

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Medanta Holdings Private Limited

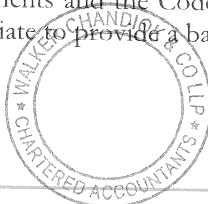
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Medanta Holdings Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. 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 ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



Chartered Accountants

Offices in Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and its registered office at L-41 Connaught Circus, New Delhi, 110001, India

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. Other information 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Directors' Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting 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.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.



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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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; and
 - 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.
10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;



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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

- c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2023 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- g) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2023;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023;
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 44A to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the 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, as disclosed in note 44B to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023; and



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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Mundra..

Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No.: 058644



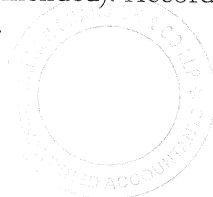
UDIN: 23058644BGXZOQ9826

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Medanta Holdings Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 report that:

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. However, for title deeds of immovable properties in the nature of land situated at Plot A/SSH, Sector- A, Pocket-1, Sushant Golf City, Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh with gross carrying values of Rs. 7,533.94 lakhs as at 31 March 2023, which have been mortgaged as security for loans taken by the Company, confirmations with respect to title of the Company have been directly obtained by us from the respective lenders.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment, (including right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.
 - (b) As disclosed in note 41D to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crores, by a bank on the basis of security of current assets to the limit not extinguished during the year. Pursuant to the terms of the sanction letter, the Company is not required to file any quarterly return or statement with such bank.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



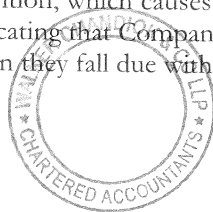
Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

- (vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in readily realisable liquid investments.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management 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



Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Mundra..

Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No.: 058644

UDIN: 23058644BGXZOQ9826

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Medanta Holding Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Medanta Holdings Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

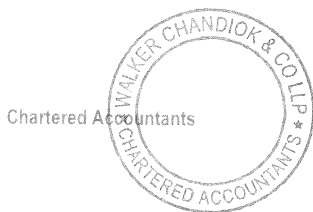
2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). 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 the Company's 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. 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 includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Medanta Holdings Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

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

7. 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

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Mundra..

Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No.: 058644

UDIN: 23058644BGXZOQ9826

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023



	Notes	As at 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	65,399.76	56,436.58
Capital work-in-progress	6A	15,877.62	18,438.54
Right of use assets	6B	229.51	276.95
Intangible assets	6C	211.77	302.04
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7A	528.75	482.17
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	1,599.75
Income-tax assets (net)	9	1,102.38	901.21
Other non-current assets	10A	309.20	369.79
Total non-current assets		83,658.99	78,807.03
Current assets			
Inventories			
Financial assets	11	1,230.03	999.92
Trade receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,704.46	719.67
Other bank balances	13	9,129.67	2,474.61
Other financial assets	14	135.05	927.76
Other current assets	7B	405.66	175.94
Total current assets	10B	189.18	158.69
Total assets		12,794.05	5,456.59
		96,453.04	84,263.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital			
Instruments entirely equity in nature	15A	7,173.63	7,173.63
Other equity	15B	247.89	247.89
Total equity	16	33,163.85	23,691.87
		40,585.37	31,113.39
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings			
Lease liabilities	17A	38,040.02	41,418.12
Other financial liabilities	18A	219.46	291.10
Provisions	19A	1,292.34	984.42
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20A	349.77	240.70
Other non-current liabilities	8	1,880.62	
Total non-current liabilities	21A	2,360.09	2,388.38
		44,142.30	45,322.72
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings			
Lease liabilities	17B	5,417.64	3,275.02
Trade payables	18B	70.63	38.29
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	22A	1,297.78	688.43
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22B	1,915.19	1,601.17
Other financial liabilities	19B	1,493.18	1,089.65
Other current liabilities	21B	1,502.98	1,113.13
Provisions	20B	27.97	21.82
Total current liabilities		11,725.37	7,827.51
Total equity and liabilities		96,453.04	84,263.62

The accompanying notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No.: 058644

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Naresh Trehan
Director
[DIN:00012148]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pankaj Sahni
Director
[DIN:07132999]

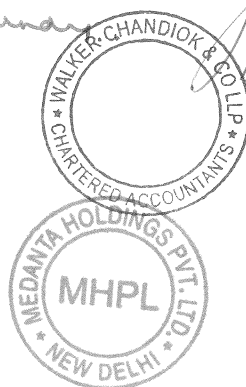
Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pranab Bal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Lucknow
Date: 26 May 2023

Roopali Singh
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023



Medanta Holdings Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	56,825.91	37,937.25
Other income	24	366.97	171.13
		<u>57,192.88</u>	<u>38,108.38</u>
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25A	11,227.39	8,061.12
Purchases of stock-in-trade	25B	1,612.56	789.64
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	25C	(68.19)	20.35
Employee benefits expense	26A	7,099.01	6,041.29
Finance costs	27	3,043.93	4,067.40
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	3,898.89	3,613.58
Impairment losses on financial assets	29	15.63	23.81
Retainers and consultants fee	30A	10,082.18	6,390.41
Other expenses	30B	7,349.95	6,046.48
		<u>44,261.35</u>	<u>35,054.08</u>
Profit before tax		12,931.53	3,054.30
Tax expense	31		
Deferred tax expense		3,475.13	731.60
Profit after tax		<u>9,456.40</u>	<u>2,322.70</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		20.82	17.65
Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		(5.24)	(4.44)
Other comprehensive income		<u>15.58</u>	<u>13.21</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>9,471.98</u>	<u>2,335.91</u>
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (₹)	32	12.74	3.13

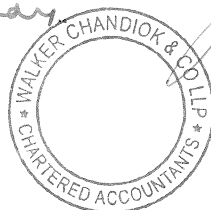
The accompanying notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker ChandioK & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajni Mundra
Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No.: 058644



Dr. Naresh Trehan
Dr. Naresh Trehan
Director
[DIN:00012148]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pankaj Sahni
Pankaj Sahni
Director
[DIN:07132999]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pranab Bal
Pranab Bal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Lucknow
Date: 26 May 2023

Roopali Singh
Roopali Singh
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023



	For the year ended 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
A CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	12,931.53	3,054.30
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,735.00	3,453.99
Depreciation on right of use assets	47.44	47.44
Amortisation of intangible assets	116.45	112.15
Interest income on bank deposits	(89.30)	(79.87)
Government grants income	(21.88)	-
Custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme	-	272.63
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipments (net)	-	(0.24)
Interest on term loans	2,682.11	2,538.99
Interest on lease liabilities	31.56	34.79
Interest on deferred payment liabilities	22.69	508.56
Interest on custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme	307.29	984.42
Other borrowing costs	0.28	0.64
Impairment losses on financial assets	15.63	23.81
Interest income on income-tax refund	(43.80)	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	(40.85)	(10.96)
Provision for employee benefits (net)	115.22	48.46
Operating profit before working capital changes	19,809.37	10,989.11
Movement in working capital		
Inventories	(230.11)	(173.74)
Other current assets	(30.50)	(14.14)
Other current and non-current financial assets	(230.72)	(38.13)
Trade receivables	(1,000.43)	(516.89)
Trade payables	923.39	49.83
Other current financial liabilities	111.95	90.52
Other current and non-current liabilities	383.45	448.08
Cash flows from operations	19,736.40	11,034.64
Income-tax paid (net of refund)	(157.36)	(718.45)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	19,579.04	10,316.19
B CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangible assets (including capital advances, capital creditors and deferred payment liabilities)	(7,395.13)	(8,679.45)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipments	-	2.23
Movement in other bank balances (net)	775.80	(610.03)
Movement in bank deposits having maturity period more than 12 months (net)	(45.58)	519.80
Interest received	106.22	74.54
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(6,558.69)	(8,692.91)
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	407.54	5,479.20
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(2,964.02)	(1,935.45)
Interest paid on borrowings	(3,464.36)	(3,367.84)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(31.56)	(34.79)
Payment of lease liabilities	(39.30)	(28.94)
Other borrowing cost paid	(273.59)	-
Net cash (used in)/flows from financing activities (C)	(6,365.29)	112.18
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	6,655.06	1,735.46
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,474.61	739.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note below)	9,129.67	2,474.61
Note: Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)		
Balances with banks in current accounts	6,071.95	1,828.29
Cash on hand	48.07	42.24
Bank deposits with original maturity less than three months	3,009.65	604.08
	9,129.67	2,474.61

