ASPINWALL HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED **ACCOUNTS** 2020-2021

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees)

ACCEPTE	Notes	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipments	3	94,00,000
Financial Assets		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Other Financial Assets	4	5,27,589
Other non-current assets	5	7,529
Total Non-current assets		99,35,118
Current assets		
Inventories	6	16,16,446
Financial Assets	o o	10,10,440
Cash and cash equivalents	7	15,560
Other current assets	5	21,44,874
Total Current assets		37,76,880
Total Assets	-	1,37,11,998
		1,57,11,770
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity		
Equity Share Capital	8	20,00,000
Other equity		(57,25,754)
Total Equity		(37,25,754)
r. I mu		
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	9	1,49,48,976
Provisions	13	1,03,590
Total non-current liabilities		1,50,52,566
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	10	
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises		
and small enterprises		-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other		
than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,33,910
Other Financial Liabilities	11	21,97,961
Other current liabilities	12	39,065
Provisions	13	14,250
Total Current liabilities	13	
	-	23,85,186
Total Equity and Liabilities	-	1,37,11,998

Significant accounting policies

2

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for JERRY, SUNNY & RAJESH

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 001326S

Sunny Varghese

Partner

Membership Number: 028612

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited CIN: U33100KL2020PTC061704

T.R Radhakrishnan

Director

Rajesh S
Director

DIN:00086627

DIN: 08093860

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2021 (All amounts in Indian Rupees)

	Notes	For the period 24 February 2020 to 31 March 2021
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense Pre-incorporation Expenses	14	20,23,966
Finance costs	15	1,41,156 8,34,442
Depreciation expenses	16	12,860
Other expenses	17	27,13,330
Total expenses		57,25,754
Loss before tax		(57,25,754)
Tax expense		
Loss for the year		(57,25,754)
Other Comprehensive Income		(37,23,734)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss		
Remeasurment of defined benefit liability		
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total other comprehensive income for the year net of income tax		
Total comprehensive income for the period		(57,25,754)
Earnings per equity share		(=1,=2,1.2.1)
(Equity shares of face value Rs 10/- each)	18	
Basic(not annualised)		(28.63)
Diluted (not annualised)		(28.63)
Significant accounting policies	2	
Notes on accounts	2	
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements		

As per our report of even date attached

for JERRY, SUNNY & RAJESH

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 001326S

Sunny Varghese

Partner

Membership Number: 028612

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited CIN: U33100KL2020PTC061704

T.R Radhakrishnan

Director DIN:00086627

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

Rajesh S

Director

DIN: 08093860

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited Cash flow statement for the period ended 31 March 2021 (All amounts in Indian Rupees)

	For the period 24 February 2020
	to
A. Cash flows from operating activities	31 March 2021
Profit before taxes	
Adjustments for :	(57,25,754)
Depreciation and amortisation	
Finance costs	12,860
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	8,34,442
operating easir nows before working capital changes	(48,78,452)
Changes in working capital	
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:	
Inventories	414
Other financial assets	(16,16,446)
Other assets	(5,27,589)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities	(21,52,403)
Trade payables	
Other financial liabilities	1,33,910
Other liabilities	5,36,394
Provisions	39,065
Cash used in operating activities before taxes	1,17,840
Income taxes paid, net of refund	(83,47,681)
Net cash out flow from operating activities (A)	
the case out now from operating activities (A)	(83,47,681)
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment including capital	
advances	(88,84,839)
Net cash out flow from investing activities (B)	(88,84,839)
	(00,04,039)
C. Cash flows from financing activities *	
Proceeds from issue of shares	20.00.000
Loan from Holding Company	20,00,000
Term Loan from Banks	58,81,357
Finance Cost	1,00,00,000
Net cash flow used in investing activities (C)	(6,33,277) 1,72,48,080
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,72,48,080
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 7)	15.500
The second of the joint (Telef liber 1)	15,560

