

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HEALTHCARE GLOBAL SENTHIL MULTI SPECIALITY HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone IndAS financial statements of **HEALTHCARE GLOBAL SENTHIL MULTI SPECIALITY HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, the statement of profit and loss and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the financial statements")

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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, profits/losses (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board's report including annexures thereto, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions

are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors, is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
 - 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, 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.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

- iv. (i) Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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.
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared any dividend during the year and according the compliance under section 123 of the Act is not applicable.
- vi. As per the information and explanation provided to us, there are no transactions made during the year and accordingly the comment on requirement of rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 are not applicable. Hence no reporting made in this respect. And consequently reporting in respect record retention is also not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP
(Firm's registration number: 002878S/S200021)

Sd/-
CA Vasuki H S
Partner
Membership Number: 212013
UDIN: 24212013BKCLQT9860

Place: BANGALORE

Date: 28 May 2024

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

- i.
 - a) The Company does not hold any fixed assets and the maintenance of proper records is not applicable.
 - b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets is not applicable.
 - c) The Company does not hold any immovable properties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not hold any inventory as at balance sheet date and accordingly the paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, Paragraph 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and hence compliance with the requirement of Clause (v) is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the central government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) There were no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Goods and Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise and Value added tax as at 31st March 2024, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings to banks and financial institutions. The Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any government, there are no debenture holders during the year.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, as defined in the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture (as defined in the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024.

- x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. A Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(a) and 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year. During the preceding financial year company has incurred the cash losses.
- xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors
- 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 standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date and we have relied on the representation made by the Company as detailed in note 20 to the financial statements. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

B K Ramadhyan & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's registration number: 002878S/S200021)

Sd/-
CA Vasuki H S
Partner
Membership Number: 212013
UDIN: 24212013BKCLQT9860

Place: BANGALORE
Date: 28 May 2024

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of *HEALTHCARE GLOBAL SENTHIL MULTI SPECIALITY HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED*

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of HEALTHCARE GLOBAL SENTHIL MULTI SPECIALITY HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the IndAS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024 in all material respects, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

B K Ramadhani & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's registration number: 002878S/S200021)

Sd/-
CA Vasuki H S
Partner
Membership Number: 212013
UDIN: 24212013BKCLQT9860

Place: Bangalore
Date: 28 May 2024

Balance Sheet as at	Note No	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Income tax assets (net)	5	-	-
(b) Other non-current assets	6	-	-
Total non current assets		-	-
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	1.42	1.42
Total current assets		1.42	1.42
TOTAL ASSETS		1.42	1.42
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	40.00	40.00
(b) Other equity	10	(38.58)	(38.58)
Total equity		1.42	1.42
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	-	-
Total non current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	13	-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1.42	1.42

Material accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are on integral part of these financial statements

As per our reports of even date attached

For B K Ramadhyan & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

F R N 002878S/S200021

CA Vasuki H S

Partner

Membership number: 212013

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Sd/-

Dr. B.S. Ajaikumar

Director

DIN: 00713779

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

Sd/-

Dr. Ramesh B.S.

Director

DIN: 00518434

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

(Rs. in million)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended	Note No.	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I Total income (I)		-	-
Other Income	14	-	0.41
Total Income (I+II)		-	0
II Expenses			
Other expenses	14	-	0.02
Total expenses (II)		-	0.02
III Profit before tax (I- II)		-	0.39
IV Tax expense		-	-
V Profit for the year (III-IV)		-	0.39
VI Other comprehensive loss		-	-
VII Total comprehensive loss for the year (V+VI)		-	0.39
Loss per equity share (nominal value of share Rs.100)			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	16	-	0.01
Material accounting policies	3		
The accompanying notes are on integral part of these financial statements			

As per our reports of even date attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

F R N 002878S/S200021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

CA Vasuki H S

Partner

Membership number: 212013

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

Sd/-

Dr. B.S. Ajaikumar

Director

DIN: 00713779

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

Sd/-

Dr. Ramesh B.S.