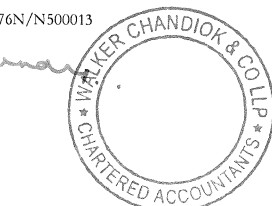
The accompanying notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No: 058644

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Naresh Trehan
Director
[DIN:00012148]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pankaj Sahni
Director
[DIN:07132999]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pranab Bal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Lucknow
Date: 26 May 2023

Roopali Singh
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

A Equity share capital*

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)					
	Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	Issue of equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022	Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	Issue of equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Equity share capital	7,173.63	-	7,173.63	7,173.63	-	7,173.63

B Instruments entirely equity in nature**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)					
	Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	Issue of preference share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022	Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	Issue of preference share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Compulsorily convertible preference shares	247.89	-	247.89	247.89	-	247.89

C Other equity***

Particulars	Capital contribution from Holding Company	Reserves and surplus		Total
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	200.00	27,977.48	(6,821.52)	21,355.96
Profit for the year	-	-	2,322.70	2,322.70
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	13.21	13.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,335.91	2,335.91
Balance as at 31 March 2022	200.00	27,977.48	(4,485.61)	23,691.87
Profit for the year	-	-	9,456.40	9,456.40
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	15.58	15.58
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	9,471.98	9,471.98
Balance as at 31 March 2023	200.00	27,977.48	4,986.37	33,163.85

*Refer note 15A for details

**Refer note 15B for details

***Refer note 16 for details

The accompanying notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

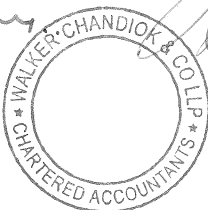
For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Munda

Rajni Munda
Partner
Membership No: 058644

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Dr. Naresh
Director
[DIN:00012]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May

Pankaj Sahni
Director
[DIN:07132999]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pranab Bal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Lucknow
Date: 26 May 2023

Roopali Singh
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023



1. Background

Medanta Holdings Private Limited ('the Company') is engaged in the business of providing healthcare services. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at E – 18, Defence Colony, New Delhi – 110024. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Global Health Limited (formerly known as Global Health Private Limited) (the 'Holding Company').

2. General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 May 2023. The revision to financial statements is permitted by Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

4. Recent accounting pronouncement

Amendment to Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated 31 March 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 1 which requires entities to disclose material accounting policies instead of significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information considered together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The amendment also clarifies that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. The Company is evaluating the requirement of the said amendment and its impact on these financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors

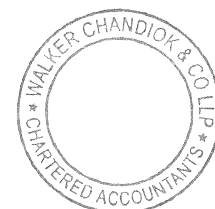
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated 31 March 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 8 which specifies an updated definition of an 'accounting estimate'. As per the amendment, accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty and certain measurement techniques (viz estimation techniques and valuation techniques) and inputs are used to develop such estimate. The Company is evaluating the requirement of the said amendment and its impact on these financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated 31 March 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 12, which requires entities to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. This will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company is evaluating the requirement of the said amendment and its impact on these financial statements.

5. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.



5.1 Current verses non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Division II of Schedule III of the Act. Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

5.2 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Property, plant and equipment purchased on deferred payment basis are recorded at equivalent cash price. The difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest expense over the period until payment is made.

Subsequent costs and disposal

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

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

Capital work-in-progress includes property, plant and equipment under construction and not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

All other items of property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

Asset class	Useful life
Building	30 years
Medical equipments	5 to 15 years
Medical and surgical instruments	3 years
Other plant and equipment	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Information Technology (IT) equipment	3 to 6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Electrical installation	10 years
Vehicles	6 to 8 years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.



5.3 Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets (software) are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent measurement

The cost of capitalized software is amortized over a period of five years from the date of its acquisition.

De-recognition

Intangible asset is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

5.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Cost is calculated on weighted average basis. Cost of these inventories comprises of all cost of purchase, taxes (except where credit is allowed) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of purchased inventory is determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

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.

5.5 Revenue recognition and other income

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers/patients in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is measured at transaction price net of rebates, discounts and taxes. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the control is transferred as this is the case of point in time recognition where consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required. When either party to a contract has performed, an entity shall present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the payment. No significant element of financing is deemed present as the sales are either made with a nil credit term or with a credit period of 0-90 days. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each component of the revenue transaction as set out below.

Income from healthcare services

Revenue from healthcare services is recognized as and when related services are rendered. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the services, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes).

Income from sale of pharmacy products to out-patients

Revenue from sale of pharmacy products to out-patients is recognized as and when products are sold. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the products, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes).

Interest income

Interest income is recorded on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Other income

Revenue arising from revenue sharing agreements is recognized as per the terms of the arrangement.



5.6 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR). Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

5.7 Leases

Company as a lessee – Right of use assets and lease liabilities

A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration’.

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee’s option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement of right of use assets

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement of right of use assets

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease liabilities

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these short-term leases are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset’s or cash generating unit’s net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.



5.9 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the balance sheet date are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

5.10 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI').

Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost – A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

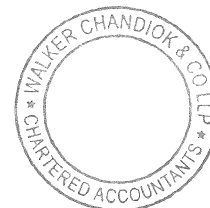
De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

5.11 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets and the impairment methodology depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date

5.12 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

The current income-tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.



Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

5.13 Cash and cash equivalents

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

5.14 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, short-term bonus, incentives etc. These are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plan

Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution plan as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. In addition, contributions are made to employees' state insurance schemes, which are also defined contribution plans recognized and administered by the Government of India. The Company's contributions to these schemes are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Defined benefit plan

The Company has unfunded gratuity as defined benefit plan where the amount that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service and final salary. The gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. This is based on standard rates of inflation, salary growth rate and mortality.

Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to market yields on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Service cost and net interest expense on the Company's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense.

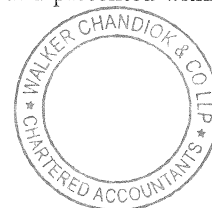
Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the defined benefit obligation are included in other comprehensive income.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company also provides benefit of compensated absences to its employees (as per policy) which are in the nature of long-term employee benefit plan. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due and expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method as on the reporting date. Service cost and net interest expense on the Company's other long-term employee benefits plan is included in employee benefits expense. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are also recorded in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses arise.

5.15 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. When the grant relates to a revenue item, it is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related costs are expensed. The grant can either be presented separately or can deduct from related reported expense. Government grant relating to capital assets are recognised initially as deferred income and are credited to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related asset and presented within other operating income.



5.16 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions required to settle are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote and there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

Contingent assets are disclosed only when inflow of economic benefits therefrom is probable and recognize only when realization of income is virtually certain.

5.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

5.18 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Division II of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

5.19 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policy. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

- a) **Recognition of deferred tax assets** – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.
- b) **Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.
- c) **Contingent liabilities** – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.
- a) **Impairment of financial assets** – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables. Further, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with industry and country in which the customer operates.



Medanta Holdings Private Limited

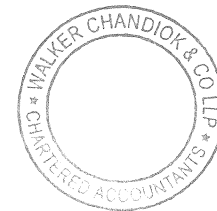
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

- b) **Defined benefit obligation (DBO)** – Management’s estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.
- c) **Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets** – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilisation of assets.
- d) **Leases** – The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.
- e) **Government grant** – Grants receivables are based on estimates for utilization of the grant as per the regulations as well as analysing actual outcomes on a regular basis and compliance with stipulated conditions. Changes in estimates or non-compliance of stipulated conditions could lead to significant changes in grant income and are accounted for prospectively over the balance life of the asset.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



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Medanta Holdings Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Note - 6A

