Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of **Abhiran IB Health Care Private Limited**, Vijayawada

Report on Financial Statements:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Abhiran IB Health Care Private Limited** ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the accompanying 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 Standard) 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 2023, and its profit 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 of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibility for the Audit of 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 financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The said reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

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Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the given reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 the 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 Ind AS 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, the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and 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.

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• 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) included in these financial statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor on the comparative financial information expressed an unmodified opinion.

Our opinion on the financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Companies Act,2013 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;

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c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement 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 (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013;

e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) Reporting with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the company and hence no annexure has been given;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, since the company is a private limited company the reporting under this clause does not applicable to the company for the year under consideration.

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 Auditor's) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note to the Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, 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;

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(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

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

For **Brahmayya & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000513S

Place : Vijayawada
Date : 18th May, 2023

(T.V.Ramana)
Partner
Membership No 200523

UDIN:- 23200523BGSVOY8700

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of our 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section to the Members of Abhiran IB Health Care Private Limited of even date)

We report that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

a. (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
(B) The company does not have any intangible assets and hence reporting under this clause is not required.

b. The Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use assets are physically verified by the management annually, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

c. The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(1)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

d. The company has not revalued any Property, Plant & Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable to that extent.

e. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us the inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. During such verification the discrepancies noticed as compared to book records have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

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The discrepancies in each class of inventory does not exceed 10% of aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crore, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year under report.

(iii) During the year the Company has not made investments in, granted any loans or advance in the nature of loans, guarantee or security, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) & 3(iii)f of the said Order are not applicable for the year under report.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, guarantees and security in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 2013. The company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013, in respect of loans and investments made by the company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Compliance with the provisions of section 73 to 76 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with regard to deposits accepted from the public does not arise. According to the information furnished to us, no order has been passed on the company by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal for non-compliance with the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) The maintenance of the Cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities, the undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities; and

According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and

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Service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it were in arrears as at 31st March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other statutory dues applicable to it as at 31st March 2023, that have been disputed by the company, and hence, were not remitted to the concerned authorities at the date of the Balance Sheet under report, except the income tax demand of Rs. 35,49,680 relating to AY 2022-23.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, reporting under clause 3(viii) is not applicable.

(ix) (a) According to the records of the company examined by us, and the information and explanations given to us, there were no defaults in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year under report.

(b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) The Company has not raised any new term loans during the year. Also, there are no term loans outstanding at the beginning of the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements 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 does not have any subsidiaries. Hence, reporting under 3(1)(ix)(e) & (f) is not applicable

(x) (a) Being a private limited company, it cannot raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence the clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. VIJAYAWADA-2 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xi) (a) No fraud by the company and no fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) The establishment of whistle blower mechanism is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable to the company.

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) The Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Since the Company is not required to have the internal audit system, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and accordingly reporting under 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory of the Company during the year and we have taken in to consideration, the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. VIJAYAWADA-2 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

(xx) (a) The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with regard to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For **Brahmayya & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000513S

Place : Vijayawada
Date : 18th May, 2023

BRAHMAYYA & CO. VIJAYAWADA-2 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(T.V.Ramana)
Partner
Membership No 200523

UDIN: 23200523BGSVOY8700

ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	934.98	685.42
Right-of-use assets	29	539.80	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	8	16.03	29.51
Total non-current assets		**1,490.81**	**714.93**
Current assets			
Inventories	5	27.81	-
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	12.41	21.79
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2.53	33.64
Other financial assets	26	3.80	23.19
Other current assets	9	0.06	4.50
Total current assets		**46.61**	**83.12**
Total assets		**1,537.42**	**798.05**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	300.00	300.00
Other equity	11	(47.08)	23.03
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**252.92**	**323.03**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	184.32	263.06
Lease liabilities	29	475.02	-
Other financial liabilities	26	4.11	-
Total non-current liabilities		**663.45**	**263.06**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	182.59	-
Lease liabilities	29	66.18	-
Loans	16	252.13	
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro a	13	40.35	9.41
Other financial liabilities	15	68.08	201.96
Other current liabilities	17	7.56	0.60
Provisions	14	4.16	-
Total current liabilities		**621.05**	**211.96**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,537.42**	**798.05**

Significant accounting policies **Note 1 to 36**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date.
For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000513S

BRAHMAYYA & CO. VIJAYAWADA-2 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