Director

DIN: 00518434

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

(Rs. in million)

Cash flow statement for the years ended	Note No	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		-	0.39
Working capital adjustments:			
Liabilities no longer required written back		-	(1.40)
Changes in trade and other payables*			-
Cash used in operating activities		-	(1.01)
Income taxes refund received		-	0.95
Net cash used in operating activities (A)		-	(0.06)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from allotment of shares		-	30.70
Proceeds from borrowings		-	(29.31)
Net cash provided by financing activities (C)		-	1.39
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		-	1.33
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	1.42	0.09
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	1.42	1.42

* Expenses incurred are reimbursed by holding company and considered as trade payables.

Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are on integral part of these financial statements

As per our reports of even date attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

F R N 002878S/S200021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

CA Vasuki H S

Partner

Membership number: 212013

Place : Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

Sd/-

Dr. B.S. Ajaikumar

Director

DIN: 00713779

Place :Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

Sd/-

Dr. Ramesh B.S.

Director

DIN: 00518434

Place :Bangalore

Date : 20 May 2024

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024

(Rs. in million)

a. Equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2022	30,792,980	9.30
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	30,792,980	9.30
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	30,792,980	9.30

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2022	(38.97)	(38.97)
Loss for the year	0.39	0.39
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(38.58)	(38.58)
Loss for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	(38.58)	(38.58)

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated losses of the Company.

Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are on integral part of these financial statements

As per our reports of even date attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
F R N 002878S/S200021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

CA Vasuki H S
Partner
Membership number: 212013

Sd/-
Dr. B.S. Ajaikumar
Director
DIN: 00713779

Sd/-
Dr. Ramesh B.S.
Director
DIN: 00518434

Place : Bangalore
Date : 20 May 2024

Place :Bangalore
Date : 20 May 2024

Place :Bangalore
Date : 20 May 2024

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 General Information

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited (‘the Company’) is engaged in setting up and managing hospitals and medical diagnostic services. The Company has its registered office and principal place of business at 536, Perundurai Road, Erode 638 011, Tamil Nadu, India.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, as applicable.

b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are in Indian Rupees million except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

c) Going concern basis and impact of Covid-19

The measures put in place to control the spread of virus, including the travel restrictions adversely impacted the patients’ footfall and the healthcare workers. Following the easing of lockdown restrictions and pursuant to various measures taken by the management to adapt to the changing circumstances, the Group was able to gradually recover.

Management believes that it has taken into account the possible impacts of known events arising from COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements including but not limited to its assessment of the Group’s liquidity position and various estimates in relation to the financial statements captions upto the date of adoption of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors. Given the nature and duration of COVID-19, its impact on the consolidated financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. The management will continue to monitor changes to the future economic conditions for any material impact.

d) Basis of preparation and presentation

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

Items	Measurement
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

e) Use of estimates and judgements

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Assumptions and estimate uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustments for the year ended 31 March 2022 is included in contingent liabilities and capital commitments in respect of key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

f) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurement, including level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3 Summary of Material accounting policies

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Onerous contracts

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

b) Financial instruments

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

Financial assets are initially measured at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

b) Financial instruments (continued)

c. Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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

d. Offsetting

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

c) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly, since initial recognition.

d) Loss per share

Basic loss per share are computed by dividing loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

e) Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

f) Cash flow statement

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

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises cash in hand and in banks, which are considered part of the cash management system.

h) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(i) Current tax

The tax payable, if any, is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

h) Taxation (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

4 Recent pronouncements

Ind AS - 103 Business Combination

The amendment specifies that for identified assets and liabilities to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date.

Ind AS - 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendment clarifies that sale proceeds of items produced in the process of making Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) available for its intended use cannot be deducted from the cost of PPE. Instead, such proceeds shall be recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Ind AS - 37 Provisions

The amendment clarifies that that the 'costs to fulfil' a contract include both incremental costs (direct labour and material) and an allocation of other direct costs (e.g: depreciation charge for an item of PPE used in fulfilling the contract).

Annual improvements to Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments

The amendment clarifies while performing the '10 percent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities, borrower includes only fees paid or received between borrower and lender directly or on behalf of the other's behalf.

The Company does not expect the above amendments / improvements to have any significant impact on its standalone financial statements.

HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

(Rs. in million)

5 Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non current	Current
Advance tax, tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

6 Other assets (unsecured)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Tax paid under protest	-	-	-	-
Advance to vendors (considered doubtful)		-		-
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful advances		-		-
	-	-	-	-

7 Trade receivables (unsecured)

	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Considered good	-	-
b) Considered doubtful	2.17	2.17
	2.17	2.17
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	(2.17)	(2.17)
	-	-

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance with banks		
- Current accounts	1.42	1.42
	1.42	1.42

(Rs. in million)

9 Equity share capital	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Authorised share capital :		
3,07,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each (as at 31 March 2022: 125,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each)	30.70	30.70

Issued, subscribed and paid up		
92,980 fully paid equity shares of Rs 100 each (as at 31 March 2022: 92,980 fully paid equity shares of Rs 100 each)	40.00	40.00

9.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning at end of the year

	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year 01 April 2022	92,980	9.30
Issued during the year	30,700,000	-
At the end of the year 31 March 2023	30,792,980	9.30
Issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the year 31 March 2024	30,792,980.00	9.30

9.2 Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.100, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends. The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs.100 each. Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. However, as on date no such preferential amount exists. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

9.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of equity shares and shares held by Holding Company :

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited (Holding Company)	30,792,980	100%	92,980	100%

9.4 There has been no buyback of shares, issue of shares by way of bonus shares or issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash for the period of five years immediately preceding the date of balance sheet.

10 Other equity

Retained earnings	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at beginning of year	(38.58)	(38.97)
Profit for the year	-	0.39
Balance at end of year	(38.58)	(38.58)

11 Borrowings (unsecured)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Loan from holding company (refer note 21)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

The above loan from holding company is repayable as and when the internal funds from operation supports the repayment or a suitable alternative third party funding is available. This loan is interest free.

12 Trade payables

	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade payables (refer note 19 and 21)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 22)	-	-
	-	-

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	Others	Total
Unbilled dues	-	-	-
Amount not yet due	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
Less than 1 year	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

There are no disputed dues as at 31 March 2022.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	Others	Total
Unbilled dues	-	-	-
Amount not yet due	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
Less than 1 year	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

There are no disputed dues as at 31 March 2021.

13 Other liabilities

	As at		As at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Statutory dues	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

14 Other expenses

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Legal and professional fees	-	0.02
Rates and taxes \$	-	-
Payments to auditors (Refer note 14.1)	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-
<i>\$ includes as amount of INR 400, since rounded off to million, it is appearing as Nil</i>	-	0.02

** Expenses incurred are reimbursed by holding company and considered as trade payables. Also refer note 21*

14.1 Payments to auditors

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
As an auditor (excluding taxes)		
Audit fee	-	-

15 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Tax matters in dispute		
Service tax matter (a)	3.38	3.38
Income tax matter (b)	6.85	6.85
	10.23	10.23

(a) Service tax department has conducted internal audit on the Company for the period 2008-09 to 2012-13 and noted that during the period from July 2010 to April 2011, medical services provided to TPA are chargeable to service tax for which service tax is short paid to the tune of Rs. 2.09 million and on business auxiliary services Rs. 1.29 million and accordingly passed the order in original by Joint Commissioner, Salem raising a tax demand amounting Rs. 3.38 million. The Company has filed appeal before CESTAT by paying tax Rs. 0.34 million. The Company does not expect any adverse effect on the financial statements.

(b) During the course of scrutiny assessment for the AY 2011-12 conducted in the year 2016, the Assessing Officer (AO) has disallowed various claims made by the Company in its income tax return which is resulting in assessed income of Rs. 27.79 million and raised the income tax demand of Rs. 12.56 million. Based on the appeal filed by the Company against the demand, the CIT(A) order has been passed by granting partial relief to the Company and a demand of Rs. 6.85 million has been sustained. Subsequently, the appeal by AO was disposed off by ITAT vide Order dated 24 August 2017, wherein matter was remanded back to CIT(A) to pass a speaking order. The Company believe that there is no amount payable against this order from CIT(A). The Company does not expect any adverse effect on the financial statements.