Changes in liablities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 24th	Cash flows	Non -Cash Changes	As at 31
N	Februay 2020			March 2021
Non current borrowings(including current maturities)	-7	1,58,81,357	-	1,58,81,357
Total	-	1,58,81,357	-	1,58,81,357

Note: The above Statement of Cash Flows have been prpeared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7,'Statement of Cash Flows'

Significant accounting policies (refer to note 2)

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for JERRY, SUNNY & RAJESH

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 001326S

Sunny Varghese

Partner

Membership Number: 028612

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited**

CIN: U33100KL2020PTC061704

T.R Radhakrishnan

Director

DIN:00086627

Kochi

Rajesh S

Director

DIN: 08093860

Date:16 June 2021

For the period from 24 February 2020 to 31 March 2021

Particulars	Equity share	Reserves and surplus		Total equity attributable to
	capital	Retained earnings	Total	equity shareholders of the Company
Equity share capital issued during the Period Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)	20,00,000	(57,25,754)	(57,25,754)	20,00,000 (57,25,754
Total comprehensive income for the period		(57,25,754)	(57,25,754)	(37,25,754
Balance at 31 March 2021	20,00,000	(57,25,754)	(57,25,754)	(37,25,754)

As per our report of even date attached

for JERRY, SUNNY & RAJESH

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 001326S

Sunny Varghese

Partner

Membership Number: 028612

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited

CIN: U33100KL2020PTC061704

T.R Radhakrishnan

Director DIN:00086627

Kochi

Date:16 June 2021

Rajesh S

Director DIN: 08093860

1 Corporate Information

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited (AHPL or the Company) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aspinwall and Company Limited. The main activities of this Company are the manufacturing and trading in all types of surgical, medical, dental and scientific equipment, instruments and accessories, and diagnostic kits and Reagents diagnostic equipment, healthcare aids and accessories, healthcare products and instruments, including agricultural products, both organic or otherwise, and to carry on research and development of healthcare including diagnostic systems. The Company was incorporated on 24 February 2020 and financial Statements are prepared for period starting from 24 February 2020 to 31 March 2021. The Company has setup a factory at Royalway Building, 14/147, Near Muttom Metro Station, Aluva, Ernakulam, Kochi-683106, Kerala for Manufacturing its products. Drug License was required for the production for its products being manufactured at the factory. The Company had obtained the drug license on 26 May 2021.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies:

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 16 June 2021.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest rupees, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Basis
Net defined benefit liability	Present value of defined benefit obligations

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, 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 on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

i. Judgements:

There are no significant judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most material effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

ii. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

a) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets represent a proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation and amortisation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful life and residual values of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

b) Others:



Further information about assumptions and estimation of uncertainities that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment for the year 31 March 2021 is included in the following notes:

Note 19 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions

2.4 Measurement of fair values

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established frame work with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Director.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as interest rates, guarantee commission and pricing services are used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuation meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuation should be classified.

Fair values are categorized 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 are 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).
- Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities 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 input 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 categorized 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 the levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

The Company generates revenue from sales of goods and rendering services in various segments. 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

Sale of goods

Domestic sales are recognised, net of returns and trade discounts, on transfer of control to the buyer, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to customers. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as goods and services tax, etc. Export sales are recognised when goods are boarded to vessel at which point the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer 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.

Other Income

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired).

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

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs if any, 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.

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure

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

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 using the Straight Line Method ('SLM').

Depreciation on additions during the year is provided for on a pro-rata basis i.e., from the date on which asset is acquired. Depreciation on disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. upto the date on which asset is disposed off.

2.7 Financial Instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables 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.

The Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value. In the case of a financial asset or financial liability measured not at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability are adjusted in the value of financial asset or financial liability.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

a. Financial assets:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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 subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order 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. 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 losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

b. 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 at 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 profit or 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 profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii.Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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.

v. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.8 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity and compensated absences.

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service 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.

