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Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

a. We draw attention to Note 29 (b) of the financial statements, which describes in detail the matter relating to the termination of hospital lease agreement by Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation vide order dated 18 January 2017. The Company has filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Termination Order, which is pending hearing and disposal. Based on the opinion obtained from the legal counsel, the management is confident that the Company will be able to successfully defend the termination order. However, due to uncertainties involved, the ultimate outcome will be ascertained on disposal of the said petition.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

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

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors'/Board of Trustees' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. The matter described in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

g. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

h. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 29 to the financial statements.

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

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 37(iii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 37 (iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed 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 (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

i. in the absence of an independent auditor's report in relation to controls at service organisation for accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to general ledger and related records, which is operated by a third-party software service provider, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature at the database level of the said software was enabled to log any direct data changes and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions. Further, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the period from 1 April 2023 to 22 May 2023 for certain tables relating to the supplier module.

ii. in respect of accounting software used for maintaining payroll records (operational for the period from 1 April 2023 to 15 August 2023), in the absence of supporting evidence on account of deactivation post 15 August 2023, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled.

iii. the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled on certain non-editable fields/ tables of the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to revenue and consumption records.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No.: 076124

ICAI UDIN:24076124BKHBLM5531

Place: Gurugram

Date: 16 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of **Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified at least once over a period of two years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. Also refer to the matter described in the "Emphasis of matter" section.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from bank or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no requirement to file any quarterly returns or statements with such bank or financial institution.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the previous year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its sales of goods and services provided by it and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the previous year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

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 amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Provident Fund (PF), Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) and Professional Tax (PT).

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount(Rupees in Lacs)	Amount paid under Protest (Rupees in Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and interest thereon	691.04	588.93	AY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and interest thereon	551.87	551.87	AY 2015-16	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the previous year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not used funds raised on short-term basis for long-term purposes.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the previous year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the previous year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the previous year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit for the current year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the previous year.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

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

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of **Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024** (Continued)

and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No.: 076124

ICAI UDIN:24076124BKHBLM5531

Place: Gurugram

Date: 16 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of **Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of **Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024** (Continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No.: 076124

ICAI UDIN:24076124BKHBLM5531

Place: Gurugram

Date: 16 May 2024

HIRANANDANI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(i)	5,124.66	4,908.59
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3(ii)	65.16	27.35
(c) Right-of-use assets	31	310.11	357.21
(d) Intangible assets	3(iii)	59.93	85.09
(e) Intangible assets under development	3(iv)	7.63	8.54
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	121.23	116.09
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
(h) Non-current tax assets (net)	6	1,812.67	1,782.18
(i) Other non-current assets	7	4.89	54.03
Total non-current assets (A)		**7,506.28**	**7,339.08**
B. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	93.65	125.44
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	1,430.69	1,580.90
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	5.82	5.59
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	253.63	3.40
(iv) Other financial assets	4	14.44	10.57
(c) Other current assets	7	110.90	122.04
(d) Assets classified as held for sale	19	34.46	34.46
Total current assets (B)		**1,943.59**	**1,882.40**
Total assets (A+B)		**9,449.87**	**9,221.48**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	561.33	561.33
(b) Other equity		6,490.92	6,380.57
Total equity (A)		**7,052.25**	**6,941.90**
Liabilities			
B. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	31	375.53	415.33
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	5.00	5.00
(b) Provisions	15	230.27	201.21
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	368.79	-
Total non-current liabilities (B)		**979.59**	**621.54**
C. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	33.56	128.20
(ii) Trade payables	17		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		206.48	235.77
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		865.01	883.39
(iii) Lease liabilities	31	43.61	38.25
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	77.23	139.58
(b) Provisions	15	37.41	58.99
(c) Other current liabilities	18	154.73	173.85
Total current liabilities (C)		**1,418.03**	**1,658.03**
Total liabilities (B+C)		**2,397.62**	**2,279.57**
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		**9,449.87**	**9,221.47**
	1-38		

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Mamta Kapila
Director
DIN: 03403696

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 16, 2024

Narayani Shivkumar
Director
DIN: 06993476

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2024

HIRANANDANI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
	Income			
I	Revenue from operations	20	11,731.49	11,251.85
II	Other income	21	284.83	1,700.03
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**12,016.32**	**12,951.88**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(i) Purchases of medical consumable and drugs		2,293.74	2,309.42
	(ii) Changes in inventories of medical consumable and drugs	22	31.79	35.56
	(iii) Employee benefits expense	23	1,863.39	1,733.19
	(iv) Finance costs	24	115.81	156.84
	(v) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	573.31	526.96
	(vi) Other expenses	26	6,664.67	6,436.28
	Total expenses (IV)		**11,542.71**	**11,198.25**
V	**Profit from continuing operations before tax (III-IV)**		**473.61**	**1,753.63**
VI	**Tax expense**			
	(i) Current tax	5	-	74.13
	(ii) Deferred tax (net)	5	367.40	-
	Total tax expenses		**367.40**	**74.13**
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**106.21**	**1,679.50**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities	27	5.53	(33.15)
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		(1.39)	-
			4.14	**(33.15)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**110.35**	**1,646.35**
	Earnings per equity share of Rupees 10 each:			
	(i) Basic (in Rupees)	28	1.89	29.92
	(ii) Diluted (in Rupees)	28	1.89	29.92

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements. 1-38

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited

Manu Kapila
Director
DIN: 03403696

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 16, 2024

Narayani Shivkumar
Director
DIN: 06993476

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2024

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

HIRANANDANI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**473.61**	**1,753.63**
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	115.81	156.84
Interest income	(273.65)	(262.17)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2.08)	(1,435.47)
Provision/liability no longer required written back	(67.61)	(222.35)
Doubtful advances written off	-	17.77
Allowance for doubtful receivables	69.36	107.02
Depreciation and amortisation expense	573.31	526.96
	888.75	**642.23**
Working capital adjustments		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	80.84	(146.65)
Decrease in inventories	31.78	35.57
Decrease in other assets	16.46	26.26
Increase in other financial assets	(9.50)	(29.36)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	12.90	(485.90)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	13.01	(48.45)
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(21.02)	(205.88)
Decrease in other liabilities	(19.11)	(564.12)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**994.11**	**(776.31)**
Income taxes (paid)/refund (net)	(23.57)	1,230.86
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**970.54**	**454.55**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	273.65	262.17
Investment in bank deposits (net)	(249.74)	(1.21)
Proceeds on sale of assets held for sale	-	1,658.00
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	35.02	2.42
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(784.98)	(1,285.77)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(726.05)**	**635.61**
Cash flows from financing activities (refer note 16)		
Repayment of borrowings	(200.00)	(759.38)
Proceeds from borrowings	200.00	600.00
Principal repayment of current borrowings	-	(10.63)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities (refer note 31(a))	(34.33)	(29.34)
Finance cost paid (including interest on lease liabilities of Rupees 46.72 lacs (March 31, 2023 Rupees 50.22 lacs)	(115.29)	(160.52)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(149.62)**	**(359.87)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**94.87**	**730.29**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 10)	(122.61)	(852.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	**(27.74)**	**(122.61)**

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as set out on Indian Accounting Standard -7 on "Statement on Cash Flows".
2. The Company has not made any payment towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure for the year ended March 31 2024 and March 31 2023.

