

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Narayana Vaishno Devi Speciality Hospitals Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Narayana Vaishno Devi Speciality Hospitals Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "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 with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for not complying with the requirement of the audit trail as stated in (i)(vi) below.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.



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- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year ended March 31, 2024 and hence reporting under Section 197 of the Act is not applicable.
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company did 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. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 36(iii) to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 36(iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the current year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended 31 March 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that in respect of two software, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.



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

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Monisha Parikh
(Partner)

(Membership No. 47840)
UDIN: 24047840BKFIXX2209

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024
MP/EKP/SM/NM/SA/2024

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Narayana Vaishno Devi Speciality Hospitals Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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.

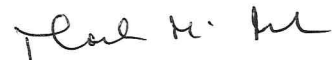
Opinion

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Monisha Parikh

(Partner)

(Membership No. 47840)

UDIN: 24047840BKFIXX2209

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 24, 2024

MP/EKP/SM/NM/SA/2024

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right of use assets.
- (i) (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (i) (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in the financial statements as Right of Use Assets as at the balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.
- (i) (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (i) (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
- (ii) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured, or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

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- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit during the year nor has any unclaimed deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act. Hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of services rendered. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) In respect of statutory dues:
Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, duty of Customs, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year.
There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, duty of Customs, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (vii) (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2024.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon during the year.
- (ix) (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix) (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (ix) (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) (f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



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- (x) (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (xi) (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Hence reporting under clauses (xiv) (a) and (xiv) (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) During the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors, or directors of the company, subsidiary companies, associate companies or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (c) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



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The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amounts for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Monisha Parikh
(Partner)

(Membership No. 47840)
UDIN: 24047840BKFIXX2209

Place:-Bengaluru
Date :- May 24, 2024
MP/EKP/SM/NM/SA/2024

Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024
CIN - U85110KA2014PTC076218

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	591.62	274.65
Right of use asset	4 (b)	66.11	88.14
Intangible assets	4 (a)	21.71	-
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5 (a)	8.55	15.70
Deferred tax assets (net)	6 (b)	100.38	141.99
Income tax assets (net)	6 (a)	876.80	303.35
Other non-current assets	7 (a)	10.25	6.05
Total non-current assets		1,675.42	829.88
Current assets			
Inventories	8	421.85	242.41
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	1,697.25	2,554.63
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10 (a)	271.87	100.62
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10 (b)	400.00	280.00
(iv) Other financial assets	5 (b)	139.53	74.54
Other current assets	7 (b)	61.91	162.70
Total current assets		2,992.41	3,414.90
TOTAL ASSETS		4,667.83	4,244.78
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	100.00	100.00
Other equity	12	1,203.16	898.06
Total equity		1,303.16	998.06
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	54.19	75.86
Provisions	16 (a)	84.91	56.57
Other non-current liabilities	14 (a)	27.09	20.06
Total non-current liabilities		166.19	152.49
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	250.00	250.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	15 (b)	21.68	18.56
(iii) Trade payables	17		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		31.08	72.12
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,708.00	2,589.17
Other current liabilities	14 (b)	77.58	68.47
Provisions	16 (b)	110.14	95.91
Total current liabilities		3,198.48	3,094.23
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,667.83	4,244.78
Material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Monisha Parikh

Monisha Parikh

Partner

Membership number: 47840

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 24, 2024



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

CIN: U85110KA2014PTC076218

Dr. Emmanuel Rupert

Dr. Emmanuel Rupert

Director

DIN: 07010883

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 24, 2024

Viren Prasad Shetty

Viren Prasad Shetty

Director

DIN: 02144586

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 24, 2024

Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
CIN - U85110KA2014PTC076218