These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Post employment benefits

- Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined retirement benefit covering all eligible employees. It provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and is payable on the exit of the employees after completion of at least five years of service. However any exit due to death or total disability to do any gainful employment, this service minimum is ignored. The present value of this defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost are measured, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, by actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date and provided.

-Provident Fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make fixed contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary).

-Superannuation

The Company makes contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's basic salary and DA, to a fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company has no further obligations beyond its contributions.

iii Other long-term employee benefits

All employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are determined based on actuarial valuation or discounted present value method carried out at each balance sheet date. The expected cost of accumulated compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary as at 31

March every year using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date.

2.9 Taxation

(a) 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 or settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(b) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

MAT paid in accordance with provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future Income Tax liability, is being absorbed in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the credit is being recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

(c) 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 amounts 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 it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is a 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 there is

convincing 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 in 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.

2.10 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

2.11 Cash flow statement

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

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity period of three months or less from the date of acquisition) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

2.13 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.14 Goods and Service Tax ('GST') input credit

GST input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying goods or service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilising the credits.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amount	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total
Additions Deletions Capitalisation	50,51,785	26,13,003	17,48,072	94,12,860
Balance as at 31 March 2021	50,51,785	26,13,003	17,48,072	94,12,860
Depression for the series				
Depreciation for the period Deletions	-	-	12,860	12,860
Balance as at 31 March 2021 Carrying amount (net)	-	-	12,860	12,860
At 31 March 2021	50,51,785	26,13,003	17,35,212	94,00,000



		As at 31 March 2021
4	Other financial assets	
	Non-current	
	Rent deposit	
	acposit	5,27,589
		5,27,589
5	Other assets	
	Non-current	
	Advance to contractors	7 530
		7,529 7, 529
		1,527
	Current	
	Advance to vendors	3,78,900
	Employee advances	20,404
	GST input Credit	17,45,570
		21,44,874
6	Inventories	
	Raw materials ,assemblies and Components	16,16,446
7	Cash and cash equivalents	
	Balances with banks	
	In current accounts	15.50
	Total cash and cash equivalents	15,560
	on oquitatents	15,560



Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

(All amounts in Indian Rupees)

8

As at 31 March 2021 Share capital Authorised capital 5,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each 50,00,000 50,00,000 Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up 20,00,000 20,00,000

a. Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is as given below:

Equity shares:

Particulars	As 31 Marc	
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	No. of	Amount
Number of shares issued during the period	-	-
Number of shares at the selection of shares at t	2,00,000	20,00,000
Number of shares at the end of the period	2,00,000	20,00,000

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares Equity shares:

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of the Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

c. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company i) Equity shares:

Particulars	As a 31 March	
Equity shares	No. of shares	% holding
M/s. Aspinwall and Company Limited	<u>2,00,000</u> <u>2,00,000</u>	100% 100%

All the above 200,000 (31 March 2020: 2,00,000) Equity Shares are held by the Holding Compnay, M/s Aspinwall and Company Linited and its nominees.

Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 (continued)

(All amounts in Indian Rupees)

Borrowings

Non away	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current Secured	
Term loan from bank(refer note 9.1 below)	90,67,619
Loan from holding company (refer note 9.2 below)	58,81,357
Current	1,49,48,976
Secured	
Current maturities of term loan from bank(refer note 9.1 below)	
Less: Amount included under other financial liabilities	9,32,381
and the first th	(9,32,381)

Note 9.1 Term loan from bank is secured by first charge on current assets and fixed assets of the company and further secured by exclusive charge over the land and building in Sy no. 3138/2 and 3139/9 at Kowdiar Village, Trivandrum of the holding company and corporate guarantee by the holding company. The term loan is repayable in 60 monthly installments of commencing from 07 October 2021 and carry interest at 8.5 %, p.a.

Note 9.2 Loan from holding company is repayable within two years from the date of availing the first tranche ie 20.05.2022 and carrying interest rate at 10% per annum.