T.V.Ramana
Partner
Membership No: 200523

Place Vijayawada
Date 18 May 2023
UDIN 23200523BGSVOY8700

for and behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33100AP2016PTC104523

Dr. P. Ramesh Babu
Managing Director
DIN: 01879436

Place : Vijayawada
Date : '18 May,2023

Dr. R. Mamatha
Director
DIN: 00282854

Place : Vijayawada
Date : '18 May,2023

ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	36.11	966.82
Other income	19	229.02	-
Total income		265.13	966.82
Expenses			
Purchases of medicines and consumables	20	30.64	257.56
Changes in inventories	21	(27.81)	-
Employee benefits expense	22	50.77	117.92
Finance costs	23	46.91	33.81
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	115.53	77.95
Other expenses	25	115.09	152.34
Total expenses		331.13	639.58
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(66.00)	327.24
Tax expense	26		
Current tax		-	22.85
Current tax for earlier years		-	-
Deferred tax	26	4.11	-
Total Tax expense		4.11	22.85
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(70.11)	304.39
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(70.11)	304.39
Earnings/ (Loss) per share (equity share of face value of INR. 10 each)			
Basic	28	(2.50)	10.87
Diluted	28	(2.50)	10.87
Significant accounting policies	Note 1 to 36		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the statement of profit and loss

As per our report of even date.
For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000513S

T.V.Ramana
Partner
Membership No: 200523

Place: Vijayawada
Date: 18 May,2023
UDIN 23200523BGSVOY8700

for and behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33100AP2016PTC104523

Dr. P. Ramesh Babu
Managing Director
DIN: 01879436

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May,2023

Dr. R. Mamatha
Director
DIN: 00282854

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May,2023

ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(70.11)	327.24
Adjustments for		
Tax expense	4.11	(22.85)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	115.53	77.95
Finance costs	46.91	35.09
Allowances for credit losses on financial assets	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	-
Gain on sale of investment (net)	-	-
Dividend on non-current investments	-	-
Share of profit in limited liability partnership	-	-
Net changes in fair value of financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-
Interest income under the effective interest method	(0.30)	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	-
Loss on disposal of capital work in progress	-	-
Gain on reassessment of IND AS 116	-	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-
Guarantee commission income		
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**96.14**	**417.43**
Movements in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(27.81)	-
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	9.38	(8.51)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(0.73)	23.93
(Increase) / decrease in Loans	10.31	
(Increase) in other current assets	4.44	(6.37)
(Decrease) in trade payables	30.34	(38.72)
Increase in other financial liabilities	68.08	
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	4.16	(13.74)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	7.56	(97.37)
Cash generated from operating activities	**201.88**	**276.65**
Taxes paid, net of refund received	9.09	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**210.97**	**276.65**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(346.48)	(116.74)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Purchase of investments	-	-
Movement in other bank balances and restricted deposits	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Share of profit in limited liability partnership	-	-
Interest received	0.30	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(346.18)**	**(116.74)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Secured borrowings availed	-	-
Secured borrowings repaid	154.02	(97.59)
Payment of lease liabilities	(19.32)	
Interest paid	(30.59)	(35.10)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**104.11**	**(132.69)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(31.10)	27.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	33.64	6.40
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer Note 7)	**2.53**	**33.64**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.
For Brahmayya & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000513S

T.V.Ramana
Partner
Membership No: 200523

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May 2023
UDIN 23200523BGS[illegible]Y8700

for and behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33100AP2016PTC104523

Dr. P. Ramesh Babu
Managing Director
DIN: 01879436

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May 2023

Dr. R. Mamatha
Director
DIN: 00282854

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May 2023

ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Number of equity shares (in lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2021	10	30.00	300.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	10	30.00	**300.00**
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023		30.00	**300.00**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus (Refer Note 11)			Items of other comprehensive income (Refer Note 11)	Total other equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/ (asset), net of tax	
Balance as at 1 April 2021		**(281.36)**			**(281.36)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	304.39	-	-	304.39
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	**304.39**	-	-	**304.39**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	**23.03**	-	-	**23.03**
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	**23.03**	-	-	**23.03**
Profit for the year	-	(70.11)	-	-	(70.11)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	**(70.11)**	-	-	**(70.11)**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	**(47.08)**	-	-	**(47.08)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date.
For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000513S

T.V.Ramana
Partner
Membership No: 200523

Place: Vijayawada
Date : 18 May,2023
UDIN 23200523BGSVOY8700

for and behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADIRAN IB HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U33100AP2016PTC104523

Dr. P. Ramesh Babu
Managing Director
DIN: 01879436

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May,2023

Dr. R. Mamatha
Director
DIN: 00282854

Place : 'Vijayawada
Date : '18 May,2023

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. * VIJAYAWADA-8. *

1. Company overview

Adiran IB HealthCare Private Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh. The Company is engaged in the business of rendering medical and healthcare services, participating in clinical studies and conducting training programs and services primarily in Vijayawada. Aster DM Healthcare Limited is the Holding Company.