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress										Total	Capital work-in-progress (refer note (iii) and (iv) below)	
	Freehold land	Building	Medical equipments	Medical and surgical instruments	Other plant and equipments	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Information technology (IT) equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles			
Gross block													
Balance as at 1 April 2021	7,533.94	31,029.92	12,237.33	676.12	4,997.88	3,725.16	648.42	1,867.54	125.89	119.58	62,961.78	16,815.81	
Additions	-	259.30	889.69	141.61	70.86	43.38	100.00	44.75	34.19	-	1,583.78	1,953.43	
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.98)	(0.08)	-	(3.06)	(30.69)	
Balance as at 31 March 2022	7,533.94	31,289.22	13,127.02	817.73	5,068.74	3,768.54	748.42	1,909.31	160.00	119.58	64,542.50	18,438.54	
Additions	-	7,494.95	2,498.76	250.54	1,053.71	1,032.55	142.56	152.72	72.50	-	12,698.29	6,916.19	
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.13)	-	-	(0.13)	(9,477.11)	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	7,533.94	38,784.17	15,625.78	1,068.27	6,122.45	4,801.09	890.98	2,061.90	232.50	119.58	77,240.66	15,877.62	
Accumulated depreciation													
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	1,462.84	1,300.60	239.44	464.52	526.78	88.09	521.55	30.31	18.87	4,653.00	-	
Charge for the year	-	1,037.44	967.56	234.36	335.08	374.36	74.13	386.35	28.27	16.44	3,453.99	-	
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.02)	(0.05)	-	(1.07)	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	2,500.28	2,268.16	473.80	799.60	901.14	162.22	906.88	58.53	35.31	8,105.92	-	
Charge for the year	-	1,135.28	1,088.54	251.52	361.33	412.64	80.84	347.34	41.07	16.44	3,753.00	-	
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	-	(0.02)	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	3,635.56	3,356.70	725.32	1,160.93	1,313.78	243.06	1,254.20	99.60	51.75	11,840.90	-	
Net block as at 31 March 2022	7,533.94	28,788.93	10,858.86	343.93	4,269.14	2,867.40	586.21	1,002.43	101.47	84.27	56,436.58	18,438.54	
Net block as at 31 March 2023	7,533.94	35,148.61	12,269.08	342.95	4,961.52	3,487.31	647.92	807.70	132.90	67.83	65,399.76	15,877.62	

Notes:

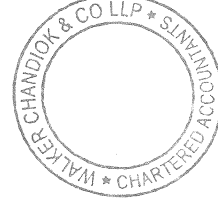
(i) Contractual obligations
Refer note 37 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security
Property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for borrowings. Refer note 17 for details.

(iii) Following expenses has been capitalised as part of capital work-in-progress.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Finance costs	735.34	796.77
Employee benefits expense	84.91	81.55
Other expenses	279.99	223.92
Total	1,100.23	1,102.24

(iv) Refer note 41A for ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress.



6B Right of use assets*

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Building	Other plant and equipment	Total
Gross block			
Balance as at 1 April 2021	386.99	22.61	409.60
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	386.99	22.61	409.60
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	386.99	22.61	409.60
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2021	78.86	6.35	85.21
Charge for the year	42.96	4.48	47.44
Balance as at 31 March 2022	121.82	10.83	132.65
Charge for the year	42.96	4.48	47.44
Balance as at 31 March 2023	164.78	15.31	180.09
Net block as at 31 March 2022	265.17	11.78	276.95
Net block as at 31 March 2023	222.21	7.30	229.51

*Refer note 40 for details

6C Intangible assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Software
Gross block	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	556.76
Additions	4.25
Balance as at 31 March 2022	561.01
Additions	26.18
Balance as at 31 March 2023	587.19
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	146.82
Charge for the year	112.15
Balance as at 31 March 2022	258.97
Charge for the year	116.45
Balance as at 31 March 2023	375.42
Net block as at 31 March 2022	302.04
Net block as at 31 March 2023	211.77



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	As at 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 7		
A Other financial assets - non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	204.17	203.17
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months (refer note (i) to (iii) below)	324.58	279.00
	528.75	482.17

Notes:

- (i) Bank deposits (excluding interest accrued) of ₹ 50.00 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 162.99 lakhs) have been kept under lien as a security for servicing of interest of term loans.
(ii) Bank deposits (excluding interest accrued) of ₹ 266.00 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 55.08 lakhs) are kept under lien with bank as margin money against the letter of credits issued.
(iii) Bank deposits (excluding interest accrued) of Nil (31 March 2022: ₹ 58.82 lakhs) have been pledged with banks against guarantees.

B Other financial assets - current

(Unsecured considered good)

Receivables from related parties (refer note 35)

Other receivables

Security deposits

Unbilled revenue

	16.03	5.43
	77.59	20.40
	10.00	
	302.04	150.11
	405.66	175.94

Note - 8

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets (net)

Deferred tax assets arising on account of:

Employee benefits

Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation

Expected credit loss on trade receivables

Tax impact of expenses which will be allowed on payment basis

Others

	94.36	66.07
	137.76	2,921.39
	11.18	7.24
	376.28	247.76
	24.78	60.23
	644.36	3,302.69

Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	(2,524.98)	(1,702.94)
	(2,524.98)	(1,702.94)
	(1,880.62)	1,599.75

Notes:

- (i) The Company has unabsorbed business losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) amounting of ₹ 547.36 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 11,607.55 lakhs). Further, the unabsorbed business losses are available for utilisation for a maximum period of eight years, which is yet to expire.

Validity of the brought forward losses/unabsorbed depreciation for which deferred tax asset is recognised in balance sheet:

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	0-1 years	1-5 years	5-8 years	No expiry date	Total
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	547.36	547.36

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	0-1 years	1-5 years	5-8 years	No expiry date	Total
Unabsorbed business losses	-	-	1,233.34	-	1,233.34
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	10,374.21	10,374.21

- (ii) Caption wise movement in deferred tax assets as follows:

Particulars	1 April 2022	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	31 March 2023
Assets				
Employee benefits	66.07	(5.24)	33.53	94.36
Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation	2,921.39	-	(2,783.63)	137.76
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	7.24	-	3.94	11.18
Tax impact of expenses which will be allowed on payment basis	247.76	-	128.52	376.28
Others	60.23	-	(35.45)	24.78
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,702.94)	-	(822.04)	(2,524.98)
Total	1,599.75	(5.24)	(3,475.13)	(1,880.62)

Particulars	1 April 2021	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	31 March 2022
Assets				
Employee benefits	53.87	(4.44)	16.64	66.07
Unabsorbed business losses and depreciation	3,295.85	-	(374.46)	2,921.39
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	1.25	-	5.99	7.24
Tax impact of expenses which will be allowed on payment basis	406.64	-	(158.88)	247.76
Others	57.85	-	2.38	60.23
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,479.67)	-	(223.27)	(1,702.94)
Total	2,335.79	(4.44)	(731.60)	1,599.75



	As at 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 9		
Income-tax assets (net)		
Prepaid taxes	1,102.38	901.21
	<u>1,102.38</u>	<u>901.21</u>
Note - 10		
A Other non-current assets		
Capital advances	309.20	369.79
	<u>309.20</u>	<u>369.79</u>
B Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	164.24	128.39
Advance to material/service providers	16.00	19.19
Advance to employees	0.85	0.42
Balances with government authorities	8.09	10.69
	<u>189.18</u>	<u>158.69</u>
Note - 11		
Inventories*		
Pharmacy, medical and laboratory consumables related to in-patient services	933.93	798.60
Pharmacy and medical consumables related to sale of pharmacy products to out-patient	210.52	142.33
General stores	85.58	58.99
	<u>1,230.03</u>	<u>999.92</u>
* valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower		
# first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation, both present and future		
Note - 12		
Trade receivables*		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured#	1,738.40	748.44
Trade receivables – credit impaired	10.46	-
	<u>1,748.86</u>	<u>748.44</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		
Trade receivables - considered good, unsecured	(33.94)	(28.77)
Trade receivables – credit impaired	(10.46)	-
	<u>(44.40)</u>	<u>(28.77)</u>
	<u>1,704.46</u>	<u>719.67</u>
* Refer note 41B for ageing schedule of trade receivables.		
# <i>inter- alia</i> , includes ₹ 197.74 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 48.70 lakhs) receivables from related parties (refer note 35).		
Note - 13		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts*	6,071.95	1,828.29
Cash on hand	48.07	42.24
Bank deposits with original maturity less than three months	3,009.65	604.08
	<u>9,129.67</u>	<u>2,474.61</u>
*Includes balances with e-wallet and credit card companies amounting to ₹ 73.53 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 55.23 lakhs)		
Note - 14		
Other bank balances		
Bank deposits with maturity of more than three months and upto twelve months	135.05	927.76
	<u>135.05</u>	<u>927.76</u>

Notes:

- (i) Bank deposits (excluding interest accrued) of ₹ 109.34 lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil) have been kept under lien as a security for servicing of interest of term loans.
(ii) Bank deposits (excluding interest accrued) of ₹ 38.05 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 921.15 lakhs) are kept under lien with bank as margin money against the letter of credits issued.
(iii) Bank deposits (excluding interest accrued) of ₹ 1.48 lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil) have been pledged with banks against guarantees.