10	Todayana	As at 31 March 2021
10	Trade payables	
	Total oustanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small	
	Enterprises (Refer note 25)	_
	Total oustanding dues of creditors other than Micro	
	Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,33,910
		1,33,910
11	Other financial liabilities	
	Current	
	Current maturities of term loan from bank	
	Due to holding Company	9,32,381
	Interest accrued but not due on loans from banks	3,19,007
	Interest payable on loan from holding company	60,503
	Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,40,662
	Due to other creditors and accruals	5,28,021 16,616
	Accrued salaries and benefits	2,00,771
		21,97,961
12	Other liabilities	
	Current	
	Withholding taxes and statutory dues	39,065
		39,065
13	Provisions	
	Non-current	
	Provision for employee benefits	
	- Gratuity	82,820
	- Compensated absences	
		20,770 1,03,590
	Current	
	Provision for employee benefits	
	- Gratuity	250
	- Compensated absences	14,000
	S/ST.VIII	14,250

		For the period 24 February 2020
		31 March 2021
14	Employee benefits expense	
	Salaries, Wages and Bonus	
	Contribution to provident fund and other funds	18,11,101
	Gratuity	72,675
	Staf Welfare expenses	83,070
		57,120
		20.23.966
15	Finance costs	
	Interest expense on	
	-borrowings	60,503
	- loan frm holding company	6,72,453
	- others	1,01,486
		8,34,442
16	D	
16	Depreciation expense	
	Depreciation on poperty, plant and equipment	12,860
		12,860
17	Other expenses	
	Rates and taxes	1.96.052
	Rent payment	1,86,952
	Printing and stationery	11,63,172
	Legal and Professional Charges	20,646
	Charges for services	9,46,460
	Power and Fuel	8,230 1,12,007
	Payments to auditors (Refer note 17.1 below)	35,000
	Repairs and Maintenance	42,362
	Travelling and conveyance	59,613
	Communication	7,780
	Insurance	22,838
	Miscellaneous expenses	1,08,270
		27,13,330
		27,13,330
	Note 17.1- Payments to auditors comprises	
	(net of GST input credit, where applicable)	
	To Statutory auditors	
	For Statutory audit	35,000
	J SUN	35,000
	The state of the s	

Additional information to the standalone financial statements

Earnings per share

The calculation of profit attributable to equity share holders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of basic earnings per share calculations are

Particulars	For the period 24 February 2020 to 31 March 2021
Net loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders (Rs) Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.) Par value per share (Rs) Earning per share - Basic/Diluted(not annualised)	(57,25,754 2,00,000 10,00 (28,63

Employee benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund for qualifying employees. Amount of 72,675 /- has been recognised and included in "Contribution to provident and other funds" in the statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who completes five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded and an amount of Rs. 83,070/- has been recognised and included in the statement of profit and loss on account of provision.

Net defined

Movement in net defined benefit liability / (asset)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability / (asset) and its components.

	Defined benefit obligation	benefit liability / (asset)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	
Opening balance			
Current service cost	83,070	83,070	
	83,070		
Included in OCI			
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from:			
Demographic assumptions			
Financial assumptions	2		
Experience adjustment			
Others		-	
Benefits paid		_	
Closing balance	83,070	83,070	
i. Actuarial assumptions			
The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).			
		31 March 2021	
Discount rate		5.90%	
Salary escalation rate		8%	
Mortality rate		12%	
Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables. The current longev	ities underlying the value	s of the defined	

benefit obligation at the reporting date were as follows

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

		31 March 2021	
		Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (1% movement)		(7,280)	8,360
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	* -	8,120	(7,220)
Withdrawal rate (1% movement)		(3,320)	3,510

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

19 Employee benefits(continued)

iii. Maturity Profile of defined benefit obligation

Gratuity

	Gratuity
Year 1	31 March 2021
Year 2	260
	420
Year 3	5990
Year 4	
Year 5	20000
Year 6 to 10	33880
1000010	244430

iv Actuarial assumptions for long term compensated absences

Discount	31 March 2021
Discount rate Salary escalation rate	5.90%
Attrition rate	8%
Addition rate	12%

20 Taxation

The Company has reported loss during the period and as such there is no current tax payable under provisions of the Income Tax Act. The Company has not recognised the deferred tax asset pertaining to tax losses for the period as a matter of prudence in the absence of virtual certainty of future profits.