16 Loss per share

The calculations of loss attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for purposes of basic loss and diluted loss per share calculations are as follows:

		(Rs. in million)	
		For the year ending 31 March 2024	For the year ending 31 March 2023
a. Loss for the period attributable to equity holders		-	0.39
	Note	For the year ending 31 March 2024	For the year ending 31 March 2023
Opening balance	7	30,792,980	30,792,980
Effect of fresh issue of shares for cash	7	-	-
b. Weighted average number of equity shares for the year		30,792,980	30,792,980
c. Nominal value of shares (in Rs.)		100	100
d. Loss per equity share Rs. per share (a/b)		-	0.01

17 Segment information

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

(i) Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ending 31 March 2024	For the year ending 31 March 2023
India	-	-
Total	-	-

(ii) Non current assets*

Particulars	For the year ending 31 March 2024	For the year ending 31 March 2023
India	-	-
Total	-	-

*Non-current assets exclude income tax assets

18 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

Particulars	Carrying value as at		Fair value as at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Financial asset				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
Total assets	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42

Particulars	Carrying value as at		Fair value as at	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Financial liability				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-

The management assessed that carrying value of above financial assets and liabilities approximates the fair value.

19 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and price risks which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

(i) Risk management framework

The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The focus of risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company has received the letter of support from its holding company.

a) Trade and other receivables

The receivables are mainly unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from domestic customers. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. The Company does not hold any collateral or a guarantee as security. The provision details of the trade receivable is provided in Note 7 of the financial statement.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as derived as per the trend of trade receivable ageing of previous years.

1. The Provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:-

Category	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 year	-	-
2-3 year	-	-
More than 3 year	100%	100%

2. Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Balance at beginning of the year	2.17	2.17
Provision during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year	2.17	2.17

20 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings(treated as quasi capital) offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company. The holding company has assured that will not seek repayment of loan in next twelve months and until operations of the company are stabilised. The Company is assured meeting all its liabilities through the letter of comfort from its Holding company. According the network is eroded, the financial statements are prepared as going concern on the grounds explained above.

The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Company	1.42	1.42
As percentage of total capital	0%	0%
Total borrowings	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(1.42)	(1.42)
Net loans and borrowings	(1.42)	(1.42)
As a percentage of total capital	0%	0%
Total capital (loans and borrowings and equity)	-	-

21 Related party disclosures

A. Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding Company	HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited
Key management personnel (KMP)	Non-executive directors Dr. Ramesh B.S Dr. B.S. Ajaikumar

B. Details of related party transactions during the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-------------	------------------------	---------------------------

Reimbursement of expenses on behalf of the

HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	-	-
---------------------------------------	---	---

C. Details of related party balances outstanding:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-------------	------------------------	---------------------------

Loans		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	-	-
Trade payables		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	-	-

22 Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 have been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The MSMED Act') is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-------------	------------------------	---------------------------

The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
-Principal	-	-
-Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during the accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act	-	-

23 Deferred taxation

The Company has a deferred tax asset position as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024. No deferred tax asset is recognized as there is no certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised by the Company.

24 Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	Variance	Explanatory notes
Current Ratio (times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	-	-		0%
Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Debt = Borrowings + Lease liabilities	Total equity	-	-		0%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Net profit / (loss) after taxes + depreciation and amortisation + finance cost + impairment / provisions recognised in exceptional items + Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Interest + Lease payments + Principal repayments (Principal repayments also include payment on account of foreclosures / prepayments)	0.00	0.00		0%
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit / (loss) for the year	Revenue from operations	0.00	0.00		0%
Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit / (loss) before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Borrowings + Lease liabilities	0%	28%		-100% (i)
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit / (loss) for the year	Average total equity	0.00	-0.01		0%
Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventories	0.00	0.00		0%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	0.00	0.00		0%
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Purchase of medical and non-medical items + Other expenses	Average trade payables	0.00	0.00		0%
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	0.00	0.00		0%
Return on Investment (%)	Income generated from treasury investments	Average invested funds in treasury investments, including fixed deposits	0.00	0.00		0%

Explanatory notes

(i) Mainly because of loss incurred in the previous year which is not Nil in current year.

As per our reports of even date attached
for B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
F R N 002878S/S200021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HealthCare Global Senthil Multi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

CA Vasuki H S
Partner
Membership number: 212013

Sd/-
Dr. B.S. Ajaikumar
Director
DIN: 00713779

Sd/-
Dr. Ramesh B.S.
Director
DIN: 00518434

Place : Bangalore
Date : 20 May 2024

Place : Bangalore
Date : 20 May 2024

Place : Bangalore
Date : 20 May 2024