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	12,804.17	12,281.71
Other income	19	42.61	61.88
Total income (A)		12,846.78	12,343.59
EXPENSES			
Purchase of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments		4,553.72	4,113.74
Changes in inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments-(Increase)/ Decrease	20	(179.44)	(42.27)
Employee benefits expense	21	2,199.97	1,932.59
Professional fees to doctors		2,848.63	2,597.44
Other expenses	22	2,904.34	2,848.92
Expense before finance cost and depreciation and amortization and exceptional items (B)		12,327.22	11,450.42
Profit before finance cost and depreciation and amortization and exceptional items (C) = (A-B)		519.56	893.17
Finance costs (D)	23	6.82	8.42
Depreciation and amortisation expense (E)	24	87.93	37.05
Total expenses (F) = (B+D+E)		12,421.97	11,495.89
Profit before tax (G) = (A-F)		424.81	847.70
Tax expense:	27		
Current tax		64.72	247.71
Deferred tax (credit) / charge		44.96	(139.75)
Total tax expense (H)		109.68	107.96
Profit for the year (I) = (G-H)		315.13	739.74
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss</i>			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		(13.38)	(8.87)
Income tax effect		3.35	2.24
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (J)		(10.03)	(6.63)
Total comprehensive income for the year (K) = (I+J)		305.10	733.11
Earnings per share	29		
Basic (₹)		31.51	73.97
Diluted (₹)		31.51	73.97
Material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Monisha Parikh

Monisha Parikh
Partner
Membership number: 47840

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
CIN: U85110KA2014PTC076218

Dr. Emmanuel Rupert

Dr. Emmanuel Rupert
Director
DIN: 07010883

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024

Viren Prasad Shetty

Viren Prasad Shetty
Director
DIN: 02144586

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024

Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
CIN - U85110KA2014PTC076218

(a) Equity share capital (Refer note 11)		(₹ in lakhs, except no of shares)
Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	10,00,000	100.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	10,00,000	100.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	10,00,000	100.00

(b) Other Equity				(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Items of OCI	Total other equity	
	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit Plans		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	205.36	(40.41)	164.95	
Profit for the year	739.74	-	739.74	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(6.63)	(6.63)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	739.74	(6.63)	733.11	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	945.10	(47.04)	898.06	
Profit for the year	315.13	-	315.13	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(10.03)	(10.03)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	315.13	(10.03)	305.10	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,260.23	(57.07)	1,203.16	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018



Monisha Parikh
Partner
Membership number: 47840

Place: Bengaluru
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Director
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Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024

(₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit after tax	315.13	739.74
Adjustments:		
Income tax expense	109.68	107.96
Depreciation and amortisation expense	87.93	37.05
Provision for loss allowance (credit) / charge	(194.51)	141.69
Finance costs	6.82	8.42
Miscellaneous income (write-back)	(3.34)	-
Interest on bank deposits	(14.92)	(27.78)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	306.79	1,007.08
Changes in inventories	(179.44)	(42.27)
Changes in trade receivables	1,051.79	(735.97)
Changes in financial assets and other assets	39.50	(53.27)
Changes in trade payable and other liabilities	97.63	542.98
Changes in provision	32.54	18.82
Cash generated from operations	1,348.81	737.37
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(641.52)	(158.01)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	707.29	579.36
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(404.57)	(262.19)
Proceeds / (investment) in bank deposit	(120.00)	(279.50)
Interest received	13.96	27.78
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(510.61)	(513.91)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities (refer note 15)	(25.43)	(24.00)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	250.00	250.00
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(250.00)	(250.00)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(25.43)	(24.00)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	171.25	41.45
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	100.62	59.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	271.87	100.62

Material accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in lakhs)						
Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Proceeds	Repayment	Non Cash Charges		As at March 31, 2024
				Fair Value/Other Charges	Foreign exchange	
Short-term borrowings	250.00	250.00	(250.00)	-	-	250.00
Lease liabilities (refer note 15)	94.42	-	(25.43)	6.88	-	75.87
Total liabilities from financing activities	344.42	250.00	(275.43)	6.88	-	325.87