1.1 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies mentioned herein are relating to the financial statements of the Company.

A. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and the relevant amended rules prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'), read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 18 May 2023.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

C. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities; and
ii. Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability.

D. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by the Management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment during the year ended 31 March 2022 is included in the following notes:

- Note F - Measurement of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note S - Recognition of deferred tax asset: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note K - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note O - Leases;
- Note J - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note I - Impairment of financial assets;

E Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.
Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.
Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:
- Financial instruments
- Fair value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. * VIJAYAWADA-8. *

F Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown under other non-current assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for its intended use at each balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

ii. Subsequent expenditure and derecognition

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

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

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment are provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a period is proportionately charged.. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Class of assets	Useful life (in years)
Office equipment	5
Medical equipment*	13
Motor vehicles *	8-10
Computer equipment	3-6
Furniture and fixtures *	10
Electrical equipment	10

* For the above-mentioned classes of assets, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the useful lives of these assets based on internal assessment and supported by technical advice, where necessary, which is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. * VIJAYAWADA-8. *

G Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use and is included in depreciation and amortisation expenses in statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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. The estimated useful life of software is 4 years.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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

H Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises purchase price, and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The Company uses the weighted average method to determine the cost of inventory consisting of medicines and medical consumables.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable values is made on an item-by-item basis.

I Impairment

i. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets measured at amortised cost.
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtors and an analysis of the debtors' current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet:

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off.

ii. Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. ★ VIJAYAWADA-8. ★

J Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Defined Benefit plans

Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) recognised in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in a subsequent period. However, the Company transfers those amounts recognised in other comprehensive income within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Other long term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

K Provisions (other than employee benefits)

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where 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).

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

L Revenue

Revenue from contract with customers

The Company generates revenue from rendering of medical and healthcare services, sale of medicines and other related activities. Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. In calculating the variable considerations, the Company considers the nature and coverage through insurance and other parties, the history of adjustments and rejections, and the probability of rejections, discounts, rebates, price concessions, or other similar items.

Disaggregation of revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue from hospital services (medical and healthcare services), sale of medicines and other operating income. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and certainty of Company's revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Contract balances

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for sale of services where invoice is raised as trade receivables, where invoice has not been raised as unbilled revenue and advance consideration as advance from customers.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. The following details provide information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. VIJAYAWADA-8.

M Revenue (continued)

(a) Medical and healthcare services

The Company's revenue from medical and healthcare services comprises of income from hospital services.

Revenue from hospital services to patients is recognised as revenue when the related services are rendered unless significant future uncertainties exist. Revenue is also recognised in relation to the services rendered to the patients who are undergoing treatment/ observation on the balance sheet date to the extent of the services rendered. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, concessions given to the patients and estimated disallowances for patients covered under insurance.

Unbilled receivable represents value to the extent of medical and healthcare services are rendered to the patients who are undergoing treatment/observation on the balance sheet date and is not billed as at the balance sheet date.

(b) Sale of medicines

Revenue from sale of medical consumables and medicines within the hospital premises is recognised when the control in the goods are transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection. The amount of revenue recognised is net of sales returns, taxes and duties, wherever applicable.

(c) Other operating income

The Company's revenue from other operating income comprises primarily of canteen sales (sales of food and beverages), revenue from courses conducted at the hospital, income from revenue sharing agreements.

Revenue from services rendered is based on the agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed. Income from sale of food and beverages is recognised at a point in time when control is transferred.

N Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

O Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

i. Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116, Leases, to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in the statement of profit and loss.

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. * VIJAYAWADA-8. *

P Leases (continued)

ii. Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Q Recognition of dividend income, interest income or interest expense

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the date on which the right to receive payment is established.

