

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the [Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements, and our 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.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 financial controls 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (i)(vi) below.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) The modification/s relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in paragraph (b) above.
- g) 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 42 (F) 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 person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 42 (G) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any

person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (c) Based on the audit procedures 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except the accounting software used for maintenance of point of sales records wherein the audit trail was not enabled throughout the year Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

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

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Ankit Daga
Partner
Membership No. 512486
UDIN 24512486BKEPJA7670

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 26, 2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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.

Opinion

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

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Ankit Daga
Partner
Membership No. 512486
UDIN 24512486BKEPJA7670

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 26, 2024

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)
 - (a)
 - (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right of use assets.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, and right-of-use assets so to cover all the items in a passed manner over a period of two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the company is the lessee and lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
 - (ii)
 - (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting on the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has granted unsecured loan to a Company, in respect of which:

a) The Company has provided unsecured loans and details of which are as below:

Particulars	Loans (INR Lakhs)
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year	
- Fellow Subsidiary	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Fellow Subsidiary	946.73

- b) The terms and conditions of the above mentioned loans provided are in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- c) The Company has granted loans or provided advances in the nature of loan are payable on demand. During the year the Company has demanded such loan or advances in the nature of loan. Having regard to the fact that the repayment of principal or payment of interest has been demanded and received by the Company, in our opinion the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular. (Refer reporting under clause(iii)(f) below).
- d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- f) The Company has granted loan which are repayable on demand details of which are given below:

Name of the entity	All Parties (Amount in Lakhs)	Promoters (Amount in Lakhs)	Related Parties (Amount in Lakhs)
Aggregate of loans			
- Repayable on demand (A)	946.73	-	946.73
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	-	-	-
Total of (A+B)	946.73	-	946.73
Percentage of loans to the total loans	100%	-	100%

- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of services rendered. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that,

prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2024.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) To The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on short-term basis have, on *prima facie*, not been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any fund from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has made preferential allotment of non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares during the year. For such allotment of shares, the Company has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the funds raised have been, *prima facie*, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (fully or partly or optionally) convertible debentures during the year.

- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 31, 2024 and the final internal audit report were issued after the balance sheet date covering the period April 2023 to March 2024 for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Group ("Companies in the Group" as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions) does not have any CIC (Core Investment Company) as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to 37.81 (in lakhs) in the financial year covered by our audit but had not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period

of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Ankit Daga
Partner
Membership No. 512486
machUDIN 24512486BKEPJA7670

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 26, 2024

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
CIN: U85110TG2007PTC054118
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	1,716.85	1,849.13
Right-of-use assets	35	3,742.75	4,085.24
Capital work-in-progress	5	2.00	-
Other intangible assets	6	20.15	40.33
Financial assets			
Loans	11	946.73	1,500.00
Other financial assets	12	88.61	87.51
Income tax assets (net)	31	236.52	251.00
Other non-current assets	13	28.82	78.87
Total non-current assets		6,782.43	7,892.08
Current assets			
Inventories	7	240.66	164.79
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	1,033.59	860.78
Cash and cash equivalents	9	54.48	269.97
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	10	56.63	57.40
Other financial assets	12	28.28	13.56
Other current assets	13	120.37	59.06
Total current assets		1,534.01	1,425.56
Total assets		8,316.44	9,317.64
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	701.59	701.59
Other equity	15	2,201.84	3,366.68
Equity attributable to owners of the company		2,903.43	4,068.27
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	35	3,860.84	3,946.16
Provisions	16	75.68	49.59
Total non-current liabilities		3,936.52	3,995.75
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	49.30	-
Lease liabilities	35	85.32	153.23
Trade payables	18		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		39.43	58.55
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		887.53	918.25
Other financial liabilities	19	372.59	82.72
Other current liabilities	20	42.32	40.87
Total current liabilities		1,476.49	1,253.62
Total equity and liabilities		8,316.44	9,317.64

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

As per our report of even date attached
for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited

Ankit Daga
Partner
Membership No.: 512486
Bengaluru
Date: 26 June 2024

Abdul Salam Ameerali
Director
DIN: 08091822
Kochi
Date: 26 June 2024

Sunil Kumar M R
Director
DIN: 09045676
Bengaluru
Date: 26 June 2024

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
CIN: U85110TG2007PTC054118
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	5,821.86	6,183.72
Other income	22	134.00	126.05
Total income		5,955.86	6,309.77
Expenses			
Purchases of medicines and consumables	23	1,063.54	1,138.04
Changes in inventories	24	(75.87)	39.54
Professional fee paid to doctors	25	1,672.54	1,396.72
Laboratory outsourcing charges	26	211.31	225.74
Employee benefits expense	27	1,561.87	1,331.77
Finance costs	28	324.86	161.02
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	807.74	714.98
Other expenses	30	1,552.96	1,752.41
Total expenses		7,118.95	6,760.21
(Loss) before tax		(1,163.09)	(450.44)
Tax expense	31		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		0.49	(1.94)
Total tax expense		0.49	(1.94)
(Loss) for the year		(1,163.58)	(448.50)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		(1.75)	6.98
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.49	(1.94)
Total Other Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(1.26)	5.04
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		(1,164.84)	(443.46)
Earnings/ (Loss) per share (equity share of face value of INR 10 each)	33		
Basic (In INR)		(16.58)	(6.39)
Diluted (In INR)		(16.58)	(6.39)