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in lakhs)						
Particulars	As at April 1, 2022	Proceeds	Repayment	Non Cash Charges		As at March 31, 2023
				Fair Value/Other Charges	Foreign exchange	
Short-term borrowings	250.00	250.00	(250.00)	-	-	250.00
Lease liabilities (refer note 15)	-	110.18	(24.00)	8.24	-	94.42
Total liabilities from financing activities	250.00	360.18	(274.00)	8.24	-	344.42

As per our report attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Monisha Parikh

Monisha Parikh

Partner

Membership number: 47840

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 24, 2024



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

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CIN: U85110KA2014PTC076218

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Director

DIN: 07010883

Place: Bengaluru

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Director

DIN: 02144586

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 24, 2024

Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Company overview

Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on September 5, 2014 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is No. 258/A, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, 560099. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited. The Company is engaged in establishing, promoting, owning, letting, managing and maintaining hospitals, clinics, health centers, nursing home in all discipline of medicine and without limitation to run and administer healthcare schemes.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements

2.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ('GAAP'). GAAP comprises of Indian Accounting Standards ('IndAS') as specified in Sec 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 ('the Rules') and the relevant amendment rules issued thereafter, pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable the Company and other provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 24, 2024

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

2.2. Basis of preparation

The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity, are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of the Act, as amended from time to time, for companies that are required to comply with Ind AS. The Standalone Statement of Cash Flows has been presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.

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

2.3. Basis of measurement

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

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Defined benefit liability	Present value of defined benefit obligations



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

2.4. Use of estimates and judgments

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.

Judgments

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

Note 25 - Assessment of contingent liabilities and commitment

Note 34 - Leases

Note 35 - Financial instruments

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Note 27 – recognition of deferred tax asset/(liability)

Note 32 - measurement of defined benefit obligation; key actuarial assumptions

Note 4 - useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Note 25 - recognition and measurement of contingencies; key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources.

Note 5,9,10 and 35 - recognition of impairment of financial assets

2.5. Measurement of fair values

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

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices 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 categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

Note 35 – financial instruments.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3. Material accounting policies

3.1. Financial instruments

a. Recognition and initial measurement

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

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;
- 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: Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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

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

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

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

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. For trade and other payable maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying value approximates fair value due to short maturity.

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.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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.

3.2. Inventories

The inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. In the absence of any further estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, the net realizable value is the selling price. The comparison of cost and net realizable is made on an item-by-item basis. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location after adjusting for value added tax wherever applicable, applying the first in first out method.

3.3. Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.4. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature 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.

3.5. Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations

The Company recognizes revenue from medical and healthcare services to patients, on sale of medical consumables and drugs within the hospital premises and on providing services towards patient amenities.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers/patients in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Sales and Service Income exclude Goods and Service Tax (GST) and are net of trade / volume discounts, where applicable

The Company has entered into operating and management agreements with a, under which, the Company has a right over the management, operation and utilization of hospital facilities owned by the trust. Further, as per the agreement, for the initial years, the actual loss incurred by the Company will be funded till the amount determined by the trust. This funding of loss has been recognized as "other operating revenue".



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

'Unearned revenue' comprises billings in the excess of earnings.

Interest

For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

3.6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of tangible fixed asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation and amortization

The Company depreciates property, plant, and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Block of assets	Useful life
Electrical installation	10 years
Medical equipment	13 years
Office equipment	5 years
Other equipment including air conditioners	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold Building	As per the Lease Deed

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted appropriately.

The Company believes that the useful life as given above best represent the useful life of the assets based on the internal technical assessment and these useful life are as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date are recognized as capital advance and the cost of property, plant, and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3.7. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortisation method

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

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as follows:

Block of assets	Useful life
Computer software	3 years

Amortisation method

Useful life and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

3.8. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus, and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and ESI scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned and returned for services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of Company's obligation under the plan is performed periodically by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the net defined obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses in the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the employee has unconditional right to avail the leave, the benefit is classified as a short-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

3.9. Earnings per share

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

The Company does not have potential dilutive equity shares outstanding during the year.