Interest on deployment of surplus funds is recognized using the time proportionate method, based on the transactional interest rates.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

R Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. * VIJAYAWADA-8 *

S Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax bases used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

T Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

U Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as either at amortised cost, FVTPL or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at investment level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for each of such investments and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether Management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

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V Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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W Earnings / (Loss) per share

The basic earnings / (loss) per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders 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.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive, i.e., which reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. 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.

X Cash-flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Y Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Z Operating cycle

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.

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2 First-time adoption of Ind-AS

These financial statements of Adiran IB HealthCare Private Limited, for the year ended 31st March 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the company has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101 - First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, with April 1, 2021 as the transition date and IGAAP as the previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 and the comparative information. Exemptions on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS 101 have been set out in note 1.3.

3 Exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind AS 101

a) Deemed Cost

For transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as of April 1, 2021 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date, as there is no change in its functional currency.

b) Leases

For transition to Ind AS, the company has adopted the same determination of whether an arrangement contained a lease in accordance with previous GAAP as that required by Ind AS 116.

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4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements (Refer Notes (b) and (c) below)	Medical equipment	Electrical equipment	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value								
Balance as at 1 April 2021	420.78	300.03	59.49	-	6.58	125.41		912.29
Additions		116.74						116.74
Disposals						-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**420.78**	**416.77**	**59.49**	**-**	**6.58**	**125.41**	**-**	**1,029.02**
Balance as at 1 April 2022	420.78	416.77	59.49	-	6.58	125.41	-	1,029.02
Additions	45.64	233.83	53.41	1.56	12.04			346.48
Disposals								-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**466.42**	**650.60**	**112.90**	**1.56**	**18.61**	**125.41**	**-**	**1,375.50**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2021	70.65	116.52	24.26	-	2.74	51.48		265.66
Charge for the year	16.11	44.59	5.23		0.57	11.46		77.95
Eliminated on disposals								-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**86.76**	**161.10**	**29.49**	**-**	**3.31**	**62.94**	**-**	**343.61**
Balance as at 1 April 2022	86.76	161.10	29.49	-	3.31	62.94	-	343.61
Charge for the year	55.88	32.13	5.96	-	2.94	-		96.91
Eliminated on disposals								-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**142.64**	**193.23**	**35.46**	**-**	**6.25**	**62.94**	**-**	**440.52**
Net carrying value								
As at 31 March 2023	**323.78**	**457.37**	**77.44**	**1.56**	**12.36**	**62.47**	**-**	**934.98**
As at 31 March 2022	**334.02**	**255.66**	**30.00**	**-**	**3.26**	**62.47**	**-**	**685.42**

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5 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Medicines and medical consumables	27.81	-
Total	**27.81**	**-**

6 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Considered good - Un Secured	9.69	21.79
Unbilled receivables	2.72	-
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net trade receivables	**12.41**	**21.79**

6.1 Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good		
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Not due	4.28	-
Less than 6 months	5.14	-
6 months - 1 year	2.99	21.79
1-2 years		
2-3 years		
More than 3 years		
Total	**12.41**	**21.79**

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with banks	2.41	28.50
Cash on hand	0.13	5.14
Total	**2.53**	**33.64**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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8 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current		
Rent deposits and other deposits	16.03	29.51
Total	**16.03**	**29.51**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Rent deposits and other deposits	-	12.88
Loans to related parties	-	10.31
Total	**-**	**23.20**

9 Other assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	0.06	4.50
Total	**0.06**	**4.50**

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10 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares of INR.10 each	30.00	300.00	30.00	300.00
	30.00	**300.00**	**30.00**	**300.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity shares of INR.10 each	30.00	300.00	30.00	300.00
Total	**30.00**	**300.00**	**30.00**	**300.00**

Refer Notes 10.1 to 10.7 below.

10.1 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to shareholders' share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid.

Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of shares.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

10.2 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	% of holding	Number of shares (in lakhs)	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up held by				
Dr. Ramesh Cardiac and Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited	30.00	100.00%		
K Gowtham Chowdary			10.85	36.17%
K Smitha Chowdary			10.68	35.61%
K Pushapavathi			1.55	5.17%
K Siva Rama Krishna Prasad			1.60	5.33%
K Sumanth			1.70	5.67%
G Suseelamma			1.77	5.89%

10.3 Details of shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	Shares held as at 31 March 2023		Percentage change during the year ended 31 March 2023
	Number of shares	% of total shares	
Dr. Ramesh Cardiac and Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited	30	100.00%	100.00%