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

As per our report of even date attached

for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited

Ankit Daga

Partner

Membership No.: 512486

Bengaluru

Date: 26 June 2024

Abdul Salam Ameerali

Director

DIN: 08091822

Kochi

Date: 26 June 2024

Sunil Kumar M R

Director

DIN: 09045676

Bengaluru

Date: 26 June 2024

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
CIN: U85110TG2007PTC054118
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year before tax	(1,163.09)	(450.44)
<i>Adjustments for</i>		-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	807.74	714.98
Finance costs	324.86	161.02
Interest income	(109.91)	(78.10)
Interest income under the effective interest method	(4.96)	(5.93)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	0.55	2.35
Allowances for credit losses on financial assets	149.61	235.69
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	4.80	579.57
Movements in Working capital		-
Changes in trade receivables	(322.42)	(185.45)
Changes in inventories	(75.87)	39.54
Changes in other financial assets	(8.90)	45.86
Changes in other current assets	(60.43)	(26.19)
Changes in trade payables	(49.84)	276.21
Changes in provisions	26.09	9.02
Changes in other liabilities	263.48	25.97
Cash generated from operating activities	(223.09)	764.53
Taxes paid, net of refund received	12.73	(160.76)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(210.36)	603.77
Cash flows from investing activities		
Movement in other bank balances and restricted deposits	0.77	1,734.32
Interest received	107.95	78.10
Loan (given) / repaid	553.27	(1,500.00)
Payment to acquire property, plant and equipment	(238.73)	(385.25)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.40	0.55
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	423.66	(72.28)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(470.78)	(455.84)
Finance cost	(7.32)	(0.14)
Short term borrowings availed / repaid (net)	49.30	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	(428.80)	(455.98)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(215.50)	75.51
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	269.96	194.45
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 8)	54.46	269.96

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	As at 1 April 2023	Cash inflows / Additions	Cash outflows	Non cash changes Fair value/other changes	As at 31 March 2024
Short Term Borrowing	-	49.30	-	-	49.30
Lease liabilities	4,099.38	-	(470.78)	317.54	3,946.14
Total	4,099.38	49.30	(470.78)	317.54	3,995.44

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Cash inflows	Cash outflows	Non cash changes Fair value/other changes	As at 31 March 2023
Lease liabilities	424.01	3,970.33	(455.84)	160.88	4,099.38
Total	424.01	3,970.33	(455.84)	160.88	4,099.38

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

As per our report of even date attached.
for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited

Ankit Daga
Partner
Membership No.: 512486
Bengaluru
Date: 26 June 2024

Abdul Salam Ameerali
Director
DIN: 08091822
Kochi
Date: 26 June 2024

Sunil Kumar M R
Director
DIN: 09045676
Bengaluru
Date: 26 June 2024

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
CIN: U85110TG2007PTC054118
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

A Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	No. of equity shares (in lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022		70.16	701.59
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23	14	-	-
As at 31 March 2023		70.16	701.59
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	14	-	-
As at 31 March 2024		70.16	701.59

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus (Refer Note 15)		Items of other comprehensive income (Refer Note 15)	Total other equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/ (asset), net of tax	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	2,734.24	1,075.90	-	3,810.14
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023				
Loss for the year	-	(448.50)	-	(448.50)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	5.04	5.04
Total comprehensive income	-	(448.50)	5.04	(443.46)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	5.04	(5.04)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,734.24	632.44	-	3,366.68
Balance as at 1 April 2023	2,734.24	632.44	-	3,366.68
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024				
(Loss) for the year	-	(1,163.58)	-	(1,163.58)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	(1.26)	(1.26)
Total comprehensive income	-	(1,163.58)	(1.26)	(1,164.84)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	(1.26)	1.26	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2,734.24	(532.40)	-	2,201.84

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

As per our report of even date attached.
for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited

Ankit Daga
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Date: 26 June 2024

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

1. Company overview

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 24 May 2007 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a private limited company. The Company is domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at P-4, Besides Blue Fox Hotel, Mythri Vihar, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Telangana. The Company primarily carries on the business of rendering healthcare and allied services in India. The Company is a subsidiary of Aster DM Healthcare Limited ('the holding company').

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 24th June 2024.