Note - 15

A Equity share capital

i Authorised

Equity share capital of face value of ₹ 10 each

As at 31 March 2023

Number Amount
(₹ in lakhs)

8,50,00,000 8,500.00
8,500.00

As at 31 March 2022

Number Amount
(₹ in lakhs)

8,50,00,000 8,500.00
8,500.00

ii Issued, subscribed and paid up

Equity share capital of face value of ₹ 10 each

7,17,36,341 7,173.63
7,173.63

7,17,36,341 7,173.63
7,173.63

iii Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares

Balance as at the beginning of the year

7,17,36,341 7,173.63

7,17,36,341 7,173.63

Add: Issued during the year

-

-

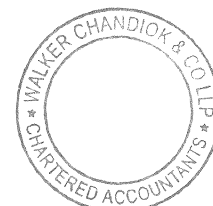
Balance as at the end of the year

7,17,36,341 7,173.63

7,17,36,341 7,173.63

iv Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.



v Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share capital and shares held by Holding Company

Name of the equity shareholder	Number	%	Number	%
Global Health Limited*	7,17,36,341	100.00%	7,17,36,341	100.00%

*Out of this, one share is held by Dr. Naresh Trehan as a nominee of the Holding Company, Global Health Limited.

vi Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, by way of bonus shares and shares bought back for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date

The Company did not issue any shares pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash.

The Company did not issue bonus shares in preceding 5 years.

The Company has not undertaken any buy back of shares.

vii Details of promoter shareholding

For details, refer note 41E.

B Instruments entirely equity in nature

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
i Authorised				
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of face value of ₹ 10 each	1,50,00,000	1,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
		<u>1,500.00</u>		<u>1,500.00</u>
ii Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of face value of ₹ 10 each	24,78,929	247.89	24,78,929	247.89
		<u>247.89</u>		<u>247.89</u>

iii Reconciliation of number of compulsorily convertible preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Compulsorily convertible preference shares	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	24,78,929	247.89	24,78,929	247.89
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>24,78,929</u>	<u>247.89</u>	<u>24,78,929</u>	<u>247.89</u>

iv Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to compulsorily convertible preference shares

These shares are non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) having no dividend and voting rights. The shares are convertible into equity shares as per the events and conditions stated below:-

	Conversion event (earlier of the following)	Conversion ratio
1	At the option of the Company;	One equity share for each preference share
2	10 years from the date of issuance and allotment of the respective CCPS.	

v Details of shareholder holding more than 5% of CCPS and shares held by the Holding Company

Name of the equity shareholder	Number	%	Number	%
Global Health Limited	24,78,929	100.00%	24,78,929	100.00%

vi Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, by way of bonus CCPS and CCPS bought back for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date

The Company did not issue any CCPS pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash.

The Company did not issue bonus CCPS in preceding 5 years.

The Company has not undertaken any buy back of CCPS.

Note - 16 Other equity	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
Capital contribution from the Holding Company	200.00	200.00
Reserves and surplus		
Securities premium	27,977.48	27,977.48
Retained earnings	4,986.37	(4,485.61)
	<u>33,163.85</u>	<u>23,691.87</u>

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Capital contribution from the Holding Company

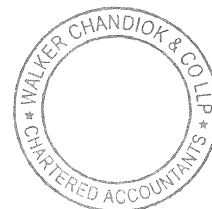
Capital contribution includes the amount of Served for India Scheme (SFIS) licence obtained by the Holding Company and transferred to the Company basis the exports made by the Holding Company.

(ii) Securities premium

Securities premium account represents the premium on issue of shares. The account is utilised in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(iii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of current period and prior periods undistributed earnings or losses after tax.



	As at 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 17A		
Borrowings - non-current		
Secured loans		
Term loans*		
From banks [refer note (a) below]	41,532.99	44,284.74
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 17B)	(5,417.64)	(2,866.62)
	<u>36,115.35</u>	<u>41,418.12</u>
Unsecured loans		
Deferred payment liabilities [refer note (b) below]	1,924.67	408.40
Less: Current maturities of deferred payment liabilities (refer note 17B)	-	(408.40)
	<u>1,924.67</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>38,040.02</u>	<u>41,418.12</u>

a) Repayment terms (including current maturities) and security details for term loan from banks:

- (i) The Company had loan facility from Yes Bank Limited (YBL) amounting to ₹ 50,000.00 lakhs, out of which YBL had novated ₹ 5,000.00 lakhs to State Bank of India (SBI). During the current year, the Company has refinanced its existing outstanding YBL's term facility of ₹ 38,802.73 lakhs through SBI and HDFC Bank Limited (HDFC) as ₹ 17,501.23 lakhs and ₹ 21,301.50 lakhs respectively. The outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023 pertaining to HDFC is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments. The rate of interest as on 31 March 2023 is 8.65% per annum and interest is payable monthly. The details related to SBI's facility is presented as part of point number (ii) below.

The loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge on -

- equitable mortgage on Medanta Hospital in Lucknow (in this note referred as 'the Project') land admeasuring 12.50 acres and building;
- all current assets and movable property, plant and equipment of the Project;
- the Project's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenue of whatsoever nature and wherever arising and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) pertaining to the Project; and
- all the Project's bank accounts including but not limited to Trust and Retention Account ("TRA").

- (ii) The Company has existing loan facility with State Bank of India (SBI) amounting to ₹ 5,000.00 lakhs. Further, during the current year, through refinancing (as explained above), this facility aggregates to ₹ 22,303.71 lakhs as on the date of refinancing. The outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023 is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments. The rate of interest as on 31 March 2023 is 8.20% per annum and interest is payable monthly.

The loan is secured by way of first pari-passu charge on -

- equitable mortgage on Medanta Hospital in Lucknow (in this note referred as 'the Project') land admeasuring 12.50 acres and building;
- all current assets and movable property, plant and equipment of the Project;
- the Project's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenue of whatsoever nature and wherever arising and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) pertaining to the Project; and
- all the Project's bank accounts including but not limited to Trust and Retention Account ("TRA").

The borrower shall maintain a debts service reserve account (DSRA) for one quarter principal amount and interest repayments. DSRA to be maintained one quarter prior to commencement of repayment for existing term loan outstanding of ₹ 4,487.74 lakhs taken from SBI.

* Refer note 41D for other details.

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities are summarised as follows:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)		
	Borrowings Non-current#	Finance cost*	Total
1 April 2021	40,794.96	254.67	41,049.63
Cash and non-cash movements:			
- Proceeds from borrowings	5,479.20	-	5,479.20
- Payments made	(1,935.45)	-	(1,935.45)
- Interest expense (including interest capitalised)	-	3,335.77	3,335.77
- Interest paid	-	(3,367.84)	(3,367.84)
- Reversal of interest on interest of moratorium period	(53.97)	53.97	-
31 March 2022	44,284.74	276.57	44,561.31
Particulars	Borrowings Non-current#	Finance cost*	Total
01 April 2022	44,284.74	276.57	44,561.31
Cash and non-cash movements:			
- Proceeds from borrowings	407.54	-	407.54
- Payments made	(2,964.02)	-	(2,964.02)
- Interest expense (including interest capitalised)	-	3,417.45	3,417.45
- Interest paid	-	(3,464.36)	(3,464.36)
- Non-cash adjustments	78.32	(78.32)	-
- Payment of upfront fees	(273.59)	-	(273.59)
31 March 2023	41,532.99	151.34	41,684.33
# Including current maturities			

* Opening and closing balances represent interest accrued outstanding at the respective year end.

- b) This represents liability for medical equipment purchased on deferred payment terms to be repaid from January 2026.