10.4 Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts: Nil

10.5 Details of bonus shares issued during the past 5 years immediately preceeding 31 March 2023: Nil

10.6 Details of shares issued for consideration other than for cash during the past 5 years immediately preceeding 31 March 2023: Nil

10.7 Details of buyback of shares during the past 5 years immediately preceeding 31 March 2023: Nil

11 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Reserves and Surplus		
Securities premium - Used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.	-	-
Capital redemption reserve -A statutory reserve created to the extent of sum equal to the nominal value of the share capital extinguished on buyback of Company's own shares pursuant to Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013	-	-
Retained earnings -Retained earnings comprises of the amounts that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity share holders	(47.08)	23.03
Other items of other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability/ (asset), net of tax - Pertains to the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) recognised net of tax	-	
Total	**(47.08)**	**23.03**

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12 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current		
Secured - at amortised cost		
Term loans from bank	184.32	263.06
Vehicle loans	-	-
	184.32	**263.06**
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	182.59	-
Bank overdraft	-	-
	182.59	-

A Details of securities, terms and conditions on loans

HDFC Bank:
Represents Equipment loan of INR 139.87 (PY: INR Nil) with outstanding balance of INR 139.87 (PY: INR Nil) is to be re-paid in monthly instalments ranging from 84 months based on the repayment schedule provided by the bank commencing from 20th April,2023. The rate of interest charged by the bank ranged from 8%

Represents term HCIF loan of INR 50 (PY: INR Nil) with outstanding balance of INR 50 (PY: INR Nil) is to be re-paid in monthly instalments ranging from 84 months based on the repayment schedule provided by the bank commencing from 20th April,2023. The rate of interest charged by the bank ranged from 8%

Bank of Baroda
Represents Term loan of INR 409.63 (PY: INR 409.63) with outstanding balance of INR 177.03 (PY: INR 263.06) is to be re-paid in monthly instalments ranging from 57 months based on the repayment schedule provided by the bank commencing from 20th June.2020.The rate of interest charged by the bank ranged from 8.5%.

13 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises^	40.35	9.41
Total	**40.35**	**9.41**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
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13.1 Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total*
Balance as at 31 March 2023					
Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	40.35				40.35
Total	**40.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40.35**
Balance as at 31 March 2022					
Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	9.41	-	-	9.41
Total	**-**	**9.41**	**-**	**-**	**9.41**

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Total	**-**	**-**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Accrued salaries and benefits	4.16	-
Total	**4.16**	**-**

15 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-current		
Security deposit	-	-
Other non current loans and advances	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	0.33	-
Dues to creditors for capital goods	67.75	-
Dues to related party (refer Note 34)	-	201.96
Total	**68.08**	**201.96**

* The details of interest rates, repayment and other terms are disclosed in Note 12

16 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Loans	252.13	-
Total	**252.13**	**-**

17 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current		
Statutory dues payables	7.56	0.60
Current tax liabilities	-	-
Total	**7.56**	**0.60**

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18 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from hospital and medical services	36.11	966.82
Revenue from pharmacy	0.00	-
Other operating revenue		
Revenue from clinical & market studies	-	-
Revenue from canteen sales	-	-
Total	**36.11**	**966.82**

Refer Notes 19.1 and 19.2 below.

18.1 Category of Customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash		
Credit	36.11	966.82
Total	**36.11**	**966.82**

18.2 Nature of treatment

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
In- patient	35.97	966.82
Out- patient	0.14	-
Total	**36.11**	**966.82**

19 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
Lease deposits	0.30	-
Other non-operating income	228.73	-
Total	**229.02**	**-**

20 Purchases of medicines and consumables

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Medicines and consumables	30.64	257.56
Total	**30.64**	**257.56**

21 Changes in inventories

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening stock	-	-
Closing stock	27.81	-
Total	**27.81**	**-**

22 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and allowances	42.78	108.33
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer Note 33)	7.51	2.56
Staff welfare expense	0.48	7.02
Total	**50.77**	**117.92**

23 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on bank borrowings	24.46	-
Interest on borrowings from financial institutions		-
Interest on lease liabilities (refer Note 29)	16.32	-
Other borrowing costs	6.13	33.81
Total	**46.91**	**33.81**

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24 Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 4)	96.91	77.95
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer Note 29)	18.61	-
Total	**115.53**	**77.95**