The Company's material accounting policies are included in Note 3.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.3 Basis of measurement

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

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

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by the Management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment during the year ended 31 March 2024 is included in the following notes:

- Note 4 and 6 - Measurement of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 16.1 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 31 - Recognition of deferred tax asset: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 32 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 35 - Leases;
- Note 39 - Impairment of financial assets;

a. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Financial instruments.
- Fair value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

2.5 Recent accounting 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 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure and derecognition

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

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

iii. Depreciation

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

Class of assets	Useful life (in years)
Plant and equipment	15
Medical equipment*	10-13
Motor vehicles *	5
Computer equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures *	5-10

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

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

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use and is included in depreciation and amortisation expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful life of software is 3 years.

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

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

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

3.3 Inventories

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

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

3.4 Impairment

i. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

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

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

Write-off

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

ii. Impairment of non- financial assets

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

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

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

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

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

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

3.5 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined Benefit plans

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

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

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

Other long term employee benefits

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

3.6 Provisions (other than employee benefits)

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

3.7 Revenue

Revenue from contract with customers

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

Disaggregation of revenue

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

Contract balances

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

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

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

3.7 Revenue (continued)

(a) Revenue from hospital and medical services

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

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

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

(b) Revenue from sale of pharmacy

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

(c) Other operating income

The Company's revenue from other operating income comprises primarily of revenue from medical courses conducted at the hospital and income from revenue sharing agreements.

(d) Revenue from consultancy services

The Company's revenue from consultancy services is based on the agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed.

(e) Revenue from canteen services

Revenue from canteen services is recognised at a point in time when control is transferred.

3.8 Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

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

Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

3.9 Recognition of interest income or interest expense

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

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

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

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

3.10 Income tax

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

i. Current tax

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

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

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

ii. Deferred tax

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

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

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

3.11 Borrowing cost

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

3.12 Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for each of such investments and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether Management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

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

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

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

iv. Offsetting

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

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All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3.13 Earnings / (Loss) per share

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive, i.e., which reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits/reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

3.14 Cash-flow statement

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

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.16 Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" ("Ind AS 108") establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Hospital and Medical Services'.

3.17 Operating cycle

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

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4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Medical equipment	Servers and networks	Motor vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value								
Balance as at 1 April 2022	1,979.32	156.49	688.09	171.94	1,910.81	-	10.28	4,916.93
Additions	-	4.92	9.70	20.11	138.76	-	-	173.49
Disposals	-	-	1.39	-	24.33	-	-	25.72
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,979.32	161.41	696.40	192.05	2,025.24	-	10.28	5,064.70
Balance as at 1 April 2023	1,979.32	161.41	696.40	192.05	2,025.24	-	10.28	5,064.70
Additions	-	9.24	84.32	4.78	177.49	37.92	-	313.75
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(19.03)	-	-	(19.03)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1,979.32	170.65	780.72	196.83	2,183.70	37.92	10.28	5,359.42
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2022	1,415.85	82.79	276.14	96.29	923.39	-	8.01	2,802.47
Depreciation for the year	219.41	13.99	41.04	34.10	127.20	-	0.17	435.91
Disposals	-	-	(1.22)	-	(21.59)	-	-	(22.81)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,635.26	96.78	315.96	130.39	1,029.00	-	8.18	3,215.57
Balance as at 1 April 2023	1,635.26	96.78	315.96	130.39	1,029.00	-	8.18	3,215.57
Depreciation for the year	208.99	14.90	46.90	31.40	139.05	3.66	0.17	445.07
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(18.07)	-	-	(18.07)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1,844.25	111.68	362.86	161.79	1,149.98	3.66	8.35	3,642.57
Net carrying value								
As at 31 March 2024	135.07	58.97	417.86	35.04	1,033.72	34.26	1.93	1,716.85
As at 31 March 2023	344.06	64.63	380.44	61.66	996.24	-	2.10	1,849.13

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5 Capital work-in-progress ("CWIP")

5.1 Ageing schedule of CWIP

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	
Projects in progress					
Balance as at 31 March 2024					
Projects in progress	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.00	-	-	-	-
Projects in progress					
Balance as at 31 March 2023					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

5.2 As on the date of the balance sheet, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its revised plan.

6 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software
Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	71.81
Additions	19.92
Balance as at 31 March 2023	91.73
Balance as at 1 April 2023	91.73
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	91.73
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	29.03
Amortisation for the year	22.37
Balance as at 31 March 2023	51.40
Balance as at 1 April 2023	51.40
Amortisation for the year	20.18
Balance as at 31 March 2024	71.58
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2024	20.15
As at 31 March 2023	40.33

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7 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<i>(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)</i>		
Medicines and medical consumables	240.66	164.79
Total	240.66	164.79

For details of inventories pledged, refer Note 17.