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements. 1-38

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited

Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 16, 2024

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Manu Kapila
Director
DIN: 03403696

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 16, 2024

Narayani Shivkumar
Director
DIN: 06993476

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2024

HIRANANDANI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	No. in lacs	(Rupees in lacs)
Balance as at April 01, 2022	56.13	561.33
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	56.13	561.33
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	56.13	561.33

b. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus		
Particulars	**Securities premium reserve ***	**Retained earnings**	**Total other equity**
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**6,233.45**	**(1,499.23)**	**4,734.22**
Profit for the year transferred from statement of profit and loss	-	1,679.50	1,679.50
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan for the year, net of income tax	-	(33.15)	(33.15)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**1,646.35**	**1,646.35**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**6,233.45**	**147.12**	**6,380.57**
Profit for the year transferred from statement of profit and loss	-	106.21	106.21
Remeasurement of net defined benefit plan for the year, net of income tax	-	4.14	4.14
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**110.35**	**110.35**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**6,233.45**	**257.47**	**6,490.92**

* Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements. 1-38

In terms of our report attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited

Manu Kapila
Director
DIN: 03403696

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 16, 2024

Narayani Shivkumar
Director
DIN: 06993476

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2024

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Note 1. Corporate information

Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited ("HHPL" or "the Company") (CIN: U85100MH2005PTC154823) was incorporated on 15 July 2005 to setup, manage and operate a multi-specialty hospital at Vashi, Navi Mumbai. HHPL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited, a listed company.

On November 13, 2018, IHH Healthcare Berhad acquired 31.10% stake in Fortis Healthcare Limited, thereby, becoming the controlling shareholder of Fortis Healthcare Limited.

Note 2(i). Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements ('financial statements'). The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act. All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in lakhs of Indian Rupees ('INR') and are rounded to the nearest lakhs rounded off two decimals, except per share data.

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 16, 2024.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(iii) Basis of measurement

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

Item basis	Measurement
Net defined benefit liability	Present value of the defined benefit obligation

(b) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

(c) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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The Company has an established control framework 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.

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.

(d) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense on lease liability. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

(e) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

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.

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(ii) Intangible assets

a) Recognition and measurement

- Internally generated intangible assets:
  - Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.
  - Development expenditure including regulatory cost and legal expenses leading to product registration/ market authorisation relating to the new and/or improved product and/or process development is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.
- Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. An intangible asset is recognised only if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss.

b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

c) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

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(iii) Depreciation and amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of property, plant and equipment as per the useful life specified in Part C of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management. The details of useful life are as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Buildings	30 years	60 years
Plant and equipment	11-22 years	15 years
Medical equipment	12-15 years	13 years
Furniture and fittings	7-10 years	10 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Vehicles	4-8 years	8 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years

Depreciation on leasehold assets is provided over the lease term or expected useful life of the asset, whichever is lower.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Category of assets	Management estimate of Useful Life
Computer software	6 years

Depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets added/disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal.

Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(f) Assets held for sale

Assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Once classified as held-for sale, property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets are no longer amortised or depreciated.

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Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

(g) 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.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) 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 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 discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated to assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(h) Financial instrument

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial asset

Initial recognition and 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 (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial assets

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) 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. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

Equity investments which are in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss to retained earnings.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI 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. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet

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

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Write off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as 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 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.

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Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value. The Company uses weighted average method to determine cost for all categories of inventories except for goods in transit which is valued at specifically identified purchase cost and other direct costs incurred. Cost includes all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, in banks, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the cash management system.

(k) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognized 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks

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specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(m) Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services, sale of products comprising medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

Contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of services rendered and goods sold ifs net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract including claims. Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

Revenue from in patient hospital services is recognised over the period of time, as and when services are performed. Revenue from outpatient hospital services is recognised at a point in time when patient has actually received the service. Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time upon transfer of control of products to customers at the time of delivery of goods to the customers.

Revenue includes only those sales for which the Company has acted as a principal in the transaction, takes title to the products, and has the risks and rewards of ownership, including the risk of loss for collection, delivery and returns. Any revenue transaction for which the Company has acted as an agent or broker without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as trade receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognized as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like sponsorship arrangements and academic services which is recognized over the period of time, in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements, as and when services are performed.

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Income from export benefit schemes, included in other operating revenue, is recognized on accrual basis as and when eligible services are performed and convertible foreign exchange is received on a net basis to the extent it is certain that economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Interest income on financial assets (including deposits with banks) is recognised using the effective interest rate method on a time proportionate basis.

(n) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly. Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Post-employment benefits

Post employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of gratuity is recognised in the books of account based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary.

b) Provident fund

The Company makes contribution to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for its employees. This is treated as defined contribution plan.

The Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other long-term employee benefits:

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses on other long-term benefits are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise. Remeasurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience

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adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are recognized immediately in the Statement of Changes in Equity with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced).

(o) 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 a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI. Interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current taxes:

Current tax comprises the best estimate of 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 payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and 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.

Deferred taxes:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination; and
- at the time of transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets (DTA) include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been

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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 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.

(p) Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains , a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of use; and

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases, where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

An entity shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non- lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

(i) As a lessee

The Company accounts for assets taken under lease arrangement in the following manner:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

The Company accounts for assets given under lease arrangement in the following manner:

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in Property, Plant and Equipment. Rental income on operating lease is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(q) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM").

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services which is the only reportable segment.