	As at 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 17B		
Borrowings - current		
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	5,417.64	2,866.62
Unsecured loans		
Current maturities of deferred payment liabilities	-	408.40
	<u>5,417.64</u>	<u>3,275.02</u>



	As at 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 18		
A Lease liabilities - non-current		
Lease liabilities (refer note 40)	219.46	291.10
	<u>219.46</u>	<u>291.10</u>
B Lease liabilities - current		
Lease liabilities (refer note 40)	70.63	38.29
	<u>70.63</u>	<u>38.29</u>

The changes in the Company's lease liabilities (current and non-current) arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1 April 2021	358.32
Interest on lease liabilities	34.79
Payment of lease liabilities	(63.72)
31 March 2022	329.39
Interest on lease liabilities	31.56
Payment of lease liabilities	(70.86)
31 March 2023	290.09

Note - 19		
A Other financial liabilities - non-current		
Interest accrued#	1,292.34	984.42
	<u>1,292.34</u>	<u>984.42</u>
# <i>inter-alia</i> , interest on custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme.		
B Other financial liabilities - current		
Interest accrued	151.34	276.57
Capital creditors*	1,068.71	651.26
Employee related payables	230.35	146.93
Other liabilities	42.78	14.89
	<u>1,493.18</u>	<u>1,089.65</u>
* <i>inter-alia</i> , includes ₹ 18.66 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 124.80 lakhs) payable to related parties (refer note 35).		

Note - 20		
A Provisions - non-current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 38)	203.39	139.38
Compensated absences	146.38	101.32
	<u>349.77</u>	<u>240.70</u>
B Provisions - current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 38)	0.79	0.51
Compensated absences	27.18	21.31
	<u>27.97</u>	<u>21.82</u>

Note - 21		
A Other non-current liabilities		
Custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme	2,305.12	2,388.38
Deferred government grants*	54.97	-
	<u>2,360.09</u>	<u>2,388.38</u>
B Other current liabilities		
Advance from customers	1,235.38	902.69
Payable to statutory authorities	261.20	210.44
Deferred government grants*	6.40	-
	<u>1,502.98</u>	<u>1,113.13</u>

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
* Deferred government grants	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2,065.80
Add : Grant received during the year	49.94
Add : Custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme	272.63
Less : Reclassified as custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme	(2,388.37)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-
Add : Reclassified from custom duty payable related to deferred government grants*	83.25
Less : Released to statement of profit and loss	(21.88)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	61.37

* During the year, the Company has completed its obligation against certain export promotion capital goods scheme licenses and accordingly, this has been re-instated.



Note - 22 Trade payables - current [^]	As at	As at
	31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
A Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	1,297.78	688.43
	<u>1,297.78</u>	<u>688.43</u>

*Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006")

Particulars	31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	1,297.78	688.43
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period/year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.92	0.64
v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

B Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Due to related parties (refer note 35)	53.52	7.97
Due to others	1,861.67	1,593.20
	<u>1,915.19</u>	<u>1,601.17</u>

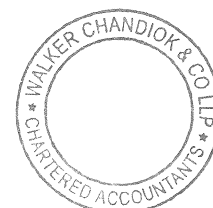
[^]Refer note 41C for ageing schedule of trade payables



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	For the year ended 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 23		
Revenue from operations		
Income from healthcare services		
In patient	46,884.35	31,601.76
Out patient	7,481.08	5,100.81
Income from sale of pharmacy products to out patients		
Sale of pharmacy products	2,407.96	1,230.58
Other operating income		
Government grant income	21.88	
Clinical research income	30.64	4.10
	<u>56,825.91</u>	<u>37,937.25</u>
Note - 24		
Other income		
Interest income on bank deposits		
Interest income on income-tax refund	89.30	79.87
Revenue share from food court	43.80	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	95.66	53.17
Miscellaneous income	40.85	-
	97.36	38.09
	<u>366.97</u>	<u>171.13</u>
Note - 25A		
Cost of materials consumed		
Pharmacy, medical and laboratory consumables related to in-patient services		
Opening stock		
Add: Purchases	798.60	550.04
Less: Closing stock	11,098.69	8,149.38
Materials consumed	<u>933.93</u>	<u>798.60</u>
	<u>10,963.36</u>	<u>7,900.83</u>
General stores		
Opening stock		
Add: Purchases	58.99	91.47
Less: Closing stock	290.62	127.81
Materials consumed	<u>85.58</u>	<u>58.69</u>
	<u>264.03</u>	<u>160.29</u>
	<u>11,227.39</u>	<u>8,061.12</u>
Note - 25B		
Pharmacy, medical and laboratory consumables related to sale of pharmacy related to out-patients		
Purchases of stock-in-trade	1,612.56	789.64
	<u>1,612.56</u>	<u>789.64</u>
Note - 25C		
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Inventories at the end of the year	142.33	162.68
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	<u>(210.52)</u>	<u>(142.33)</u>
	<u>(68.19)</u>	<u>20.35</u>
Materials consumed	<u>1,544.37</u>	<u>809.99</u>
Note - 26A		
Employee benefits expense*		
Salaries and wages		
Contribution to provident and other funds	6,655.73	5,675.21
Staff welfare expenses	420.42	365.07
	22.86	1.01
	<u>7,099.01</u>	<u>6,041.29</u>
* Refer note 6A(iii) for capitalisation details.		
Note - 27		
Finance costs*		
Interest on term loans		
Interest on lease liabilities	2,682.11	2,538.99
Interest on deferred payment liabilities	31.56	34.79
Interest on custom duty payable related to export promotion capital goods scheme	22.69	508.56
Other borrowing costs	307.29	984.42
	0.28	0.64
	<u>3,043.93</u>	<u>4,067.40</u>
* Refer note 6A(iii) for capitalisation details.		



	For the year ended 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Note - 28		
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,735.00	3,453.99
Depreciation on right of use assets	47.44	47.44
Amortisation of intangible assets	116.45	112.15
	<u>3,898.89</u>	<u>3,613.58</u>
Note - 29		
Impairment losses on financial assets		
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	15.63	23.81
	<u>15.63</u>	<u>23.81</u>
Note - 30A		
Retainers and consultants fee		
Retainers and consultants fee	10,082.18	6,390.41
	<u>10,082.18</u>	<u>6,390.41</u>
Note - 30B		
Other expenses**		
Power and fuel	1,510.23	1,239.32
Lease rent		
Premises	39.91	37.50
Equipments*	784.29	588.79
Repair and maintenance		
Equipment	294.36	158.48
Office	-	3.17
Building	71.78	88.15
Rates and taxes	90.48	104.55
Training and recruitment expenses	94.73	71.11
Insurance	56.67	55.42
Travelling and conveyance	172.60	60.40
Communication expenses	43.69	36.56
Payments to the auditor as:		
Auditor (including taxes)	27.14	22.42
For other services (including taxes)	1.15	2.39
For reimbursement of expenses (including taxes)	0.85	0.56
Pantry expenses	496.10	414.71
Laundry expenses	242.29	228.90
Security expenses	327.66	291.37
Facility management expenses	1,785.71	1,445.19
Advertisement and sales promotion	190.75	48.30
Legal and professional expenses	267.46	123.26
Printing and stationery	233.18	139.64
Bank charges	186.08	144.60
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	12.87
Outsourced laboratory expenses	180.03	178.05
Reversal of custom duty related to export promotion capital goods scheme	-	272.63
Miscellaneous expenses	252.81	278.14
	<u>7,349.95</u>	<u>6,046.48</u>

* This, inter alia, includes expenses pertaining to the lease rentals (towards the lease of the equipment) including the expenses pertaining to the related laboratory consumables. Since the bifurcation of expense between the lease (towards the equipment rent) and the non-lease component (towards consumables) is not available with the Company, hence, in accordance with Ind AS 116 'Leases' the Company has opted to present the entire expense as lease expenses.

** Refer note 6A(iii) for capitalisation details.

Note - 31

Tax expenses

Deferred tax expense

Tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

3,475.13	731.60
<u>3,475.13</u>	<u>731.60</u>

The major components of the reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 25.168% and the reported tax expense in the statement of profit and loss are as follows:

Accounting profit before income tax

At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2022: 25.168%)

12,931.53	3,054.30
3,254.61	768.71

Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:

Tax impact of statutory deduction allowed as per Income-tax act, 1961 under the head income from 'House Property'

(7.44)	(4.01)
--------	--------

Tax impact of earlier year items

142.85	
--------	--

Others

85.11	(28.66)
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Income tax expense

<u>3,475.13</u>	<u>731.60</u>
-----------------	---------------



Note - 32

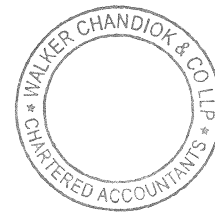
Earnings per share (EPS)

Earnings per share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive equivalent equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

	For the year ended 31 March 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS	9,456.40	2,322.70
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS *	7,42,15,270	7,42,15,270
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	7,42,15,270	7,42,15,270
Earnings per equity share		
Basic	12.74	3.13
Diluted	12.74	3.13

*The Company has compulsorily convertible preference shares which are expected to be converted into equity shares in the ratio of 1:1 and duly considered in calculation of basic earning per share.