8 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current (Unsecured)		
Considered good	1,359.03	1,149.63
Less: Loss allowance	(325.44)	(288.85)
Net trade receivables	1,033.59	860.78

8.1 Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good, unsecured		
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Not due	367.49	371.34
Less than 6 months	530.87	524.98
6 months - 1 year	209.18	119.75
1-2 years	95.87	57.87
2-3 years	34.67	37.78
More than 3 years	120.95	37.92
Total	1,359.03	1,149.64

8.2 Loss allowance provision matrix- default rates applied at each reporting date

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Due date to 1 year	4% - 29%	10% - 23%
1-2 years	30% - 81%	24% - 51%
More than 2 years	82% - 100%	52% - 100%

8.3 Movement of loss allowance

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	288.85	321.16
Provision of loss allowance	149.61	235.69
Bad debts written off	(113.02)	(268.00)
Balance at the end of the year	325.44	288.85

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks		
-On current accounts	52.79	267.49
Cash on hand	1.69	2.48
Total	54.48	269.97

10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
In deposit accounts (with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	56.63	57.40
Total	56.63	57.40

11 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Dues from related parties (refer Note 36)	946.73	1,500.00
Total	946.73	1,500.00

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

12 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Rental and other deposits	88.61	87.51
Total	88.61	87.51
Current		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Unbilled receivables	26.32	13.56
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with banks	1.96	-
Total	28.28	13.56
Total	116.89	101.07

13 Other assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	0.10	0.97
Advances for capital goods	28.72	77.90
Total	28.82	78.87
Current		
Prepaid expenses	67.18	18.65
Advance for supply of goods and services	48.28	33.93
Other loans and advances	4.92	6.48
Total	120.38	59.06
Total	149.20	137.93

14 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount
Authorised				
Class A Equity shares of INR 10 each	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.10
Class B Equity shares of INR 10 each	101.05	1,010.49	101.05	1,010.49
Total	101.06	1,010.59	101.06	1,010.59
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Class A Equity shares of INR 10 each	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.10
Class B Equity shares of INR 10 each	70.15	701.49	70.15	701.49
Total	70.16	701.59	70.16	701.59

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has two classes of equity shares as follows

Class A equity shares: Class A equity shares are held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited. The holders of Class 'A' Equity Shares shall be entitled to 3,200 votes per Class 'A' Equity Share on each item put to vote at the shareholders' meeting, such that the holders of Class 'A' Equity shares shall at all times have 51% of the voting rights in the Company. If the Company proposes to make a preferential/rights bonus issue of the Class 'A' Equity Shares, the Company shall simultaneously issue to Aster DM Healthcare Limited such number Class 'A' Equity Shares such that the voting rights of Aster DM Healthcare Limited post such preferential rights bonus shares issuance made by the Company in respect of Class 'A' Equity Shares in the Company shall be at least 51%. In the event of any scheme, arrangement or amalgamation in accordance with the Act and subject to other approvals and other Applicable Law which presents for amalgamation of the Company with or into any other entity and which results in a share swap or exchange of shares, Aster DM Healthcare Limited shall receive such number of equity shares with differential voting rights or such other instrument of the other entity such that the voting rights of Aster DM Healthcare Limited in such other entity shall not be less than 51%.

Class B Equity shares: Equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) is in proportion to the shareholders' share as specified in the share subscription agreement. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares. In case of liquidation or winding up of the Company, the distributions to the holders of equity shares shall, subject to the applicable provisions of the Act, only be made after the requisite distributions are made to the holders of Class A equity shares.

(b) Shares held by ultimate holding company

Particulars	As at		As at	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount
Class A equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid-up held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited, Holding and Ultimate holding company	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.10
Class B equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid-up held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited, Holding and Ultimate holding company	70.15	701.49	70.15	701.49

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

Name of shareholder	As at		As at	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	%	Number of shares (in lakhs)	%
Class A equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid-up held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited	0.01	100.00%	0.01	100.00%
Class B equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid-up held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited	70.15	99.99%	70.15	99.99%

(d) Shareholding of promoters:

Promoter name	Shares held as at 31 March 2024		Percentage change during the year ended 31 March 2024	Percentage change during the year ended 31 March 2023
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	%		
Class A equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid-up held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited	0.01	100.00%	Nil	Nil
Class B equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid-up held by Aster DM Healthcare Limited	70.15	99.99%	Nil	29.35%

(e) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts: Nil

(f) Details of bonus shares issued during the past 5 years immediately preceeding 31 March 2024: Nil

(g) Details of shares issued for consideration other than for cash during the past 5 years immediately preceeding 31 Mar 2024: Nil

(h) Details of buyback of shares during the past 5 years immediately preceeding 31 Mar 2024: Nil

15 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Reserves and surplus				
Securities premium			2,734.24	2,734.24
- Used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.				
Retained earnings			(532.40)	632.44
- Retained earnings comprises of the amounts that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity share holders.				
Items of other comprehensive Income				
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/ (asset), net of tax			-	-
- Pertains to the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) recognised net of tax				
Total			2,201.84	3,366.68