3.10. Impairment

a. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer.
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise.
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured 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.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

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

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the trade receivable does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

b. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.11. Provisions and contingencies

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

The amount recognized 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 some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3.12. Other income

Reimbursement of expenses incurred, Interest on deposits, Scrap Sale, write-back etc. is recognised on accrual basis as 'other income'.

3.13. Income tax

The Income-tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

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

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



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3.14. Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases building. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered into on or after April 1, 2019.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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

3.15. Measurement of Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

As permitted by the Guidance Note on the Revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 (which is applicable even in the context of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013) the Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. In its measurement of EBITDA, the Company includes other income but does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expenses.

3.16. Operating Cycle

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

3.17. Recent pronouncements

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



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

4 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets

Particulars	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation/amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	Depreciation/Amortisation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Tangible assets*								
Electrical installations	19.87	-	-	19.87	2.71	1.99	15.17	17.16
Office equipments	2.92	1.08	-	4.00	0.93	0.43	2.64	1.99
Medical equipment	142.32	83.76	-	226.08	5.05	15.28	205.75	137.27
Other equipments including air conditioners	42.53	0.98	-	43.51	5.79	2.87	34.85	36.74
Vehicles	3.94	-	-	3.94	0.19	0.79	2.96	3.75
Furniture and fixtures	63.97	15.21	-	79.18	19.61	7.25	52.32	44.36
Computers	55.66	246.11	-	301.77	39.35	21.06	241.36	16.31
Leasehold improvements	17.09	31.34	-	48.43	0.02	11.84	36.57	17.07
Total tangible (A)	348.30	378.48	-	726.78	73.65	61.51	591.62	274.65
Intangible assets*								
Computer software	0.23	26.10	-	26.33	0.23	4.39	21.71	-
Total intangible assets (B)	0.23	26.10	-	26.33	0.23	4.39	21.71	-
Grand Total (A+B)	348.53	404.58	-	753.11	73.88	65.90	613.33	274.65

* Some of the assets are owned under an arrangement between Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited with Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

4 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets

Particulars	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation/amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Depreciation/Amortisation	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tangible assets*								
Electrical installations	4.86	15.01	-	19.87	2.17	0.54	17.16	2.69
Office equipments	0.75	2.17	-	2.92	0.75	0.18	1.99	-
Medical equipment	8.85	133.47	-	142.32	3.01	2.04	137.27	5.84
Other equipments including air conditioners	15.94	26.72	0.14	42.53	4.70	1.15	36.74	11.24
Vehicles	-	3.94	-	3.94	-	0.19	3.75	-
Furniture and fixtures	18.73	45.24	-	63.97	11.05	8.56	44.36	7.68
Computers	37.02	18.64	-	55.66	37.02	2.33	16.31	-
Leasehold improvements	-	17.09	-	17.09	-	0.02	17.07	-
Total (A)	86.15	262.28	0.14	348.30	58.70	15.01	274.65	27.45
Intangible assets*								
Computer software	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	-	-
Total (B)	0.23	-	-	0.23	0.23	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B)	86.38	262.28	0.14	348.53	58.93	15.01	274.65	27.45

* Some of the assets are owned under an arrangement between Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited with Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board

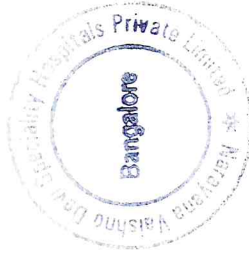


4 (b) Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation/amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	Depreciation/Amortisation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Building	110.18	-	-	110.18	22.04	-	66.11	88.14
Total	110.18	-	-	110.18	22.04	-	66.11	88.14

4 (b) Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation/amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Depreciation/Amortisation	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Building	-	110.18	-	110.18	-	-	88.14	-
Total	-	110.18	-	110.18	-	-	88.14	-