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Note - 33

Fair value disclosures

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The following explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial instruments are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The following methods were used to estimate the fair values:-

- Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities: Approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

- Borrowings taken by the Company are as per the Company's credit and liquidity risk assessment and there is no comparable instrument having similar terms and conditions with related security being pledged and hence the carrying value of the borrowings represents the best estimate of fair value.

(ii) Fair value of assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,129.67	9,129.67	2,474.61	2,474.61
Other bank balances	135.05	135.05	927.76	927.76
Trade receivables	1,704.46	1,704.46	719.67	719.67
Other financial assets	934.41	934.41	658.11	658.11
Total financial assets	11,903.59	11,903.59	4,780.15	4,780.15
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	43,457.66	43,457.66	44,693.13	44,693.13
Trade payables	3,212.97	3,212.97	2,304.49	2,304.49
Other financial liabilities	2,785.52	2,785.52	2,059.18	2,059.18
Total financial liabilities	49,456.15	49,456.15	49,056.80	49,056.80

Note - 34

Financial risk management

(i) Financial instruments by category*

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		2,474.61
Other bank balances	9,129.67	927.76
Trade receivables	1,704.46	719.67
Other financial assets	934.41	658.11
Total financial assets	11,903.59	4,780.15
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	43,457.66	44,693.13
Lease liabilities	290.09	329.39
Trade payables	3,212.97	2,304.49
Other financial liabilities	2,785.52	2,059.18
Total financial liabilities	49,746.24	49,386.19

*There are no financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (foreign exchange and interest risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits and credit limits and regular monitoring and follow ups
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee	Cash flow forecasting, sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts
Market risk – interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Diversification of borrowings

(a) Credit risk

i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each financial asset. The carrying amounts of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

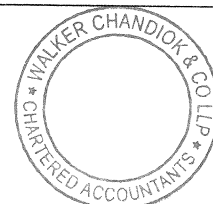
A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments as per agreed terms. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

The Company has a credit risk management policy in place to limit credit losses due to non-performance of counterparties. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis. Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Where loans and receivables are written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the dues.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the receivables through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company has used simplified approach (lifetime expected credit loss model) for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. Expected credit losses are measured on collective basis for each of the following categories:

Category	Inputs for measurement of expected credit losses	Assumptions
Government	Information on deductions made by government agencies in past years	Trade receivables outstanding for more than two years are considered irrecoverable. Allowance for expected credit loss on receivables outstanding for less than two years is recognised based on expected deductions by government agencies.
Non-government		
Individuals	Individual customer wise trade receivables and information obtained through sales recovery follow ups	Trade receivables outstanding for more than two years are considered irrecoverable. Other receivables are considered good due to ongoing communication with customers.
Corporates	Collection against outstanding receivables in past years	Trend of collections made by the Company over a period of six years preceding balance sheet date and considering default to have occurred if receivables are not collected for more than two years.
Third party administrators of insurance companies	Collection against outstanding receivables in past years	Trade receivables outstanding for more than two years are considered irrecoverable. Allowance for expected credit loss on receivables outstanding for less than two years is recognised based on expected deductions by third party administrators.



Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only investing in deposits with highly rated banks and financial institutions and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks. Credit risk is considered low because the Company deals with highly rated banks and financial institution.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes security deposits and other receivables. Credit risk related to these financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system are in place to ensure the amounts are within defined limits. Credit risk is considered low because the Company is in possession of the underlying asset (in case of security deposit) or as per trade experience (in case of unbilled revenue from patient and other receivables from revenue sharing arrangements). Further, the Company creates provision by assessing individual financial asset for expectation of any credit loss basis 12 months expected credit loss model.

b) **Credit risk exposure**

i) **Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach i.e. provision matrix approach using historical trends.**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Government	Non-government			Total
		Individuals	Corporates	Third party administrators of insurance companies	
Gross carrying value					
Less: Expected credit loss (impairment)	284.06	21.99	39.82	1,402.99	1,748.86
Carrying amount (net of impairment)	284.06	21.99	39.82	1,358.59	1,704.46

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Government	Non-government			Total
		Individuals	Corporates	Third party administrators of insurance companies	
Gross carrying value					
Less: Expected credit loss (impairment)	174.50	16.81	29.01	528.12	748.44
Carrying amount (net of impairment)	174.50	16.81	29.01	499.35	719.67

ii) **Expected credit losses for other financial assets (measured at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses)**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	9,129.67	-	9,129.67
Other bank balances	135.05	-	135.05
Other financial assets	934.41	-	934.41

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	2,474.61	-	2,474.61
Other bank balances	927.76	-	927.76
Other financial assets	658.11	-	658.11

iii) **Reconciliation of expected credit loss for trade receivables**

Reconciliation of loss allowance	Trade receivables
Loss allowance on 1 April 2021	4.96
Allowance for expected credit loss	23.81
Loss allowance on 31 March 2022	28.77
Allowance for expected credit loss	15.63
Loss allowance on 31 March 2023	44.40

(b) **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. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as and when they are due.

The Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows (also comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities as well).

The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at 31 March 2023

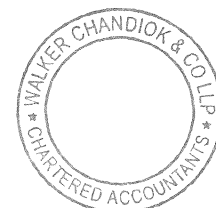
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	5,417.64	17,743.13	20,296.89	43,457.66
Lease liabilities	71.25	142.75	169.61	383.61
Trade payables	3,212.96	-	-	3,212.96
Other financial liabilities	1,493.18	1,266.69	25.65	2,785.52
Total	10,195.03	19,152.57	20,492.15	49,839.75

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	3,296.45	12,674.37	28,743.75	44,714.57
Lease liabilities	69.83	140.60	237.07	447.50
Trade payables	2,304.49	-	-	2,304.49
Other financial liabilities	1,074.76	742.38	242.04	2,059.18
Total	6,745.54	13,557.35	29,222.85	49,525.74

The Company also has access to the following undrawn borrowing from banks at the end of the reporting year.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Undrawn borrowing facilities	2,404.69	837.74



(c) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions (imports and exports). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company has not hedged its foreign exchange receivables and payables as at 31 March 2023.

Foreign currency risk exposure:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Foreign currency	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Foreign currency	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
Liabilities				
Deferred payment liabilities	USD EURO	2,410.88 -	USD EURO	27.99 380.41
Total		2,410.88		408.40

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	Currency	For the year ended 31 March 2023				For the year ended 31 March 2022	
		Exchange rate increase by 5%		Exchange rate decrease by 5%		Exchange rate increase by 2%	Exchange rate decrease by 2%
		(₹ in lakhs)					
Liabilities							
Deferred payment liabilities	USD EURO	(120.54) -	120.54 -	(0.56) -	0.56 7.61		

(ii) Interest rate risk

The exposure of the Company's borrowing (excluding deferred payment liabilities) to interest rate changes at the end of reporting year are as follows:

The Company's variable rate borrowing (excluding deferred payment liabilities) is subject to interest rate risk. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	(₹ in lakhs)			
Variable rate borrowing	41,532.99		44,284.74	
Total borrowings	41,532.99		44,284.74	

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	(₹ in lakhs)			
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis	(415.33)		(442.85)	
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis	415.33		442.85	



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Note - 35
Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, Related party disclosures, the names of the related parties, transactions and year-end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

i) **Individual exercising ultimate control over the Company***

Dr. Naresh Trehan

* Basis the rights available as per Articles of Association, Dr. Naresh Trehan was exercising control over the Holding Company before listing of the equity shares of the Holding Company. Post listing, basis the rights available as per the amended Articles of Association, Dr. Naresh Trehan is now exercising significant influence over the Holding Company. However, since Dr. Naresh Trehan was exercising control over the Holding Company and Company for part of the year, the Company has disclosed all related party relationships and transactions for the entire year pertaining to Dr. Naresh Trehan.

ii) **Holding Company**

Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)

iii) **Key management personnel (KMP)**

Dr. Naresh Trehan
Mr. Pankaj Sahni (with effect from 9 February 2023)
Mr. Neeraj Bhardwaj (till 5 October 2021)
Ms. Praveen Mahajan (with effect from 16 September 2021)
Mr. Ravi Kant Jaipura
Mr. Sunil Sachdeva
Mr. Pranab Bal
Dr. Rakesh Kapoor (with effect from 6 September 2021)

iv) **Relatives of KMPs**

Mr. Naveen Trehan (brother of Dr. Naresh Trehan)
Dr. Rohit Kapoor (son of Dr. Rakesh Kapoor)

v) **Enterprises over which KMPs are able to exercise control/joint control with whom transactions have been undertaken**