(r) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as

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part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

(s) Statement of Cash flows

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 and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(t) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

(u) Government grant

The Company recognise government grant that compensate the Company for expenses in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised, unless the conditions for receiving the grant are met after the related expenses have been recognised. The grant is recognised when it becomes receivable and adjusted against relevant expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Note 2(ii). Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Lease arrangement (classification) – Note 31

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Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment is included in the following notes:

- Lease arrangement (accounting) – Note 31
- Fair value measurement – Note 34.3
- Estimated impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets – Note 4
- Recognition and measurement of contingency: Key assumption about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources – Note 29
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables and other assets – Note 9
- Assessment of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset – Note 2(e)(iii) and Note 3
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits – Note 27

Note 2(iii). Changes in material accounting policies

Material accounting policy information

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Note 2(iv). Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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Note 3 (i): Property, plant and equipment

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Medical equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value								
As at April 01, 2022	**3,584.19**	**659.62**	**2,664.42**	**172.63**	**101.11**	**66.85**	**11.21**	**7,260.03**
Additions	121.39	79.07	976.89	27.05	23.64	7.41	-	1,235.45
Disposals	-	(0.18)	(140.23)	(27.67)	(17.74)	(9.22)	-	(195.04)
As at March 31, 2023	**3,705.58**	**738.51**	**3,501.08**	**172.01**	**107.00**	**65.04**	**11.21**	**8,300.44**
Additions	144.27	84.03	421.67	55.85	20.18	9.61	-	735.61
Disposals	(2.47)	(5.23)	(374.45)	(18.04)	(7.35)	(7.46)	-	(415.00)
As at March 31, 2024	**3,847.38**	**817.31**	**3,548.30**	**209.82**	**119.83**	**67.19**	**11.21**	**8,621.05**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2022	**1,178.82**	**413.02**	**1,274.31**	**126.16**	**87.80**	**56.43**	**8.30**	**3,144.84**
Charge for the year	145.30	55.43	210.03	11.68	14.01	3.90	1.69	442.04
Disposals	-	(0.17)	(140.23)	(27.67)	(17.74)	(9.22)	-	(195.02)
As at March 31, 2023	**1,324.12**	**468.28**	**1,344.11**	**110.17**	**84.07**	**51.11**	**9.99**	**3,391.86**
Charge for the year	149.45	49.19	249.99	16.07	15.27	5.40	1.32	486.69
Disposals	-	(4.93)	(344.50)	(17.82)	(7.35)	(7.46)	-	(382.06)
As at March 31, 2024	**1,473.57**	**512.54**	**1,249.60**	**108.42**	**91.99**	**49.05**	**11.21**	**3,496.48**
Net carrying value (As at March 31, 2023)	2,381.46	270.23	2,156.97	61.84	22.93	13.93	1.22	4,908.59
Net carrying value (As at March 31, 2024)	2,373.81	304.77	2,298.70	101.40	27.84	18.14	-	5,124.66

Notes:

(a) The Company does not have any immovable property, whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company and no immovable property is jointly held with others. (Also refer note 29 (b))

(b) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 and previous year ended March 31, 2023.

(c) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

Note 3 (ii) : Capital work-in-progress

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	27.35	75.17
Additions during the year*	773.42	1,187.63
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(735.61)	(1,235.45)
Closing Balance	65.16	27.35

*The Company accounts for all capitalization of property, plant and equipment through capital work in progress and therefore the movement in capital work in progress is the difference between closing and opening balance of capital work in progress as adjusted in addition to property, plant and equipment.

Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	65.16	-		-	65.16
Total	65.16	-	-	-	65.16

As at March 31, 2023

CWIP	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	27.35	-	-	-	27.35
Total	27.35	-	-	-	27.35

There is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Note 3 (iii): Intangible assets

(Rupees in Lacs)

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross carrying value	
As at April 01, 2022	**561.49**
Additions	1.17
As at March 31, 2023	**562.66**
Additions	14.35
As at March 31, 2024	**577.01**
Accumulated amortisation	
As at April 01, 2022	**439.76**
Charge for the year	37.81
As at March 31, 2023	**477.57**
Charge for the year	39.51
As at March 31, 2024	**517.08**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**85.09**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**59.93**

Note 3 (iv) : Intangible assets under development

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	**8.54**	-
Additions during the year*	13.44	9.71
Transfer to intangible assets	(14.35)	(1.17)
Closing Balance	**7.63**	**8.54**

*The Company accounts for all capitalisation of intangible assets through intangible assets under development and therefore the movement in intangible assets under development is the difference between closing and opening balance of intangible assets under development as adjusted in additions to intangible assets.

As at March 31, 2024

Intangible assets under development	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	7.63		-		7.63
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.63	-	-	-	7.63

As at March 31, 2023

Intangible assets under development	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	7.08	1.46	-	-	8.54
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.08	1.46	-	-	8.54

There is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
4 Financial assets		
Other financial assets		
Non-current		
Considered good		
Security deposits	115.65	113.38
Deposit accounts with bank	5.58	2.71
	121.23	**116.09**
Current		
Considered good		
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	0.16	0.16
Security deposits	3.15	2.84
Deposit accounts with bank	-	2.38
Other recoverable	4.90	5.19
Government grant receivable	6.23	-
	14.44	**10.57**
5 Deferred tax (net)		
Deferred tax assets	331.44	1,182.16
Deferred tax liabilities	(700.23)	(802.46)
	(368.79)	-
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	-	379.70

Deferred tax liability has been recognised in current year since the Company has opted for lower tax regime u/s 115BAA and consequently, minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit has lapsed. The following is the analysis of the movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in financial statements:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	(Charge)/ Credit to Profit or loss	(Charge)/ Credit to Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2024	Unrecognised deferred tax as on March 31, 2024	Total deferred tax as on March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets						
Unabsorbed depreciation	**306.95**	(164.10)	-	**142.85**	-	142.85
MAT credit entitlement	**272.80**	(272.80)	-	-	-	-
On loss allowance	**33.96**	(17.73)	-	**16.23**	-	16.23
On lease liabilities	**126.19**	(20.70)	-	**105.49**	-	105.49
On employee benefits	**62.56**	2.99	(1.39)	**64.16**	-	64.16
Disallowance under section 43B(h)	-	2.71	-	**2.71**	-	2.71
	802.46	**(469.63)**	**(1.39)**	**331.44**	**-**	**331.44**
Deferred tax liabilities						
On property, plant and equipment	**(703.08)**	80.90	-	**(622.18)**	-	(622.18)
On right-of-use assets	**(99.38)**	21.33	-	**(78.05)**	-	(78.05)
	(802.46)	**102.23**	**-**	**(700.23)**	**-**	**(700.23)**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**-**	**(367.40)**	**(1.39)**	**(368.79)**	**-**	**(368.79)**