5 Other financial assets			
<i>(Unsecured and considered good, unless stated otherwise)</i>			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in lakhs)
(a) Non-current			
<i>To parties other than related parties</i>			
Security deposits	8.43	15.37	
Interest accrued on above	0.12	0.33	
	8.55	15.70	
(b) Current			
<i>To parties other than related parties</i>			
Unbilled revenue	107.13	56.26	
Security deposits	20.50	2.00	
Interest accrued on bank deposits and security deposits	1.42	0.25	
Others	10.48	16.03	
	139.53	74.54	
6 (a) Income tax assets (net)			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in lakhs)
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source, net	876.80	303.35	
	876.80	303.35	
6 (b) Deferred tax assets (net)			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in lakhs)
Deferred tax assets (net) (refer note 27(c))	100.38	141.99	
	100.38	141.99	
7 Other assets			
<i>(Unsecured and considered good, unless stated otherwise)</i>			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in lakhs)
(a) Non Current			
<i>To parties other than related parties</i>			
Prepaid expenses	10.25	6.05	
	10.25	6.05	
(b) Current			
<i>To parties other than related parties</i>			
Prepaid expenses	40.40	38.53	
Advance to vendors	21.51	124.17	
	61.91	162.70	
8 Inventories			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in lakhs)
<i>(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)</i>			
Medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments	442.45	255.44	
Less: Provision for slow and non-moving inventories	(20.60)	(13.03)	
	421.85	242.41	
9 Trade receivables			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	(₹ in lakhs)
Unsecured, considered good	1,820.25	2,872.14	
Less: Allowances for expected credit losses	(123.00)	(317.51)	
Net trade receivables	1,697.25	2,554.63	

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks and loss allowances are disclosed in note 35

Particulars	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good							
As at March 31, 2024	1,393.60	219.52	95.27	87.03	9.60	15.23	1,820.25
As at March 31, 2023	2,250.72	198.01	182.39	210.14	21.35	9.53	2,872.14

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every year end, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Category	Ageing		
	Within due date	Due date to 1 year	More than 1 year
Employee State Insurance(ESI)/Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)/SCHEMES	1.92%	14.30%	31.58% - 100%
Others	0.22%	11.66%	50.19% - 100%

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Category	Ageing		
	Within due date	Due date to 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Employee State Insurance(ESI)/Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)/SCHEMES	4.03%	23.90%	54.78%
Others	0.35%	11.87%	54.70%



10 Cash and bank balances		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
<i>(a) Cash and cash equivalents</i>			
Cash on hand	4.98	2.82	
Balance with banks			
-In current accounts	266.89	97.80	
	271.87	100.62	
<i>(b) Bank balances other than above</i>			
-In deposit accounts (due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date)	400.00	280.00	
	400.00	280.00	

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent comprise the followings:

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
Cash on hand	4.98	2.82	
Balance with banks			
-In current accounts	266.89	97.80	
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	271.87	100.62	

11 Equity share capital		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
<i>Authorised</i>			
30,00,000 equity shares (previous year: 30,00,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	300.00	300.00	
<i>Issued, subscribed and paid up</i>			
10,00,000 equity shares (previous year: 10,00,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 each	100.00	100.00	
	100.00	100.00	

(i) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

		(₹ in lakhs, except no of shares)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares
At the beginning of the year	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000

(ii) Rights, preference and restriction attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a nominal value of ₹10 each. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting.

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

(iii) Shares held by Holding Company

		(₹ in lakhs, except no of shares)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	999,795	99.98	999,795
			99.98

(iv) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

		(₹ in lakhs, except no of shares)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares*	% holding	Number of shares*
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	999,795	99.98%	999,795
			99.98%

The Company has not bought back any shares during the period from the date of incorporation i.e. September 5, 2014 to March 31, 2024. Further, the Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period from the date of incorporation September 5, 2014 to March 31, 2024.

* These excludes 205 shares held by registered shareholders holding on behalf of beneficial shareholder i.e. Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited.

