 (AUDITED)	Quarter ended 31.12.2021 (UNAUDITED)	Quarter ended 31.03.2021 (AUDITED)	Year ended 31.03.2022 (AUDITED)	Year ended 31.03.2021 (AUDITED)		
	Continuing Operations:												
7	1 Total Income	8,320.85	9,958,51	8,728.61	39,781.37	28,929.62	34,608.67	27,778.18	21,493.54	115,976.82	93,127.17		
	2 Net Profit before tas, non-controlling interest & share in profit /(lost) of point venture / associates (before exceptional drifts)	(323.32)	mm.o4	1,550.85	1,867.67	3,726.20	4,753.13	1,999.02	876.32	9,713.40	13,594,77		
	<ol> <li>Net Profit before tex, son controlling interest &amp; share in profit / (lons) of joint venture/associates (after exceptional items)</li> </ol>	(333.32)	890.04	1,550.05	2,748.50	9,021.07	4.741.33	1,999.82	876.32	18,592.51	19,678.77		
	Met Profit after tax, non-controlling interest & share in profit /(loxy)of joint ventury / atsociates (after exceptional items)		672.23	1,000.96	2,015.81	6,509.37	2,954.90	956.50	792.64	6,066.23	14,778.03		
	5 Total Income (including other comprehensive income /floxi)	(417,40)	673.37	1,031.64	2,056.92	6,556.06	2,660.65	955.61	777,79	5,929.90	14,005.10		
	Discontinued Operations:												
	1. Net Profit before tax, (before exceptional items)	5,544.58	3,954.35	1,972,33	16,540.71	14,532,88					-		
	2 Net Profit before tax (after exceptional items)	5,544.58	3,954.35	1,972.33	16,540.71	18,532.88				2.0			
	3 Net Profit after tax (after exceptional items)	3,839.57	3,004.29	1,658.29	12.682.97	11,929.81	12.0			- 2			
	Total Income (including other comprehensive income /Gess))	3,680.31	3,004.29	1,613.34	11,923.36	11,004.91	(a)	8(1)	140	- 1	(4)		
c	Total Income (including other comprehensive income /floss))(Cantinuing and Discontinued Operations)	3,262.91	3,677.66	2,644.90	13,960.28	18,440.97	2,660.65	955.61	777,79	5,929.90	14,805.10		
D	Equity Share Capital	868.02	868.02	815.27	B66.02	815.27	966.02	865.02	B15.27	868.02	#15.27		
	Reserves (encluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Short Le Other Equity of Camtinuing Operations				295,649.77	162,967.92	1			101,351.46	147,859.39		
-		(Not Associated)	(Not Annualised)	(Net Annualised)	(Annualised)	(Annualised)	(Not Annualised)	(Not Annualised)	(Not Annualised)	(Annualised)	(Annualised)		
-	Continuing Operations	Additional	ACCES OF THE PARTY	National Control of the Control of t	Alleman	No.	Milmoniana	A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	- Miles and a second	-			
	3) fimic	(0.34)	0.199	1.23	2.41	2.99		1.13	0.96	7.26	18.1		
	2) Diluted	(0.34)	0.80	1.23	2.41	7.98	3.40	1.13	0.96	726	10.13		
	Discontinued Operations	117000		150.5	421059	35703	0.000	Hilling	-		-		
	1) Basic	1,42	3.56	2.03	14.46	14.63	34-3	26.7	-60	-	- ×		
	2) Diluted:	4.42	3.56	2.03	14.46	14.63			200		-		
	Total Operations:												
	1) Basic:	4.08	4,36	3.26	1687	22.62							
	2) Düsted:	4.08	4.36	3.26	16.87	22.62	3.40	1.13	0.96	7.26	10.1		

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of audited financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the audited financial results are available on the investor section of our website www.vbshilpa.com and under corporate section of BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.
- The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Director at its meeting held on 23rd May, 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-Omprakash Inani Chairman

ate: May 23, 2022 Place: F Raichur