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5 Deferred tax (net) ***(Contd.)***

No deferred tax (charge)/credit has been recognised during the year ended March 31, 2023 in the absence of certainty of future taxable profits, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

Particulars	As at April 1, 2022	(Charge)/ Credit to Profit or loss	(Charge)/ Credit to Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2023	Unrecognised Deferred tax as on March 31, 2023	Total deferred tax as on March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets						
Unabsorbed depreciation	376.26	(69.31)	-	306.95	-	306.95
MAT credit entitlement	-	272.80	-	272.80	379.70	652.50
On loss allowance	62.95	(28.99)	-	33.96	-	33.96
On lease liabilities	134.35	(8.16)	-	126.19	-	126.19
On employee benefits	50.26	12.30	-	62.56	-	62.56
	623.82	178.64	-	802.46	379.70	1,182.16
Deferred tax liabilities						
On property, plant and equipment	(511.34)	(191.74)	-	(703.08)	-	(703.08)
On right-of-use assets	(112.48)	13.10	-	(99.38)	-	(99.38)
	(623.82)	(178.64)	-	(802.46)	-	(802.46)
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	379.70	379.70

Expiry in assessment year	As on 31 March 2024		As on 31 March 2023	
	Gross Amount	Tax effect	Gross Amount	Tax effect
MAT credit *				
2025-26	-	-	127.26	127.26
2026-27	-	-	159.13	159.13
2027-28	-	-	239.49	239.49
2033-34	-	-	52.49	52.49
2038-39	-	-	74.13	74.13
	-	-	652.50	652.50
Unabsorbed depreciation				
No expiry	567.58	142.85	1,103.34	306.95
	567.58	142.85	1,103.34	306.95

* Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit has lapsed since in current year, the Company has opted for lower tax regime u/s 115BAA.

Income tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
Recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax charge for the year	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge on profits for the year	(367.40)	-
Total	(367.40)	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax charge		
Tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(1.39)	-
Tax recognised through other comprehensive income	(1.39)	-

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)

Income tax *(Contd.)*

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	As on 31 March 2024		As on 31 March 2023	
	Tax Rate	Gross Amount	Tax Rate	Gross Amount
Profit before tax		**473.61**		**1,753.63**
Tax using the Company's income tax rate	25.17%	119.20	27.82%	487.86
Effect of carry forward losses adjusted	0.00%	-	-17.65%	(309.60)
Impact of change in tax rates	0.00%	-	-2.41%	(42.27)
Actualisation of previous year losses	0.00%	-	-0.84%	(14.67)
Recognition of deferred tax on previously unrecognised amounts	52.70%	249.60	0.00%	-
Others	-0.29%	(1.40)	-2.69%	(47.19)
Effective tax rate	**77.58%**	**367.40**	**4.23%**	**74.13**

6 Non-current tax assets (net)

Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for taxation of Rupees Nil, previous year Rupees Nil) *	1,812.67	1,782 18
	1,812.67	**1,782.18**

* Including refund adjusted by tax authorities against demand order of earlier years which are being contested by the Company under various forums.

7 Other assets (Unsecured)

Non-current		
Considered good		
Capital advances	3.67	47.49
Prepaid expenses	1.22	6.54
	4.89	**54.03**
Current		
Considered good		
Advance to vendors	14.15	52.12
Prepaid expenses	96.75	69.92
	110.90	**122.04**

8 Inventories

Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Medical consumables, drugs and others	93.65	125.44
	93.65	**125.44**

9 Trade receivables

Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good		
- From others		
Billed	1,344.21	1,577.64
Unbilled	149.67	125.14
- From related party (refer note 32)		
Billed	1.30	0.17
Less: Loss allowance	(64.49)	(122.05)
	1,430.69	**1,580.90**
Break-up of security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,495.18	1,702.95
Less: Loss allowance	(64.49)	(122.05)
Total trade receivables	**1,430.69**	**1,580.90**

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9 Trade receivables *(Cont'd.)*

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balances. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and defaults in collection. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of consumer default in making the payments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Ageing	Expected credit loss (%)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
0 - 1 year	0% - 9%	0% - 10%
1 - 2 year	1% - 25%	2% - 26%
2 - 3 year	10% - 58%	11% - 63%
More than 3 years	100%	100%

The movement in expected credit loss during the year is as follows

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	122.05	199.90
Creation of the allowance for credit losses	69.36	107.02
Utilisation of the allowance for expected credit loss (written off)	(126.92)	(184.87)
Balance at the end of the year	**64.49**	**122.05**

The Company does not obtain collateral in respect of trade receivables. The Company does not have trade receivables for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

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9 Trade receivables *(Cont'd.)*

Ageing schedule of trade receivables - billed

As at March 31, 2024

	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	836.92	370.48	84.06	54.05	-	-	1,345.51
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		836.92	370.48	84.06	54.05	-	-	1,345.51
	Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables - billed							(64.49)
								1,281.02
	Trade receivables - unbilled							149.67
								1,430.69

As at March 31, 2023

	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	331.40	896.15	187.53	102.03	17.41	43.29	1,577.81
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		331.40	896.16	187.53	102.03	17.41	43.28	1,577.81
	Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables - billed							(122.05)
								1,455.76
	Trade receivables - unbilled							125.14
								1,580.90

Notes:
1. The Company does not have any significant concentration of exposure to specific category of customer.
2. Current assets are pledged against loans taken by the Company (refer note 13)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	1.70	2.27
Cash on hand	4.12	3.32
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	5.82	5.59
Bank overdraft	(33.56)	(128.20)
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	(27.74)	(122.61)
11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months*	253.63	3.40
	253.63	3.40

*Bank deposits includes Rupees 3.40 lacs which is under lien with banks against bank guarantee.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
12 Share capital		
Authorised share capital		
6,800,000 (March 31, 2023: 6,800,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each	680.00	680.00
200,000 (March 31, 2023: 200,000) zero percent redeemable preference shares of Rupees 10 each	20.00	20.00
Total authorised share capital	700.00	700.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
Equity Share Capital		
5,613,300 (March 31, 2023: 5,613,300) equity shares of Rupees 10 each	561.33	561.33
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	561.33	561.33

Notes:

(a) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

Equity Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	Amount (Rupees in lacs)	No. of Shares held	Amount (Rupees in lacs)
At the beginning of the year	56,13,300	561.33	56,13,300	561.33
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	56,13,300	561.33	56,13,300	561.33

(b) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rupees 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. 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 amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

(c) For the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet, there were no share allotment made for consideration other than cash and also no bonus shares were issued. Further, there has been no buyback of shares during the period of five years preceding the date of balance sheet.