21 Leases

The Company has entered into a cancellable lease agreement for the factory building. The arrangement do not qualify as a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116.

22 Segment information

The Company is yet to commence its operations and as such segment disclosure is not applicable for the current period.

23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As a
Contingent liabilities	31 March 202
Commitments	-
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for:	
property, plant and equipment	

24 Related parties

A. Related Party relationships

Names of related parties and description of relationship with the Company:

(a) Holding Company

Aspinwall and Company Limited

(b) Fellow Subsidiaries

- a) Malabar Coast Marine Services Private Limited
- b) Aspinwall Geotech Limited
- c) SFS Pharma Logistics Private Limited
- d) Aspinwall Technologies Private Limited

(c) Non-executive directors

- a) Rajesh S
- b) T R Radhakrishnan
- c) Neeraj R Varma

Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors

B. Related party transactions

Transaction Related Party		For the period 24 February 2020 to 31 March 2021
Share Capital issued	Aspinwall and Company Limited	20,00,000
Purchase of equipments	Aspinwall and Company Limited	2,92,811
Rent	Aspinwall and Company Limited	13,172
Loan	Aspinwall and Company Limited	1,44,00,000
Payments met by Holding Company on		
behalf of the Company	Aspinwall and Company Limited	15,38,417

C. Balance receivable / (payable)

Balance at the Year end:	Related Party	As at 31 March, 2021
Short term borrowings	Aspinwall and Company Limited	58,81,357
Contractually reimbursable expenses	/ liabilit Aspinwall and Company Limited	3,19,007
Trade payables	Aspinwall and Company Limited	7,080
Interest payable	Aspinwall and Company Limited	1,40,662

25 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006,

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting period	
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act (v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting period	
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



26 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows,

	Carrying Value		Fair Value				
	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL (Mandatorily)	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets		7					
Other financial assets	5,27,589		5,27,589		_	_	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,560	_	15,560	-	-	_	_
	5,43,149	-	5,43,149	-	-,-	-	-
Liabilities							
Borrowings	1,49,48,976		1,49,48,976				
Trade payables	1,33,910	-	1,33,910			-	
Other financial liabilities	21,97,961	-	21,97,961			-	_
	1,72,80,847	-	1,72,80,847	-		- 1	-

Capital management

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor The Company's debt to equity ratio at the reporting date are as follows:

	31 March 2021
Total liabilities Less: Cash and cash equivalents Net debt	1,74,37,752 15,560 1,74,22,192
Total equity	(37,25,754)
Debt to equity ratio	(4.68)

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- (i) Liquidity risk; and
- (ii) Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(i) Liquidity risk

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

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through ensuring adequate internally generated funds.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The contractual undiscounted cash flows associated with financial trabilities at reporting dates are as follows:

Financial instruments (continue 31 March 2021	d) Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5
Financial liabilities							years
Borrowings	1,49,48,976	1,49,48,976	-	-	78,68,863	70,80,113	-
Trade payables	1,33,910	1,33,910	1,33,910				
Other financial liabilities	21,97,961	21,97,961	2,77,890	19,20,071			

(ii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk for the period. The functional currency of company is INR. *Interest rate risk*

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the loan taken from the Holding Company.

for JERRY, SUNNY & RAJESH

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 001326S

Sunny Varghese

Partner

Membership Number: 028612

Kochi

Date: 16 June 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Aspinwall Healthcare Private Limited** ÇIN: U33100KL2020PTC061704

T. R.Radhakrishnan Director

Director DIN:00086627

Kochi Date:16 June 2021 Rajesh S

Director DIN: 08093860