(v) Shareholding of promoter

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2024

Promoter name	No of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	999,795	99.98%	0.00%
Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty*	200	0.02%	0.00%
Mrs. Shakuntala Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Mr. Viren Prasad Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Dr. Varun Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Dr. Anesh Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Dr. Emmanuel Rupert*	1	0.0001%	0.00%

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2023

Promoter name	No of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	999,795	99.98%	0.00%
Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty*	200	0.02%	0.00%
Mrs. Shakuntala Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Mr. Viren Prasad Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Dr. Varun Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Dr. Anesh Shetty*	1	0.0001%	0.00%
Dr. Emmanuel Rupert*	1	0.0001%	0.00%

* These shares are held by registered shareholders holding on behalf of beneficial shareholder i.e. Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited.



12 Other Equity		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at	As at	
(i) Reserves and surplus			
Retained earnings			
At the commencement of the year	945.10	205.36	
Add: Net profit after tax transferred from statement of profit and loss	315.13	739.74	
At the end of the year	1,260.23	945.10	
(ii) Other comprehensive income			
At the commencement of the year	(47.04)	(40.41)	
Add: Addition during the year	(10.03)	(6.63)	
At the end of the year	(57.07)	(47.04)	
	1,203.16	898.06	
Retained earnings			
Retained earnings represents undistributed earning / (losses).			
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income represents actuarial gain or loss or re-measurement of defined benefits obligation.			

13 Borrowings		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
(a) Current			
Unsecured			
Loans repayable on demand	250.00	250.00	
	250.00	250.00	
Interest free loan obtained from Shrine Board for working capital purposes.			
(b) Non-current			
To parties other than related parties			
Deferred liability for assets funding	16.41	20.06	
Other liabilities	10.68	-	
	27.09	20.06	
(b) Current			
To parties other than related parties			
Deferred liability for assets funding	3.65	3.65	
Contract Liabilities	-	0.15	
Balances due to government/statutory authorities	73.93	60.67	
Other liabilities	-	4.00	
	77.58	68.47	

14 Lease liabilities		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
(a) Non-current			
Opening lease liability	94.42	-	
Additions/(Reversal) during the period	-	110.18	
Finance cost accrued during the period	6.88	8.24	
Lease payment	(25.43)	(24.00)	
Closing lease liability	75.87	94.42	
Less: Current lease liability	21.68	18.56	
	54.19	75.86	
(b) Current			
Lease liability	21.68	18.56	
	21.68	18.56	

15 Provisions (refer note 32)		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
(a) Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	84.91	56.57	
	84.91	56.57	
(b) Current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	26.72	27.54	
Compensated absences	83.42	68.37	
	110.14	95.91	

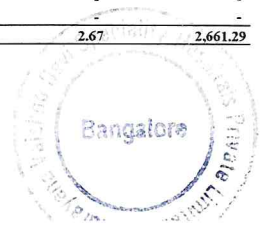
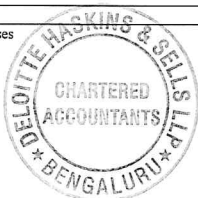
16 Trade payables		(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	31.08	72.12	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,708.00	2,589.17	
	2,739.08	2,661.29	

Note: payables to related parties [refer note 28 (c)]

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payable is disclosed in note 35

		Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	Not due*	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
As at March 31, 2024							
a) Undisputed-MSE	23.94	7.14	-	-	-	31.08	
b) Undisputed-Others	1123.58	1,459.62	62.80	38.64	23.36	2,708.00	
c) Disputed dues - MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,147.52	1,466.76	62.80	38.64	23.36	2,739.08	
As at March 31, 2023							
a) Undisputed-MSE	58.34	13.78	-	-	-	72.12	
b) Undisputed-Others	1221.45	1,158.51	87.07	119.47	2.67	2,589.17	
c) Disputed dues - MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,279.79	1,172.29	87.07	119.47	2.67	2,661.29	

*includes provision for expenses



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

18 Revenue from operations		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income from medical and healthcare services	12,227.01	11,830.52
Sale of medical consumables and drugs	577.16	451.19
	12,804.17	12,281.71

(i) Category of Customer		
Cash*	3,412.17	3,406.58
Credit	9,392.00	8,875.13
Total	12,804.17	12,281.71