(d) **Shares held by the holding company**

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares held	Amount (Rupees in lacs)	No. of shares held	Amount (Rupees in lacs)
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company) *	56,13,300	561.33	56,13,300	561.33

* including equity shares held by nominees

(e) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company) *	56,13,300	100%	56,13,300	100%

* including equity shares held by nominees

(f) **Details of shares held by promoters**

As at 31 March 2024

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)	56,13,300	-	56,13,300	100.00%	0.00%

As at 31 March 2023

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)	56,13,300	-	56,13,300	100.00%	0.00%

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
13 Borrowings		
Current- Secured		
Bank overdraft (refer note below)	33.56	128.20
	33.56	**128.20**

Note: During the previous years, the Company has availed bank working capital facility of Rs. 1,200 lacs from HSBC Bank of which Rs. 700 lacs were surrendered (i.e. Company has Rs. 500 lacs working capital facility in current financial year) at the interest rate of HSBC overnight MCLR with monthly reset or any other rate as may be mutually agreed from time to time.

Working capital facility is secured by the first pari-passu charge on the stocks, receivables and movable fixed assets of the Company except machineries and vehicles specifically financed by other banks/financial institutions.

Till the previous year, the facility was further guaranteed by corporate guarantee issued by Fortis Healthcare Limited which has been withdrawn during the current year.

14 Other financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Security deposits	5.00	5.00
	5.00	**5.00**
Current		
Security deposits	2.00	2.00
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.96	0.43
Capital creditors*	4.05	45.90
Employee payable	70.22	91.25
	77.23	**139.58**

* This also includes amount payable to micro and small enterprises amounting to Rupees 5.10 lacs as at 31 March 2024 (Previous year Rupees 1.70 lacs).

15 Provisions		
Non-current		
Provision for compensated absences	52.80	41.21
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27)	177.47	160.00
	230.27	**201.21**
Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27)	14.36	13.80
Provision for compensated absences	10.30	9.88
Provision for contingencies *	12.75	35.31
	37.41	**58.99**

*** Provision for contingencies :**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	35.31	94.89
Add: Provision made during the year	12.75	35.31
Less: Reversal during the year	(35.31)	(94.89)
Closing balance	**12.75**	**35.31**

Provision for contingencies is made against refund due to the patients, which is expected to be settled in due course.

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16 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued	Lease liabilities
As at April 01, 2022	**159.38**	**879.67**	**4.12**	**482.93**
Lease liability paid	-	-	-	(29.34)
Proceeds from borrowings	600.00	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(759.38)	(10.63)	-	-
Reclassification of bank overdraft*	-	(740.84)	-	-
Finance costs	-	-	106.62	50.22
Finance costs paid	-	-	(110.30)	(50.22)
As at March 31, 2023	-	**128.20**	**0.44**	**453.59**
Lease liability paid	-	-	-	(34.33)
Proceeds from borrowings	200.00	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(200.00)	-	-	-
Reclassification of bank overdraft*	-	(94.64)	-	-
Finance costs	-	-	69.09	46.72
Finance costs paid	-	-	(68.57)	(46.72)
As at March 31, 2024	-	**33.56**	**0.96**	**419.26**

*Bank overdraft have been reclassified from current borrowing to cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of preparation of statement of cash flow.

17 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	206.48	235.77
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	865.01	883.39
Total	**1,071.49**	**1,119.16**

Of the above trade payables amount due to related parties as below:

Trade payables due to related parties (refer note 32)	**38.51**	**41.34**

Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	206.29	0.19	-	-	-	206.48
(ii) Others	240.70	210.59	15.61	29.19	80.11	576.20
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME		-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others		-	-	-	-	-
	446.99	**210.78**	**15.61**	**29.19**	**80.11**	**782.68**
Unbilled						288.81
Total						**1,071.49**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	235.63	0.14	-	-	-	235.77
(ii) Others	250.48	188.68	111.93	4.69	93.88	649.66
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME		-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others		-	-	-	-	-
	486.11	**188.82**	**111.93**	**4.69**	**93.88**	**885.43**
Unbilled						233.73
Total						**1,119.16**

18 Other current liabilities	**As at March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)**	**As at March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)**
(a) Contract liabilities - advance from patients	60.89	80.23
(b) Statutory dues payable	93.84	93.62
Total	**154.73**	**173.85**

19 Assets classified as held for sale

Assets held for sale		
Building*	34.46	34.46
	34.46	**34.46**

* Includes 1 flat (previous year 1 flat) for which sale has been approved by Board of Directors of the Company.

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
20 Revenue from operations		
I. Revenue from contracts with customers		
(a) Sale of services		
Healthcare services		
- Operating income - in-patient department	12,445.71	12,067.74
- Operating income - out-patient department	1,317.07	1,208.23
- Income from medical services	-	0.60
Less: Trade discounts	2,238.49	2,379.62
Total (A)	**11,524.29**	**10,896.95**
(b) Sale of products - Trading		
Pharmacy	149.04	129.81
Less: Trade discounts	9.75	4.80
Total (B)	**139.29**	**125.01**
I. Total revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)	**11,663.58**	**11,021.96**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	139.29	125.01
Services transferred at a point in time	1,229.73	1,135.21
Services transferred over time	10,294.56	9.761.74
	11,663.58	**11,021.96**
Contract balances		
Contract assets (unbilled revenue)	149.67	125.14
Contract liabilities (advance from patient)	60.89	80.23

The revenue recognized during the current year is the balancing number for transactions with customers after opening and closing balances of receivables and liabilities.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
II. Other operating revenues		
Sponsorship income	0.30	3.58
Income from rent	-	3.96
Provisions / liabilities no longer required written back	67.61	222.35
II. Total other operating revenues	**67.91**	**229.89**
Total revenue from operations (I+II)	**11,731.49**	**11,251.85**
21 Other income		
Interest income		
- Interest on bank deposits	0.72	1.21
- Interest on income tax refund	272.93	260.96
Profits on sale of property, plant and equipment	2.08	1.435.47
Miscellaneous income	9.10	2.39
Total other income	**284.83**	**1,700.03**