IFAN Global India Private Limited
Raksha Health Insurance TPA Private Limited
Devyani International Limited
Language Architecture Body (LAB)

(a) Transactions with related parties carried out in the ordinary course of business:

S No.	Particulars	Year	Related parties			Total
			Holding Company	Key management personnel and its relatives	Enterprises over which KMPs are able to exercise control/joint control	
1	Purchase of property, plant and equipment					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	18.00	-	-	18.00
		31 March 2022	9.27	-	-	9.27
2	Sale of property, plant and equipment					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
		31 March 2022	2.54	-	-	2.54
3	Purchase of pharmacy, medical and laboratory consumables related to in-patient services					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	11.32	-	-	11.32
		31 March 2022	1.62	-	-	1.62
4	Sale of pharmacy, medical and laboratory consumables related to in-patient services					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	31.54	-	-	31.54
		31 March 2022	-	-	-	-
5	Recruitment expenses					
	IFAN Global India Private Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	7.61	7.61
		31 March 2022	-	-	10.57	10.57
6	Architecture services					
	Language Architecture Body	31 March 2023	-	-	50.14	50.14
		31 March 2022	-	-	23.16	23.16
7	Outsourced laboratory expenses					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	96.30	-	-	96.30
		31 March 2022	79.14	-	-	79.14
8	Professional service expense					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	166.70	-	-	166.70
		31 March 2022	-	-	-	-
9	Revenue from healthcare services					
	Raksha Health Insurance TPA Private Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	912.80	912.80
		31 March 2022	-	-	242.71	242.71
10	Revenue share from food court					
	Devyani International Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	93.92	93.92
		31 March 2022	-	-	53.34	53.34
11	Reimbursement of expenses					
	Devyani International Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	10.70	10.70
		31 March 2022	-	-	5.46	5.46
12	Retainership fees					
	Dr. Rohit Kapoor	31 March 2023	-	33.81	-	33.81
		31 March 2022	-	11.25	-	11.25
13	Director sitting fees					
	Ms. Praveen Mahajan	31 March 2023	-	4.13	-	4.13
		31 March 2022	-	2.36	-	2.36
14	Salaries and other benefits*					
	Mr. Pranab Bal	31 March 2023	-	125.57	-	125.57
		31 March 2022	-	108.44	-	108.44
	Dr. Rakesh Kapoor	31 March 2023	-	173.46	-	173.46
		31 March 2022	-	90.38	-	90.38

*Gratuity and compensated absences are determined by independent actuary for all the employees of the Company and hence, employee wise split is not available.



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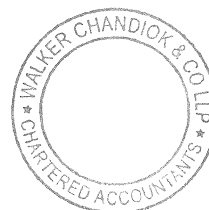


(b) Closing balance with related parties in the ordinary course of business :

Serial Number	Particulars	Year	Related parties			Total
			Holding Company	Key management personnel	Enterprises over which KMPs are able to exercise control/joint control	
1	Equity share capital					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	7,173.63	-	-	7,173.63
		31 March 2022	7,173.63	-	-	7,173.63
2	Compulsorily convertible preference shares					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	247.89	-	-	247.89
		31 March 2022	247.89	-	-	247.89
3	Capital contribution					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	200.00	-	-	200.00
		31 March 2022	200.00	-	-	200.00
4	Capital creditors					
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	0.17	-	-	0.17
		31 March 2022	103.60	-	-	103.60
	Language Architecture Body	31 March 2023	-	-	18.48	18.48
		31 March 2022	-	-	21.20	21.20
5	Trade payables					
	IFAN Global India Private Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
		31 March 2022	-	-	0.71	0.71
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	47.60	-	-	47.60
		31 March 2022	7.26	-	-	7.26
	Dr. Rakesh Kapoor	31 March 2023	-	4.92	-	4.92
		31 March 2022	-	-	-	-
	Dr. Rohit Kapoor	31 March 2023	-	1.00	-	1.00
		31 March 2022	-	-	-	-
6	Trade receivables					
	Raksha Health Insurance TPA Private Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	197.74	197.74
		31 March 2022	-	-	48.70	48.70
7	Other receivables					
	Devyani International Limited	31 March 2023	-	-	5.64	5.64
		31 March 2022	-	-	2.15	2.15
	Global Health Limited (formerly Global Health Private Limited)	31 March 2023	10.39	-	-	10.39
		31 March 2022	3.27	-	-	3.27

(c) All material related party transactions are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

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Note - 36

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To ensure Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and
- To maintain optimum capital structure and to reduce cost of capital.

Management assesses the capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company has complied with debt covenants as per the terms of the borrowing facility arrangements. The Company manages its capital requirements by overseeing the gearing ratio:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total borrowings (excluding interest accrued)	43,457.66	44,693.14
Total equity	40,585.37	31,113.39
Debt to equity ratio	1.07	1.44

Note - 37

Commitments

(i) **Capital commitment**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress (net of advances)	1,794.75	3,368.99

(ii) **Other commitment**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Bank guarantee*	5.27	-

* This include bank guarantee for the purpose of export promotion capital goods registration.

Note - 38

Employee benefits obligations

A **Defined contribution plan**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Employer's contribution to provident fund charged to statement of profit and loss	363.77	307.50
Contribution to Employee state insurance scheme charged to statement of profit and loss	56.65	57.57
Total	420.42	365.07

*Contributions are made to recognised provident fund administered by the Government of India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation.

B **Gratuity**

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/separation is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

(i) **Amounts recognized in the balance sheet**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of the obligation	204.18	139.89
Unfunded liability/provision in balance sheet	(204.18)	(139.89)

Bifurcation of present value of obligation at the end of the year - current and non-current

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current liability	0.79	0.51
Non-current liability	203.39	139.38
Total	204.18	139.89

(ii) **Expenses recognized in other comprehensive income**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Actuarial (gains)		
-Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
-Changes in financial assumptions	(3.52)	(10.21)
-Changes in experience adjustment	(17.30)	(7.44)
Gain recognized in other comprehensive income	(20.82)	(17.65)

(iii) **Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current service cost	75.10	64.62
Interest cost	10.16	5.94
Expense recognized during the year	85.26	70.56

(iv) **Movement in the liability recognized in the balance sheet is as under:**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	139.89	87.85
Current service cost	75.10	64.62
Interest cost	10.16	5.94
Actuarial gain	(20.82)	(17.65)
Benefits paid	(0.15)	(0.87)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	204.18	139.89

(v) **For determination of the liability of the Company the following actuarial assumptions were used:**

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.39%	7.26% ^a
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00% ^a
Retirement age (years)	60 years	60 years
Average past service	1.87 years	1.71 years
Average age	29.57 years	29.38 years
Average remaining working life	30.43 years	30.62 years
Withdrawal rate		
Up to 30 years	4.00%	4.00% ^a
From 31 to 44 years	3.00%	3.00% ^a
Above 44 years	2.00%	2.00% ^a

Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability -100% of IALM (2012 - 14)



(vi) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted)

Year	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
0 to 1 year	0.79	0.52
1 to 2 year	19.92	5.52
2 to 3 year	11.27	9.15
3 to 4 year	15.45	5.53
4 to 5 year	7.23	21.26
5 to 6 year	8.29	6.82
6 year onwards	312.50	425.91
Gross total	375.45	474.71

(vii) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	204.18	139.89
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(13.64)	(9.78)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	15.25	10.96
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	204.18	139.89
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	15.54	11.15
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(14.00)	(10.03)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material. Hence, impact of change is not calculated above.
Sensitivities as to rate of inflation and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in sum of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of defined benefit obligations calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

Risk

Salary increases	Actual salary increases will increase the plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
Investment risk	If plan is funded then assets-liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
Discount rate	Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
Mortality and disability	Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
Withdrawals	Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact the plan's liability.

Note - 39

The chief operating decision maker (CODM) i.e. Board of Directors, examines the Company's performance from a service perspective and has identified the 'Healthcare services' as a single business segment. The Company is operating in India which constitutes a single geographical segment. The CODM reviews internal management reports to assess the performance of the segment 'Healthcare services'. There are no transactions with a single external customer which would amount to ten percent or more of the Company's revenues.