*includes receipts through digital/electronic mode

(ii) Nature of treatment		
In-patient	10,569.43	10,080.94
Out-patient	1,657.58	1,749.58
Sale of medical consumables and drugs	577.16	451.19
Total	12,804.17	12,281.71

(iii) The revenue from rendering Medical and Healthcare services and Pharmaceutical products satisfies 'at a point in time' recognition criteria as prescribed by Ind AS 115

(iv) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Contract liabilities	-	0.15
	-	0.15

(v) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:		
Revenue from operations (including other operating income)		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Contract Price (as reflected in the invoice raised on customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	12,853.54	12,316.65
Reduction in the form of discounts	(49.37)	(34.94)
Revenue Recognised in statement of profit and loss	12,804.17	12,281.71

(vi) Use of practical expedients
Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Company has applied the practical expedient with respect to non disclosure of information in respect of remaining performance obligations considering the fact that the company's performance obligations, i.e. the treatment in case of healthcare segment has an original expected duration of one year or less.

19 Other income		(₹ in lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	14.56	3.50
- Income tax refund	-	23.95
- Other deposits	0.36	0.33
Miscellaneous income	27.69	34.10
	42.61	61.88



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

20 Changes in inventories of medical consumables, drugs and surgical instruments - (increase)/ decrease (₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventory at the beginning of the year	242.41	200.14
Inventory at the end of the year	421.85	242.41
	(179.44)	(42.27)

21 Employee benefits expense (₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,970.67	1,746.06
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 32)	168.29	142.38
Staff welfare expenses	61.01	44.15
	2,199.97	1,932.59

22 Other expenses (₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Hospital operating expenses		
Power and fuel	534.68	491.55
Hospital general expenses	55.90	21.97
House keeping expenses	728.55	515.61
Patient welfare expenses	173.56	157.42
Rent (refer note 34)	66.23	61.32
Biomedical wastage expenses	38.74	31.74
Medical gas charges	108.66	97.03
Repairs and maintenance		
- Hospital equipments	438.37	359.07
- Buildings	19.31	15.51
- Others	233.23	283.01
	2,397.23	2,034.23
Administrative expenses		
Travelling and conveyance	81.46	71.19
Printing and stationery	105.62	98.26
Advertisement and publicity	81.48	99.84
Legal and professional fees (refer note (i) below)	39.50	49.58
Security charges	189.52	160.06
Telephone and communication	45.72	37.28
Bank charges	17.22	27.98
Insurance	22.57	40.27
CSR expenses (refer note (ii) below)	11.00	4.42
Rates and taxes	8.44	6.94
Business promotion	39.61	18.10
Provision for loss allowance	(194.51)	141.69
Miscellaneous expenses	59.48	59.08
	507.11	814.69
	2,904.34	2,848.92

(i) Payment to auditors* (₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
As an auditor		
(i) Audit fee	1.00	1.00
In other capacity:		
(ii) Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.02
	1.02	1.02

*excluding goods and service tax



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

(ii) Corporate social responsibility

Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Company has made contributions as stated below. The same is in line with activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company's CSR activities primarily focuses on programs that aims to make a positive difference in the lives of the people by engaging in activities that eliminates or alleviates pain and suffering to the under privileged sections of the society by Promoting healthcare facilities for the upliftment of people at large and creating a positive impact by addressing issues of accessibility and affordability. Promoting educational facilities to help and assist in unfolding the creative potentials and talents of the children and amateurs. Initiating feeding programmes for the underprivileged children staying in the Ashrams etc.