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
22 Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
(a) Inventory at the beginning of the year	125.44	161.00
(b) Inventory at the end of the year	93.65	125.44
Decrease in inventories [(a)-(b)]	**31.79**	**35.56**
23 Employee benefits expense		
(a) Salaries, wages and bonus	1,635.52	1,529.13
(b) Gratuity expense (refer note 27.2)	26.92	21.16
(c) Compensated absences	18.93	15.70
(d) Contribution to provident fund (refer note 27.1)	88.29	87.60
(e) Staff welfare expenses	93.73	79.60
Total	**1,863.39**	**1,733.19**
24 Finance costs		
(a) Interest expense		
- on term loans	10.87	42.80
- on cash credit	16.58	33.94
- on others	3.40	2.94
- on defined benefit plan (refer note 27.2)	11.91	8.63
- on lease liabilities (refer note 31)	46.72	50.22
(b) Other borrowing costs	26.33	18.31
Total	**115.81**	**156.84**
25 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	486.69	442.04
(b) Amortisation of intangible assets	39.51	37.81
(c) Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 31)	47.11	47.11
Total	**573.31**	**526.96**

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rupees in lacs)	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rupees in lacs)
26 Other expenses		
Contractual manpower	505.12	489.38
Power, fuel and water	411.25	390.43
Housekeeping expenses including consumables	113.74	96.64
Patient food and beverages	105.50	104.40
Pathology laboratory expenses	461.18	600.94
Radiology expenses	-	137.12
Cost of Medical Services	58.72	50.60
Professional and consultation fees to doctors	3,972.56	3,606.41
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	5.12	5.13
- Plant and machinery	412.87	310.04
- Others	4.34	10.79
Rent		
- Hospital buildings	14.17	14.92
- Equipments	44.96	48.82
- Others	50.98	46.19
Legal and professional fees (refer note 26.1)	82.23	79.62
Travel and conveyance	21.01	13.39
Rates and taxes	66.86	67.36
Printing and stationery	34.13	31.68
Communication expenses	34.45	26.49
Insurance	18.23	40.35
Marketing and business promotion	169.41	137.10
Allowance for doubtful receivables	69.36	107.02
Doubtful advances written off	-	17.77
Miscellaneous expenses	8.48	3.69
Total	**6,664.67**	**6,436.28**

26.1 Auditors' remuneration comprises (excluding GST)

Statutory audit fee	7.20	7.20
Tax audit fee	0.84	0.84
Out of pocket expenses	0.80	0.40
Total	**8.84**	**8.44**

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27 Employee Benefit Plans:

27.1 Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's defined contribution plan includes provident fund (under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952) for qualifying employees.

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognised as expense in Note 23 - 'Employee benefits expense' for the year, is as under:

(Rupees in lacs)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Employer's contribution to provident fund	88.29	87.60

27.2 Defined Benefit Plan

(a) Gratuity

The Company provides long-term benefits in the nature of Gratuity to its employees. Under the Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure @15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

(Rupees in lacs)

(i)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Movement in net liability		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	173.80	136.31
Current service cost	26.92	21.16
Interest cost	11.91	8.63
Amount recognized to OCI	(5.53)	33.15
Benefits paid	(19.18)	(26.16)
Acquisition (credit)/ cost	3.91	0.71
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	**191.83**	**173.80**

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Present value of unfunded obligation	191.83	173.80
Amounts in the balance sheet		
(a) Liabilities	191.83	173.80
(b) Assets	-	-
(c) Net liability/(asset) recognized in the balance sheet	**191.83**	**173.80**
Current Liability	14.36	13.80
Non-Current Liability	177.47	160.00
	191.83	**173.80**

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27 Employee Benefit Plans (Cont'd.)

(Rupees in lacs)

(ii)

Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23
Employee Benefit Expense		
Service cost	26.92	21.16
Past Service Cost	-	-
Finance Cost		
Interest cost	11.91	8.63
Amount charged to Statement to Profit and Loss	**38.83**	**29.79**

(Rupees in lacs)

(iii)

Expense/ (income) recognized in Statement of Other comprehensive income is as follows:	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to experience adjustment recognized during the year	(9.68)	37.00
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to assumptions changes recognized during the year	4.15	(3.85)
Expense/ (Income) charged to Other Comprehensive income	**(5.53)**	**33.15**

(iv) The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and compensated absences obligation for the Company's plan is shown below:

Principal Actuarial assumptions for Gratuity and compensated absences	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23
Rate for discounting liabilities (p.a)	7.00%	7.25%
Expected salary increase rate	8.00%	8.00%
Withdrawal / Employee Turnover Rate (Per annum)		
Age up to 30 years	10% - 30%	10% - 30%
Age from 31 to 44 years	3% - 25%	3% - 25%
Age above 44 years	1% - 15%	1% - 15%
Mortality table used	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Notes:

a) Expected benefit payment for the future years.

Year ended	(Rupees in lacs)
March 31, 2025	14.86
March 31, 2026	16.02
March 31, 2027	25.14
March 31, 2028	24.86
March 31, 2029	25.78
March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	147.13

b) Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 9 years. (Previous year: 9 years)

c) The discount rates reflect the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

d) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account, inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors, such as demand and supply in the employment market.

e) Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, withdrawal rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined by the actuarial based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-24		Year ended 31-Mar-23	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 0.5%	(8.14)	8.76	(7.28)	7.85
Change in Salary escalation rate by 1%	17.86	(15.72)	16.04	(14.10)
Change in withdrawal rate by 5%	(7.58)	8.64	(5.82)	6.74

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28 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	Denomination	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit for the year	Rupees in lacs	106.21	1,679.50
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS and Diluted EPS	Numbers	56,13,300	56,13,300
Basic EPS	Rupees	1.89	29.92
Diluted EPS	Rupees	1.89	29.92

Weighted average number of equity shares

Number of shares at the beginning of the year	56,13,300	56,13,300
Effect of fresh issue of shares	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	**56,13,300**	**56,13,300**

29 Contingent liabilities to the extent not provided for

(a) Claims against the Company, disputed by the Company, not acknowledged as debt

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Income tax (refer note below)	1,242.91	968.16
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (in respect of compensation demanded by the patients/their relatives for negligence)	614.80	614.80

Note: Income tax litigations primarily pertain to disallowance of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation adjusted which is currently pending for appeal before tax authorities.

(b) Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation ('NMMC') terminated the Hospital lease agreement with the Company vide order dated January 18, 2017 (Termination Order') for certain alleged contravention of the Hospital lease agreement. NMMC granted a period of one month to the Company to hand over the possession of the hospital to NMMC and also directed the Company not to admit any new patients. The Company filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India challenging the Termination Order. The Writ Petition has been tagged with Special Leave Petition also filed by the Company inter alia challenging the actions of State Government, City Industrial Development Corporation and NMMC which led to the passing of the said Termination Order. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the hearing held on January 30, 2017 ordered "Status Quo". Special Leave Petition has been admitted on January 22, 2018 and "Status Quo" has been continuing. Based on external legal counsel's opinion, management is confident that the Company is in compliance with the conditions of the Hospital lease agreement, the likelihood of an unfavourable outcome is remote. However, due to uncertainties involved, the ultimate outcome will be ascertained on disposal of the said petition. Accordingly no adjustment is required to the Financial Statements.