25 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Power, water and fuel	17.31	1.28
Legal, professional and other consultancy	0.12	0.30
Auditors remuneration (refer Note 25.1)	0.25	0.30
Rent	59.68	100.82
Repairs and maintenance - building	20.21	-
Repairs and maintenance - computer equipment	0.14	-
Repairs and maintenance- others	2.05	-
Hospital maintenance	1.10	-
Advertising and promotional	-	6.77
Rates and taxes	4.12	-
Ineligible input tax credits	4.12	-
Travelling and conveyance	0.01	10.70
Insurance	0.82	4.82
Telephone & Communication	2.73	4.62
Donation & charity	-	2.12
Printing and stationery	0.13	2.85
Bank charges	0.68	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.63	17.76
Total	**115.09**	**152.34**

25.1 Payment to auditors (net of goods and service tax)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
For statutory audit	0.25	0.30
For tax audit	-	-
Total	**0.25**	**0.30**

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26 Income taxes

(a) Income tax assets/(liability)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Income tax payments, including taxes withheld	26.65	12.88
Less: Provision made towards tax liabilities	22.85	-
Net income tax assets/(liability) at the end	**3.80**	**12.88**

(b) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current tax	-	
Current tax for earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	4.11	22.85
Tax expense	**4.11**	**22.85**

(c) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Accounting profit/(loss) before Income tax	**(66.00)**	**327.24**
At India's Statutory income tax rate	**(20.59)**	**85.08**
	-	**-**
Increase/(Decrease) of tax expense on account of		
Non-taxable income/Exempt income	**-**	**-**
	6.31	**(1.69)**
Reduction in depreciation/(accelerated depreciation)		
Expenses not allowed under income tax act	**-**	**-**
Expenses that are allowed under payment basis	**1.30**	**-**
Set off of brought forward losses	**-**	**(61.20)**
Carry forward of current year loss	**12.99**	**-**
Income tax relating to earlier years	**-**	**-**
Other adjustments	**-**	**0.66**
Deferred tax liability recognised	**4.11**	**-**
Total Tax expense reported in Statement of profit and Loss	**4.11**	**22.85**

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27 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contingent liability		
Income Tax notice for AY22-23 u/s 143(1)	35.50	-
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for (Refer Note (g) below)	-	-
Total	**35.50**	-

The earlier management filed Income Tax return through a wrong form which we ask them to rectify it. As per SPA, any liabilities prior to 30th November 2022 has to be discharge by the earlier promoters and indemnify us

28 Earnings per share

A. Basic earnings / (loss) per share

The calculation of profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of basic earnings / (loss) per share calculations are as follows:

i) Net profit/ (loss) attributable to equity share holders (basic)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit / (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity share holders	(70.11)	304.39

ii) Weighted average number of equity shares (basic)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening balance (refer Note 10)	30.00	30.00
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each for the year	30.00	30.00
Earnings/ (loss) per share, basic	(2.50)	10.87

B. Diluted earnings / (loss) per share

The calculation of profit / (loss) attributable to equity share holders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding, after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares is as follows:

i) Net profit/ (loss) attributable to equity share holders diluted)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit / (loss) for the year, attributable to the equity share holders	(70.11)	304.39

ii) Weighted average number of equity shares (diluted)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each for the year (diluted)	30.00	30.00
Earnings / (loss) per share, diluted	(2.50)	10.87

29 Leases

The Company has taken hospital premises, medical equipments and certain premises for staff accommodation on lease from various parties. The leases typically run for a period of 1 year - 7 years. Lease payments are renegotiated nearing the expiry to reflect market rentals.

(i) Lease liabilities

Following are the changes in the lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Opening balance	-	
Additions	544.20	
Reversals	-	
Finance cost accrued during the period (refer Note 25)	16.32	
Payment of lease liabilities	(19.32)	
Closing balance	**541.21**	-
Non-current lease liabilities	475.02	
Current lease liabilities	66.18	

Adiran IB Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. ★ VIJAYAWADA-8. ★

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Leases (continued)

(ii) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented on the balance sheet.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Gross carrying value		
Opening balance		
Addition to right-of-use assets	558.41	
Deletion to right-of-use assets		
Total gross carrying value	**558.41**	-
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening balance		
Depreciation for the year (refer Note 24)	18.61	
Total accumulated Depreciation	**18.61**	-
Net Balance	**539.80**	-