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Note - 40

Lease related disclosures as lessee

The Company has leases for building and equipments. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right of use assets. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over buildings and equipments, the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company is required to pay maintenance fees in accordance with the lease contracts.

A Lease payments not included in measurement of lease liability

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Short-term leases	824.20	626.29

B As at 31 March 2023, the Company was committed to short-term leases and the total commitment as at that date was ₹ 33.00 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 33.00 lakhs).

C Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2023 was ₹ 70.86 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 63.73 lakhs).

D Total expense recognised during the year

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	31.56	34.79
Depreciation on right of use asset	47.44	47.44

E Maturity of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

31 March 2023	Minimum lease payments due							Total
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years		
Lease payments	71.25	69.83	72.92	75.38	75.38	18.85	383.61	
Interest expense	0.62	9.49	15.76	21.61	38.71	7.33	93.52	
Net present values	70.63	60.34	57.16	53.77	36.67	11.52	290.09	

31 March 2022	Minimum lease payments due							Total
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years		
Lease payments	69.83	71.25	69.35	73.74	75.38	87.95	447.50	
Interest expense	31.54	27.15	22.76	17.88	13.48	5.30	118.11	
Net present values	38.29	44.11	46.59	55.87	61.89	82.65	329.39	

F Bifurcation of lease liabilities in current and non-current

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a) Current liability (amount due within one year)	70.63	38.29
b) Non-current liability (amount due over one year)	219.46	291.10
Total lease liabilities at the end of the year	290.09	329.39

G Information about extension and termination options

As at 31 March 2023

Right of use assets	Number of leases	Range of remaining term (in years)	Average remaining lease term (in years)	Number of leases with extension option	Number of leases with purchase option	Number of leases with termination option
Building	1	5.00	5.00	1	-	1
Plant and machinery	1	1.25	1.25	1	-	1

As at 31 March 2022

Right of use assets	Number of leases	Range of remaining term (in years)	Average remaining lease term (in years)	Number of leases with extension option	Number of leases with purchase option	Number of leases with termination option
Building	1	6.00	6.00	1	-	1
Plant and machinery	1	2.25	2.25	1	-	1



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Note - 41

Disclosures as per the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act

A Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	3,780.03	1,276.07	867.29	9,954.23	15,877.62

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1,622.74	1,326.61	1,238.40	14,250.79	18,438.54

B Ageing schedule of trade receivables

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	746.42	896.09	86.86	9.03	-	1,738.40
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	10.46	10.46
Total trade receivables	746.42	896.09	86.86	9.03	10.46	1,748.86
Unbilled revenue	302.04	-	-	-	-	302.04

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	266.21	291.57	46.56	144.10	-	748.44
Total trade receivables	266.21	291.57	46.56	144.10	-	748.44
Unbilled revenue	150.11	-	-	-	-	150.11

C Ageing schedule of trade payables

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium enterprises	1,245.14	51.36	0.36	0.92	-	1,297.78
Others	1,759.18	113.56	-	39.92	2.53	1,915.19

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium enterprises	663.69	24.05	0.69	-	-	688.43
Others	822.89	737.26	39.99	1.03	-	1,601.17

D. Details related to borrowings secured against current assets

The Company has given current assets as security for its borrowings (including an undrawn working capital facility), however, as per the credit facilities sanction letter, the Company is not required to submit any return/statement with the banks and hence, this disclosure is not applicable.

E Details of promoter shareholding

Name of promoter	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Global Health Limited (Holding Company) (including nominee shareholders)	7,17,36,341	100.00%	-	7,17,36,341	100.00%	-

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Note - 42

Disclosures as per the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act - financial ratios

Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	Change	Remarks
				Ratio	Ratio		
Current ratio	In times	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.09	0.70	56.53%	Note B below
Debt-equity ratio	In times	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	1.07	1.44	(25.46)%	Note C below

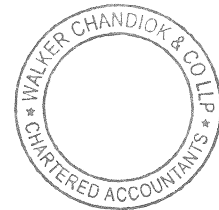
Ratio	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended	For the year ended	Change	Remarks
				31 March 2023	31 March 2022		
				Ratio	Ratio		
Debt service coverage ratio	In times	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Earnings = Profit after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	2.56	1.87	37.01%	Note D below
Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	26.38%	7.76%	240.08%	Note D below
Inventory turnover ratio	In times	Costs of materials consumed + Purchases of stock in-trade + Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	Average inventories	11.45	9.83	16.48%	Note A below
Trade receivables turnover ratio	In times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	46.88	66.19	(29.17)%	Note F below
Trade payables turnover ratio	In times	Purchases + other expenses [Purchases = Pharmacy, medical and laboratory consumables related to in-patient services + Pharmacy and medical consumables related to sale of pharmacy products to out-patients]	Average trade payables	11.06	9.43	17.26%	Note A below
Net capital turnover ratio	In times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	53.17	(16.00)	(432.31)%	Note E below
Net profit ratio	Percentage	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	16.64%	6.12%	171.80%	Note D below
Return on capital employed	Percentage	Earnings before interest and tax [Earnings = Profit before tax + Finance costs]	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	17.72%	8.93%	98.36%	Note D below
Return on investment	Percentage	Interest income on bank deposits	Current and non-current bank deposits	5.41%	5.59%	(3.30)%	Note A below

Note:

- A The change in ratio is less than 25% as compared to previous year and hence, no explanation is required to be furnished.
 B The increase in ratio is primarily attributable to the increase in current assets (receivables and bank balances) due to the increase in operations during the current year viz a viz, the previous year which was impacted owing to COVID-19.
 C The decrease in ratio is primarily attributable to the scheduled repayments of borrowings.
 D The increase in ratio is primarily attributable to the increase in profit due to the increase in revenue and earnings during the current year viz a viz, the previous year which was impacted owing to COVID-19.
 E The increase in ratio is primarily attributable to the increase in revenue as well as improvement in working capital during the current year viz a viz, the previous year which was impacted owing to COVID-19.
 F The decrease in ratio is primarily attributable to the increase in receivables due to increase in operations during the current year viz a viz, the previous year.



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Note - 43

Revenue related disclosures

Disaggregation of revenue

The Company largely derives its revenue from non-government customers. Tabulated below is the disaggregation of the revenue:

Description	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
(A) Operating revenue		
Income from healthcare services		
In patient	46,884.35	31,601.76
Out patient	7,481.08	5,100.81
Income from sale of pharmacy products to out-patients		
Sale of pharmacy products	2,407.96	1,230.58
(B) Other operating income		
Clinical research income	30.64	4.10
Total revenue under Ind AS 115	56,804.03	37,937.25

Description	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income from healthcare services		
Government	1,047.33	529.20
Non-government	53,318.10	36,173.37
Total income from healthcare services	54,365.43	36,702.57

II Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	1,235.38	902.69
Total contract liabilities	1,235.38	902.69
Contract assets		
Unbilled revenue	302.04	150.11
Total contract assets	302.04	150.11

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

III Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

Contract liabilities - Advance from customers	₹ in lakhs	
	Amount	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021		511.47
Less: Amount of revenue recognised during the year		(36,702.57)
Add: Addition during the year		37,093.79
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022		902.69
Less: Amount of revenue recognised during the year		(54,365.43)
Add: Addition during the year		54,698.12
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023		1,235.38

The aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations (yet to complete) as at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 1,235.37 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 902.69 lakhs). This balance represents the advance received from customers (gross) against healthcare services. The management expects to further bill and collect the remaining balance of total consideration in the coming years. These balances will be recognised as revenue in future years as per the policy of the Company.

IV Reconciliation of operating revenue recognised with contract revenue:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contract revenue		
Less: Adjustments for discount	57,257.92	38,373.54
	(453.89)	(436.29)
Total revenue under Ind AS 115	56,804.03	37,937.25

Note - 44

Other statutory information:

A. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any person(s) or any entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries)
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

B. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or any entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

C. The Company does not have any transactions during the the current as well previous year including outstanding balances with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

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

E. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

F. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory year.

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

Note - 45

Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary.

The notes to the financial statement including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of financial statements.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rajni Mundra
Partner
Membership No.: 058644

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Naresh Trihan
Director
[DIN:00012148]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pankaj Sahni
Director
[DIN:07132999]

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

Pranab Bal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Lucknow
Date: 26 May 2023

Roopal Singh
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 26 May 2023