(c) On 28 February 2019, a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers (the "India Defined Contribution Obligation") altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income to measure obligations under employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability should be calculated as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether interest and penalties may be assessed. As such, the Company has been legally advised not to consider that there is any probable obligations for periods prior to date of aforesaid judgment.

(d) Additionally, the Company is involved in other disputes, lawsuits, claims, governmental and/ or regulatory inspections, inquiries, investigations and proceedings, including commercial matters that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business.

(e) The Company believes that none of the above matters, either individually or in aggregate, are expected to have any material adverse effect on its financial statements. The cash flows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending at various stages/forums. The Company has assessed that it is only possible, but not probable, that outflow of economic resources will be required.

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30 Capital commitment and other commitments:

a) **Capital commitments**

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)		
-Property, plant and equipment	254.08	384.46
-Intangible assets	7.04	-
Total	**261.12**	**384.46**

b) **Other Commitment**

The Company has entered into a long term lease agreement on 20th January 2006 with Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC) for a period of 25 years, to be renewed thereafter for 27 years on the same terms and conditions subject to satisfactory performance. As per terms of the aforesaid agreement, the Company is required to provide free treatment to 10% of the total beds (i.e. 15 patients at any given point of time) limited to 800 patients in a year referred by NMMC Hospital [also see Note 29(b)].

31 Leases

As a lessee

The Company has taken Hospital building on lease. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(Rupees in lacs)

Right-of-use assets	Land and building
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at April 01, 2022	**545.64**
Additions	-
Derecognition	-
As at March 31, 2023	**545.64**
Additions	-
Derecognition	-
As at March 31, 2024	**545.64**
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at April 01, 2022	**141.32**
Charge for the year	47.11
Derecognition	-
As at March 31, 2023	**188.42**
Charge for the year	47.11
Derecognition	-
As at March 31, 2024	**235.53**
Carrying value	
As at March 31, 2023	**357.21**
As at March 31, 2024	**310.11**

(Rupees in lacs)

Lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	83.78	81.16
One to five years	439.40	341.18
More than five years	66.54	247.54
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**589.72**	**669.88**

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31 Leases *(Cont'd.)*

(Rupees in lacs)

Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet (discounted)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current	43.61	38.25
Non-current	375.53	415.33

(Rupees in lacs)

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	46.72	50.22
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	110.11	109.93

(Rupees in lacs)

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flow	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash outflow for leases	34.33	29.34
Interest on lease liabilities (included in Finance Cost)	46.72	50.22
Total cash outflow for leases	**81.05**	**79.56**

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32 Related party disclosures

Names of Related Parties and related party relationship	
Ultimate Holding Company	IHH Healthcare Berhad
Intermediate Holding Companies	Integrated Healthcare Holdings Limited Parkway Pantai Limited Northern TK Venture Pte Ltd
Immediate Holding Company	Fortis Healthcare Limited (FHL)
Key Management Personnel (KMP) / Directors	Manu Kapila - Non Executive Director Prabhat Kumar - Non Executive Director Narayani Shivkumar - Non Executive Director
Fellow Subsidiaries (parties with whom transactions have taken place)	Fortis Hospitals Limited (FHsL) Agilus Diagnostics Limited (Formerly known as SRL Limited)
Enterprises owned or significantly controlled / influenced by subsidiary of holding/ultimate holding company/ enterprise having significant influence over ultimate holding company (with whom transactions have been taken place)	Acibadem Teknoloji A.S.

a) Transactions during the year **(Rupees in lacs)**

Particulars	Fortis Healthcare Limited		Key Management Personnel (KMP)		Fortis Hospitals Limited		Acibadem Teknoloji A.S.		Agilus Diagnostics Limited (Formerly known as SRL Limited)	
	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023
Expenses										
Pathology expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198.26	305.52
Radiology expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.34
Reimbursement of Expenses										
Expenditure incurred on behalf of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	262.92	295.62
Expenditure incurred by the Company on behalf of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.01
Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collection on behalf of company by related party	-		-	-	26.86	0.04	-	-	-	-
Collection on behalf of related party by company	-	-	-	-	2.73	1.22	-	-	-	-
Availing of any Goods / services										
Medical services availed on OPD basis	-	-	-	-	6.72	0.55	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods / Medicines	-	-	-	-	0.19	4.80	-	-	-	-
Sale of Goods / Medicines	-	-	-	-	-	4.98	-	-	-	-
Employee Hospitalization expenses	-	-	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of employee liability to	-	-	-	-	6.02	0.06	-	-	-	-
Transfer of employee liability from	-	-	-	-	4.43	2.31	-	-	-	-
Purchase/ transfer of fixed assets from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167.03
Intangible assets acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.46	-	-	-
								-	-	-
Financial guarantee on behalf of company to avail loan given by related party withdrawn	2,450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

b) Balances at the end of the year **(Rupees in lacs)**

Particulars	Fortis Healthcare Limited		Key Management Personnel (KMP)		Fortis Hospitals Limited		Acibadem Teknoloji A.S.		Agilus Diagnostics Limited (Formerly known as SRL Limited)	
	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023
Trade Receivable	-	0.17	-	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables and other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	6.65	-	-	-	31.86	41.34
Financial guarantees on behalf of company to avail loan given by	-	2,450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash with in credit period from the reporting date. None of the balances are secured.

33 Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro and Small Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the micro enterprises and the small enterprises should mention in their correspondences with their customers the Entrepreneur Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the memorandum. Accordingly, the below information regarding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company:

(Rupees in lacs)

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a)	The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
	- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises*	211.58	237.47
	- Interest due on above	0.06	-
(b)	The amount of Interest paid by the buyer in terms of the Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c)	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 year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.06	-
(e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, 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 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

* including payable to micro enterprises and small enterprises included in other financial liabilities (refer note 14)

34 Financial Instruments

34.1 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 13 offset by cash and cash equivalents) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's Board of Directors review the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board of Directors consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Amongst other things, the Company's objective for capital management is to ensure that it maintains stable capital management by monitoring the financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Debt*	453.66	582.21
Less: Cash and bank balances - current	(259.45)	(8.99)
Total debt (A)	**194.21**	**573.23**
Equity		
Equity share capital	561.33	561.33
Other equity	6,490.92	6,380.57
Total equity (B)	**7,052.25**	**6,941.90**
Net Debt to Equity Ratio (A/B)	2.75%	8.26%

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (including interest accrued on borrowings, lease liabilities and excluding Corporate guarantees contracts and contingent consideration).