16 Provisions			
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Net defined benefit obligation - Gratuity (Refer Note 16.1)	75.68	49.59	
Total	75.68	49.59	

16.1 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ('Gratuity Act'). Under the Gratuity Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The gratuity benefit provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 / 30 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to LIC of India. The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date.

a. Net defined benefit obligation / (asset)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	116.89	88.51
Fair value of plan assets	41.21	38.92
Net defined benefit obligation	75.68	49.59

b. Reconciliation of present value of the defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	88.51	83.72
Benefits paid	(8.21)	(13.01)
Current service cost	23.06	18.68
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	6.73	5.86
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- changes in financial assumptions	2.40	(1.85)
- experience adjustments	(0.50)	(4.91)
Transfer in / out	4.90	0.02
Balance at the end of the year	116.89	88.51

Reconciliation of the present value of plan assets

Balance at the beginning of the year	38.92	36.17
Contribution by employer by benefit payment	7.55	13.01
Contribution by employer into the fund	-	-
Benefits paid	(8.21)	(13.01)
Interest income	2.80	2.53
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit loss/ (gain)	0.15	0.22
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	41.21	38.92
Defined benefit obligation (net)	75.68	49.59

c. Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	23.06	18.68
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	3.93	3.33
Gratuity cost	26.99	22.01
Remeasurements recognised in Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	(1.75)	6.98
	(1.75)	6.98

16.1 Employee benefits (continued)

d. Actuarial valuation

The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method. The defined benefit plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability denominated in Indian Rupee is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. For other defined benefit plans, the discount rate is determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields when there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan in India is investments in government securities and other debt instruments.
Interest rate risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

c. i) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted average)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.00%	7.20%
Future salary growth	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	Below 35 years: 35% 35 years & above: 3%	Below 35 years: 35% 35 years & above: 3%
Return on plan assets	7.20%	7.00%
Mortality rate	IALM 2012-14 Ult.	IALM 2012-14 Ult.
Weightage average duration of obligation	9 Years	9 Years

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published statistics by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The discount rate is based on the government securities yield. Gratuity is applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees and there are no other foreign defined benefit gratuity plan.

ii) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and withdrawal rate. Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the actuarial assumptions, holding all other assumptions constant would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Future salary growth (1% movement)	12.96	11.25	9.71	8.43
Discount rate (1% movement)	11.25	13.22	8.42	9.88
Withdrawal rate (1% movement)	1.59	1.72	1.09	1.17

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

iii) Expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period

The company does not expect to contribute any sum to the plan for the next annual reporting period.

Defined contribution plan

Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Contribution to provident fund	80.65	67.73
Employee State Insurance	11.84	13.13
Expenses related to post employment defined benefit plans	26.99	22.01
Components recognised in the statement of profit and loss	119.48	102.87

17 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current		
<i>Secured - at amortised cost</i>		
Cash credit and overdraft facilities from banks	49.30	-
Total	49.30	-
Total	49.30	-

The overdraft from Federal Bank is availed at a mutually agreed interest rate and is secured by exclusive charge on the current assets of the company (both present and future)

18 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	39.43	58.55
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	887.53	918.25
Total	926.96	976.80

All trade payables are 'current'. The average credit period taken is 30-60 days.
The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 39.
Refer Note 36 for the balances payable to related parties.

18.1 Trade payables ageing schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total*
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Balance as at 31 March 2024					
Micro and small enterprises	39.43	-	-	-	39.43
Others	819.00	23.53	32.11	12.89	887.53
Total	858.43	23.53	32.11	12.89	926.96
Balance as at 31 March 2023					
Micro and small enterprises	58.55	-	-	-	58.55
Others	877.04	30.96	3.83	6.42	918.25
Total	935.59	30.96	3.83	6.42	976.80

* Includes unbilled dues of INR 24,178.28 as at 31 March 2024 (INR 26,414.89 as at 31 March 2023).

18.2 Disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act") based on the information available with the Company are given below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	39.43	52.33
The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	3.31	1.03
The amount of interest paid by the Company along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
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 this Act	12.26	5.20
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	15.57	6.22
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 the Act	29.05	13.48

19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current		
Dues to related party (Refer Note 36)	320.94	58.91
Dues to creditors for capital goods	51.65	23.81
Total	372.59	82.72

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to the above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 39.

20 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current		
Statutory dues payables	42.32	40.87
Total	42.32	40.87

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited
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21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from hospital and medical services	5,493.67	5,870.61
Revenue from sale of pharmacy	302.41	300.53
Revenue from canteen services	6.81	6.08
Other operating income	18.97	6.50
Total	5,821.86	6,183.72

The Company's revenue from other operating income comprises primarily of revenue from medical courses conducted at the hospital, income from revenue sharing agreements.