(iii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Lease rental expenses for lease where Ind AS 116 is not applicable		
Interest on lease liabilities	16.32	
Interest on lease Deposits	(0.30)	
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	18.61	-

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Total cash outflow for leases	19.32	-

30 Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" ("Ind AS 108") establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Medical and Healthcare Services'. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

The Company operates in India and revenue generations is from a wide spread of the customers and hence the group wide disclosures of major customers are not applicable.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
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31 Related parties

***(i)* Names of related parties and description of relationship with the Company:**

(a) Ultimate Holding Company — Aster DM Healthcare Limited, India

(b) Holding Company — Dr. Ramesh Cardiac and Multispeciality Hosp

(d) Key managerial personnel and their relatives (KMP)

Dr Ramesh Babu Pothineni	Managing Director
Sri Devanand Kolothodi	Director
Dr Rayapati Mamatha	Director

***(ii)* Related party transactions:**

The Company has entered into the following transactions with related parties during the year ended 31st March 2023:

31.1 Related parties

Transactions with related parties other than key managerial persons :

Particulars	Name of the Related Party	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Loan taken from Holding company	Dr. Ramesh Cardiac and Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited	248.24	
Interest on loan to holding company	Dr. Ramesh Cardiac and Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited	4.38	
Total		**252.61**	

31.2 Related parties

Balances receivable/ (payable) with related parties other than key managerial persons (contd.)

Particulars	Name of the Related Party	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loan	Dr. Ramesh Cardiac and Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited	252.61	-

32 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors capital on the basis of return on capital employed as well as the debt to total equity ratio.

For the purpose of debt to total equity ratio, debt considered is long-term and short-term borrowings. Total equity comprise of issued share capital and all other equity

The capital structure as of 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 was as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	252.92	323.03
As a percentage of total capital	**41%**	**55%**
Long-term borrowings including current maturities	366.91	263.06
Bank overdraft	-	-
Total borrowings	**366.91**	**263.06**
As a percentage of total capital	**59%**	**45%**
Total capital (Equity and Borrowings)	**619.83**	**586.09**

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All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

33 The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the international transactions entered into with associated enterprises during the financial period and expects such records to be in existence latest by the date of filing its income tax return as required by the law. The Management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

34 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 and Code on Wages, 2019 ['Codes'] relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits in September 2020 and the same has received Presidential Assent. The Codes have been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Codes will come into effect has not yet been notified. The Company will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are published.

35 **Financial ratios**

Ratio	Methodology (Refer Notes below)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	Explanation if variance exceeds 25%
a) Current ratio	Current assets/ Current liabilities	0.08	0.39	
b) Debt-equity ratio	Total debt/ Shareholder's equity	3.58	0.71	
c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service/ Debt service	(2.66)	3.31	
d) Return on equity	Net profit after taxes/ Average shareholder's equity	-1.2%	5.1%	
e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold/ Average inventory	0.01	0.78	
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations/ Average accounts receivables	0.03	0.72	
g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Total purchases/ Average trade payables	0.02	0.20	
h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales/ Working capital	(0.06)	(7.50)	
i) Net profit ratio	Net profit/ Net sales	-194%	31%	
j) Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes/ Capital employed	-21%	65%	
k) Return on investment	Dividend income, net gain on sale of investments and net fair value gain over average investments	-	-	

Notes:
Total debt = Borrowings + Lease liabilities - Cash & cash equivalents - Current investments
Earnings available for debt service = Net profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortisations - Other income + Interest + Other adjustments (such as loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, fair valuation of put options, if any)
Debt service = Interest + Lease payments + Principal repayments
Net profit = Net profit after tax
Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt
Earnings before interest and taxes = Net profit before taxes - Other income + Interest + Other adjustments (such as loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, fair valuation of put options, if any)

During the year 2022-23, there is a change in the management and operational activities of the company and hence the ratios are not comparable with the previous period

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36 Additional disclosures

a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property during and as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 ('the reporting periods').

b) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and Right-to use-assets during the reporting periods.

c) There are no transactions and balances with companies which have been removed from the Register of Companies [struck off companies] during and as at the reporting periods.

d) The Company has not traded / invested in Crypto currency during the reporting periods.

e) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period as at the reporting periods.

f) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds during the reporting periods to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

g) The Company has not received any fund during the reporting periods from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

h) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the reporting periods in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

i) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:
(i) repayable on demand; or
(ii) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

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

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

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