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34.2 Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic market risk (interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by magnitude of risk. The Company has limited exposure from the international market as the Company's operations are in India. The Company has no exposure towards foreign currency risk as it earns all of its revenue from domestic patients only. Capital expenditure includes very few capital goods purchased in foreign currency through overseas vendors during the year. The Company has not taken any derivative contracts during the year to hedge the exposure.

(a) Market Risk

The Company's activity are not exposed to market risks

(b) Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company borrows funds at floating interest rates. The interest rate on the Company's financial instruments is based on market rates. The Company monitors the movement in interest rates on an ongoing basis.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

(Amount in ₹ lacs)

Particulars	Interest impact As at March 31, 2024	Interest impact As at March 31, 2023
If increase by 50 basis point		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss before tax for the year	(0.17)	(0.64)
Increase / (decrease) in other equity	(0.13)	(0.46)
If decrease by 50 basis point		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss before tax for the year	0.17	0.64
Increase / (decrease) in other equity	0.13	0.46

(c) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company takes due care while extending any credit as per the approval matrix approved by Board of Directors.

Refer note 9 of the financial statements for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for trade receivables

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties, from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible and accordingly no provision for excepted credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed in Balance Sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rupees 5.82 lacs at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Rupees 5.59 lacs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank which have high credit ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies
The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.
The Company uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for debt securities

(d) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

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34 Financial Instruments *(Cont'd...)*

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2024					
Borrowings (current and non current)	33.56	-	-	33.56	33.56
Lease liabilities (current and non current)	83.78	84.43	421.51	589.72	419.14
Trade payables	1,071.49	-	-	1,071.49	1,071.49
Security deposits	2.00	5.00	-	7.00	7.00
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.96	-	-	0.96	0.96
Capital creditors	4.05	-	-	4.05	4.05
Other liabilities	70.22	-	-	70.22	70.22
Total	**1,266.06**	**89.43**	**421.51**	**1,777.00**	**1,606.42**

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2023					
Borrowings (current and non current)	128.20	-	-	128.20	128.20
Lease liabilities (current and non current)	81.16	82.78	505.94	669.87	453.58
Trade payables	1,119.16	-	-	1,119.16	1,119.16
Security deposits	2.00	5.00	-	7.00	7.00
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.43	-	-	0.43	0.43
Capital creditors	45.90	-	-	45.90	45.90
Other liabilities	91.25	-	-	91.25	91.25
Total	**1,468.11**	**87.78**	**505.94**	**2,061.81**	**1,845.52**

34.3 Fair value measurement

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value as at As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Measured at amortised cost			
i) Financial Assets - Non current			
Security deposits	(b)	115.65	113.38
ii) Financial assets – Current			
Trade receivables	(a)	1,430.69	1,580.90
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	(a)	259.46	8.99
Other financial assets	(a)	14.44	10.57
TOTAL		**1,820.24**	**1,713.84**
Measured at amortised cost			
iii) Financial liabilities - Non current			
Borrowings	(c)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(d)	375.53	415.33
Other Financial liabilities	(b)	5.00	5.00
iv) Financial liabilities - Current			
Borrowings	(a)	33.56	128.20
Lease liabilities	(d)	43.61	38.25
Trade payables	(a)	1,071.49	1,119.16
Other Financial liabilities	(a)	77.23	139.59
TOTAL		**1,606.42**	**1,845.54**

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

(a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Fair valuation of non-current financial assets has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value

(c) The Company's borrowings (including borrowing from fellow subsidiaries and holding company) have been contracted at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

(d) Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required.

The fair value is determined by using the valuation model/technique with observable/ non-observable inputs and assumptions.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

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35 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services which is the only reportable business segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Sales by market- Revenue from external customers by location of customers

The following table shows the distribution of the Company's revenues by geographical market:

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
India	11,731.49	11,251.85
Outside India	-	-
Total	11,731.49	11,251.85

Carrying value of non-current assets- by location of assets

The following table shows the carrying amount of non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets) by geographical area in which the assets are located:

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
India	7,385.06	7,223.00
Outside India	-	-
Total	7,385.06	7,223.00

36 As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules therein, the Company is required to spend at least 2% of average net profit of preceding three years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). However, the Company has incurred cumulative losses in past three years hence the same is not applicable.

37 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

(iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iv) The Company has not received any fund 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:

(a)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

(b)provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year 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.

(vi) The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vii) The Company has following transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(Rupees in lacs)

Name of the Company	Reason for continuous transactions	Nature of transaction	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Transactions in FY 2023-2024	Transactions in FY 2023-2024
Abstract Waterproofing Private Limited	Business requirement	Purchase of material / services	-	-	4.71	-
Indicure Health Tours Pvt Ltd	Business requirement	Purchase of material / services	-	-	2.31	-

(viii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act.

(x) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year

BSR & Co. LLP
GURUGRAM
Chartered Accountants

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

HIRANANDANI HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

38 Ratio analysis and its elements

S.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	% change	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.34	1.11	21%	
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total equity	0.06	0.08	-30%	Decrease due to decrease in borrowings during the year.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Finance costs + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	2.27	2.35	-3%	
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	1.48%	27.45%	-95%	Decreased due to reduction in profits during current year.
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	21.23	16.37	30%	Increase is mainly due to decrease in average inventory
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (excluding liabilities no longer required written back)	Average trade receivable	7.75	7.07	10%	
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average trade payables	2.09	1.57	33%	Increase is due to reduction in average trade payables on account of higher payments.
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (excluding liabilities no longer required written back)	Working capital (i.e. total current assets less total current liabilities)	23.89	58.08	-59%	Decrease is due to improvement in net working capital
9	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Net Profit	Revenue from operations (excluding liabilities no longer required written back)	0.89%	15.23%	-94%	Decrease is due to reduction in profits during current year.
10	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + Debts + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	7.49%	25.39%	-71%	Decrease is due to reduction in profits during current year.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited

Manu Kapila
Director
DIN: 03403696

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 16, 2024

Narayani Shivkumar
Director
DIN: 00993476

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2024

Hiranandani Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.