(i) Category of Customers

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash (Including Cards/UPI/wallets/bank transfer/Cheques)	3,034.93	3,070.48
Credit (Including CoPay)	2,786.93	3,113.24
Total	5,821.86	6,183.72

(ii) Nature of treatment

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
In- patient	4,465.86	4,778.72
Out- patient	1,027.81	1,091.89
Revenue from hospital and medical services	5,493.67	5,870.61

22 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
on financial assets carried at amortised cost (Lease deposits)	4.96	5.93
on fixed deposits with banks	4.16	55.66
on loan to related parties	105.75	22.44
Interest on income tax refund	10.12	6.07
Foreign exchange Gain (Net)	0.13	-
Other non operating income	8.88	35.95
Total	134.00	126.05

23 Purchases of medicines and consumables

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Medicines and consumables	1,063.54	1,138.04
Total	1,063.54	1,138.04

24 Changes in inventories

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening stock	164.79	204.33
Closing stock	(240.66)	(164.79)
Total	(75.87)	39.54

25 Professional fees to consultant doctors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Professional fees to consultant doctors	1,672.54	1,396.72
Total	1,672.54	1,396.72

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited

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All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

26 Lab outsourcing charges

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Lab outsourcing charges	211.31	225.74
Total	211.31	225.74

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27 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries and allowances	1,372.50	1,160.19
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer Note 16)	119.48	102.87
Staff welfare expense	69.89	68.71
Total	1,561.87	1,331.77

28 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest on bank borrowings	7.32	0.07
Interest on lease liabilities (refer Note 35)	317.54	160.88
Other borrowing costs	-	0.07
Total	324.86	161.02

29 Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 4)	445.07	435.91
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer Note 35)	342.49	256.70
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer Note 6)	20.18	22.37
Total	807.74	714.98

30 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Food and beverage	60.66	63.78
Power, water and fuel	206.40	191.84
Water charges	6.90	0.01
Housekeeping, security and others	31.47	39.75
Legal, professional and other consultancy	155.50	273.92
Auditors remuneration (refer Note 34)	12.59	9.12
Rent (refer Note 35)	138.02	136.42
Repairs and maintenance - plant and machinery	128.33	193.07
Repairs and maintenance - building	13.95	25.31
Repairs and maintenance - Others	126.13	87.46
Advertising and promotional	254.51	68.24
Rates and taxes	22.56	19.32
Allowances for credit losses on financial assets	149.61	235.69
Travelling and conveyance	71.84	202.49
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.55	2.35
Corporate social responsibility	22.05	24.09
Insurance	13.31	13.80
Communication	22.53	20.09
Office expenses	62.02	43.48
Donation & charity	-	0.10
Bank Charges	25.30	44.82
Miscellaneous expenses	28.75	57.26
	1,552.96	1,752.41

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30.1 Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
- Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	8.64	12.31
- Amount of expenditure incurred	22.05	24.09
Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
On purposes other than above	22.05	24.09
- Shortfall at the end of the year	NA	NA
- Total of previous year shortfall	NA	NA
- Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
- Nature of CSR activities	Promoting health care including preventive health care) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects. b) Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	Promoting health care including preventive health care) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects. b) Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities
- Details of related party transactions	NA	NA
- Whether provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by	NA	NA

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31 Income taxes

(a) Income tax assets/(liability)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax payments, including taxes withheld	253.94	268.42
Less: Provision made towards tax liabilities	(17.42)	(17.42)
Net income tax assets/(liability)	236.52	251.00

(b) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current tax	-	-
Current tax for earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	0.49	(1.94)
Tax expense for the year	0.49	(1.94)

(c) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current tax	-	-
Current tax for earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax (including MAT credit entitlement)	(0.49)	1.94
Tax expense for the year	(0.49)	1.94

(d) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The standard rate of corporation tax applied to reported profit is 27.82 per cent (2022-23: 27.82 per cent). The Company has not opted for concessional tax rate regime.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	(1,163.09)	(450.44)
Statutory income tax rate	27.82%	27.82%
Tax expenses /(asset)	(323.57)	(125.31)
Other temporary differences	324.06	123.37
Income tax expense	0.49	(1.94)

(e) Movement in temporary differences:

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised through other comprehensive income	Balance as at 31 March 2024
Provision for employee benefits	-	0.49	(0.49)	-
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	-	0.49	(0.49)	-

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised through other comprehensive income	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits	-	(1.94)	1.94	-
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	-	(1.94)	1.94	-

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The Company recognises deferred tax assets only to the extent of deferred tax liability, if any, on account of taxable temporary differences.

(f) Deferred tax assets not recognised on grounds of prudence

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits there from:

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Gross amount	Deferred tax	Gross amount	Deferred tax
Deductible temporary differences	794.29	220.97	571.59	159.02
Impact on account of Ind AS 116 - Leases	203.41	56.59	14.15	3.94
Total	997.70	277.56	585.74	162.96

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32 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	0.13	61.67
Total	0.13	61.67
Contingent liabilities		
Medical claims against the Company	129.22	40.07
Total	129.22	40.07

a. On 28th February 2019, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has delivered a judgment clarifying the principles that need to be applied in determining the components of salaries and wages on which Provident Fund (PF) contributions need to be made by establishments. Basis this judgment, the Company has re-computed its liability towards PF from the month of March 2019 and has paid PF as per Supreme Court judgement. In respect of the earlier periods/years, the Company has been legally advised that there are numerous interpretative challenges on the application of the judgment retrospectively. Based on such legal advice, the management believes that it is impracticable at this stage to reliably measure the provision required, if any, and accordingly, no provision has been made towards the same. Necessary adjustments, if any, will be made to the books as more clarity emerges on this subject.

b. The Company does not have any long-term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liability where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

33 Earnings per share

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net profit for the year, attributable to the equity share holders	(1,163.58)	(448.50)
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each used for calculation of basic earning per share	70.16	70.16
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each used for calculation of diluted earning per share	70.16	70.16
Earnings per share, basic	(16.58)	(6.39)
Earnings per share, diluted	(16.58)	(6.39)

34 Payment to auditors (net of GST) - included in Legal, professional and other consultancy

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
For statutory audit	12.59	9.00
For reimbursement of expenses	-	0.12
Total	12.59	9.12

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35 Leases

The Company has taken hospital premises on lease from various parties from where healthcare and management services are rendered. The leases typically run for a period of 1 year - 5 years. Lease payments are renegotiated nearing the expiry to reflect market rentals.

(i) Lease liabilities

Following are the changes in the lease liabilities for the year ended:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	4,099.39	424.01
Additions	-	3,970.34
Finance cost accrued during the year (Refer Note 28)	317.54	160.88
Payment of lease liabilities	470.78	455.84
Closing balance	3,946.15	4,099.39
Non-current lease liabilities	3,860.84	3,946.16
Current lease liabilities	85.32	153.23

(ii) Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Less than one year	391.12	470.78
One to five years	1,659.40	1,609.84
More than five years	4,695.13	5,135.81
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	6,745.65	7,216.43

(iii) Right-of-use assets

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Gross carrying value		
Opening balance	4,914.32	801.40
Addition to right-of-use assets	-	4,112.92
Total gross carrying value	4,914.32	4,914.32
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening balance	829.08	572.38
Depreciation for the year (Refer Note 29)	342.49	256.70
Total accumulated Depreciation	1,171.57	829.08
Net Balance	3,742.75	4,085.24

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	342.49	256.71
Interest on lease liabilities	317.54	160.88
Lease rental expenses for lease where Ind AS 116 is not applicable	138.02	136.42
Total	798.05	554.01

(v) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total cash outflow for leases	470.78	455.84
Total	470.78	455.84

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36 Related parties

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

- (a) Holding Company Aster DM Healthcare Limited, India
(c) Fellow Subsidiaries Aster Clinical Lab LLP, India
Dr. Ramesh Cardiac And Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited, India
Hindustan Pharma Distributors Private Limited, India
Dr. Moopen's Healthcare Management Services LLC, Gulf Cooperation Council

- (d) Key managerial personnel and their relatives (KMP) Mr. Abdul Salam Ameerali (Director)
Mr. Maheshwarappa Revakka Sunil Kumar (Director)
Dr. Satish Reddy Gandavarapu (Managing Director, resigned with effect from 3rd November 2022)
Dr. C. Raghu (Director, resigned with effect from 3rd November 2022)
Dr. Raju B S V (Director, resigned with effect from 3rd November 2022)
Mr. Sreenath Reddy (Director, resigned with effect from 4th November 2022)
Mr. Thadathil Joseph Wilson (Director)
Dr. Uma Sreedevi (Wife of Dr. C Raghu, till 02nd November 2022)
Dr. B Susmitha (Wife of Dr. Raju B S V, till 02nd November 2022)
Dr. Balabhadra Anvesh (Son of Dr. Raju B S V, till 02nd November 2022)

(ii) Related party transactions and outstanding balances:

Sl. No.	Name of related party	Nature of transactions	Related party transactions		Outstanding balance receivable/(payable)	
			For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
1	Dr. Satish Reddy	Professional fee*	-	38.00	-	-
2	Dr. C. Raghu	Professional fee*	-	100.74	-	-
3	Dr. Raju B S V	Professional fee*	-	73.01	-	-
4	Dr. Uma Sreedevi	Professional fee*	-	11.22	-	-
5	Dr. B Susmitha	Professional fee*	-	27.12	-	-
6	Aster DM Healthcare Limited	Re-imbursement of expense	227.41	118.25	(272.59)	(108.51)
		Purchase of Medical Consumables	-	14.55		
		HRM Medical Imaging	76.14	115.05		
		Purchase of covaxine	-	(1.18)		
		Corporate Guarantee Commission	-	0.03		
7	Aster Clinical Lab LLP	Labs Testing fees	121.78	89.12	(67.02)	(19.73)
		Purchase of Medical Consumables	11.94	-		
		Expenses incurred on behalf	(0.55)	-		
8	Dr. Moopen's Healthcare Management Services LLC, Gulf Cooperation Council	Revenue from operations	-	(13.51)	-	13.51
9	Dr. Balabhadra Anvesh	Re-imbursement of expense	-	0.77	-	-
10	Dr. Ramesh Cardiac And Multispeciality Hospital Private Limited	Revenue from operations (net)	(20.93)	(58.92)	-	35.62
11	Hindustan Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Intercompany Loan issued	-	1,500.00	946.73	1,520.20
		Interest on Loan	(105.75)	22.44	-	
		Interest accrued on Loan			18.64	

*The remuneration is paid to the directors in their professional capacity as doctors.

37 Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" ("Ind AS 108") establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Hospital and Medical services'. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements.
The Company operates in India and revenue generations is from a wide spread of the customers and hence the group wide disclosures of major customers are not applicable.

38 Capital management

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

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

The capital structure as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, was as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	2,903.43	4,068.27
As a percentage of total capital	98%	100%
Long-term borrowings including current maturities	49.30	-
As a percentage of total capital	1.67%	0.00%
Total capital (Equity and Borrowings)	2,952.73	4,068.27

39 Financial Instruments- Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets									
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
(i) Loans	11	946.73	-	-	946.73	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	12	116.89	-	-	116.89	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	8	1,033.59	-	-	1,033.59	-	-	-	-
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	9	54.48	-	-	54.48	-	-	-	-
(v) Other bank balances	10	56.63	-	-	56.63	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		2,208.32	-	-	2,208.32	-	-	-	-
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities at amortised cost									
(i) Lease liabilities	35	-	-	3,946.16		-	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	-	-	372.59		-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	18	-	-	926.96		-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	5,245.71	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets									
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
(i) Loans	11	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	12	101.07	-	-	101.07	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	8	860.78	-	-	860.78	-	-	-	-
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	9	269.97	-	-	269.97	-	-	-	-
(v) Other bank balances	10	57.40	-	-	57.40	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		2,789.22	-	-	2,789.22	-	-	-	-
Liabilities									
Financial liabilities at amortised cost									
(i) Lease liabilities	35	-	-	4,099.39	4,099.39	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	-	-	82.72	82.72	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	18	-	-	976.80	976.80	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	5,158.91	5,158.91	-	-	-	-

39 Financial risk management (continued)

B The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

i) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Company's audit and risk management committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit and risk management committee.

ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The credit risk arises principally from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The collection from trade receivables are monitored on a continuous basis by the receivables team.

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

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to INR 1,033.11 (31 March 2023: INR. 860.81) and unbilled receivables amounting to INR 26.01 (31 March 2023: INR. 14.13).

The movement in lifetime ECL in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Allowance for Credit Loss	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	288.85	321.16
Provision of loss allowance	(113.02)	(268.00)
Bad debts written off	149.61	235.69
Balance at the end of the year	325.44	288.85

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Lease liabilities	85.32	3,860.84	3,946.16
Trade payables	926.96	-	926.96
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings and trade payables)	372.59	-	372.59
Total	1,384.87	3,860.84	5,245.71

The Company is using the cash inflows from the financial assets and the available bank facilities to manage the liquidity. The table below provides the cash inflows from significant financial assets as of 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Loans	49.30	-	49.30
Other financial assets	372.59	-	372.59
Trade receivables	1,033.59	-	1,033.59
Cash and cash equivalents	54.48	-	54.48
Other bank balances	56.63	-	56.63
Total	1,566.59	-	1,566.59

Sri Sainatha Multispeciality Hospitals Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

39 Financial risk management (continued)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Lease liabilities	153.23	3,946.16	4,099.39
Trade Payables	976.80		976.80
Other financial liabilities	82.72		82.72
Total	1,212.75	3,946.16	5,158.91

The Company is using the cash inflows from the financial assets and the available bank facilities to manage the liquidity. The table below provides the cash inflows from significant financial assets as of 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Loans	-	1,500.00	1,500.00
Other financial assets	13.56	87.51	101.07
Trade receivables	860.78		860.78
Cash and cash equivalents	269.97		269.97
Other bank balances	57.40		57.40
Total	1,201.71	87.51	1,289.22

Financial assets of INR 2,208.04 as at 31 March 2024 carried at amortised cost is in the form of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc. where the Company has assessed the counterparty credit risk. Trade receivables of INR 1,033.11 as at 31 March, 2024 carried at amortised cost and is valued considering provision for allowance using expected credit loss method (if any).

iv) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices.

Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings and hence is not exposed to interest rate risk both fixed and floating interest.

vi) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The majority of the Company's assets are located in India and Indian rupee being the functional currency for the Company. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is minimal and not significant.