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	11.00	4.42
b) Amount of expenditure incurred on purpose other than construction/ acquisition of any asset	11.00	4.42
c) Excess spend of prior years set off during the year	-	-
d) Shortfall/(Excess) at the end of the year [(d)=(a)-(b)-(c)]	0.00	0.00
e) Total of previous years shortfall	NA	NA
f) Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
g) Nature of CSR activities	Promoting healthcare facilities for the upliftment of people at large, promoting educational facilities to deserved children and amateurs and initiating feeding programmes for the underprivileged children.	
h) Details of related party transactions	NA	NA
i) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering	NA	NA

23 Finance costs

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities and others	6.82	8.42
	6.82	8.42

24 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4 (a))	61.51	15.01
Depreciation-right to use asset (refer note 4 (b))	22.03	22.04
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4 (a))	4.39	-
	87.93	37.05



25 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2024, the Company has a contingent liability of ₹ 54.16 lakhs on account of demand for penalty raised by SHA (State Health Agency - Government of Jammu & Kashmir) relating to services performed by the Company, which are pending as at March 31, 2024 and the management is confident in succeeding in its appeals (previous year - ₹ 54.16 lakhs).

Commitments:

Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided amounts to ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil)

26 Segment reporting

Operating segments

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 Related Services'. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

Geographical information

Geographical information analyses the Company's revenue and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets. Since the Company has only one geographical location, i.e. India, with respect to location of assets and location of customers, further details of geographical information is not applicable.

27 Income tax

(a) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax		
-Current year	64.72	247.71
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		
-Origination and reversal of temporary differences	44.96	(139.75)
Tax expense for the year	109.68	107.96

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	424.81	847.70
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 25.17% and Previous Year 25.17%)	106.91	213.37
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses	2.77	1.11
Others*	-	(106.52)
	109.68	107.96

*Others includes one time tax impact due to recognition of deferred tax asset on temporary differences

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	(₹ in lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Provision for doubtful receivables	30.96	73.98
Provision for gratuity	28.10	21.17
Provision for compensated absences	21.00	17.21
Provision for slow & non moving inventory	5.18	3.28
Bonus payable	27.62	27.62
Ind As 116-for the period	2.44	1.58
Others	5.59	2.24
Total deferred tax asset	120.89	147.08
Deferred tax liability		
Excess of depreciation on fixed asset under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation under Companies Act, 2013	(20.51)	(5.09)
Total deferred tax liability	(20.51)	(5.09)
Deferred tax asset (net)	100.38	141.99

(d) Movement in temporary differences

Particulars	Balances as at April 1, 2023	Other Adjustment	Recognised in Profit or loss during 2023- 24 charge / (credit)	Recognised in OCI during 2023-24	Balances as at March 31, 2024
Provision for doubtful receivables	73.98	-	(43.02)	-	30.96
Provision for gratuity	21.17	-	3.58	3.35	28.10
Provision for compensated absences	17.21	-	3.79	-	21.00
Provision for slow moving and non moving inventory	3.28	-	1.90	-	5.18
Bonus payable	27.62	-	-	-	27.62
Excess of depreciation on fixed asset under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation under Companies Act.	(5.09)	-	(15.42)	-	(20.51)
Impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	1.58	-	0.86	-	2.44
Others	2.24	-	3.35	-	5.59
Deferred tax asset (net)	141.99	-	44.96	3.35	100.38



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

28 Related party disclosures

(a) Details of related parties

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Enterprise having control over the Company	Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Holding Company	Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty - Chairman Dr. Emmanuel Rupert-Managing Director Mr. Viren Prasad Shetty - Whole-time Director Mr. Sridhar S - Company Secretary Ms. Sandhya Jayaraman- Chief Financial Officer
Fellow Subsidiaries	Meridian Medical Research & Hospital Limited (MMRHL) Narayana Hrudayalaya Surgical Hospital Private Limited (NHSHP) Narayana Institute for Advanced Research Private Limited (NIARPL) until September 15, 2023 Health City Cayman Islands Ltd (HCCI) Narayana Hospitals Private Limited (NHPL) Narayana Health Institutions Private Limited (NHIL) until September 20, 2023 NH Health Bangladesh Private Limited (NHDPL) Narayana Holdings Private Limited (NHPL, Mauritius) Athma Healthtech Private Limited (AHPL) w.e.f. June 2, 2022 NH Intergrated Care Private Limited (NHIL) w.e.f. 10 Jan 2023 Narayana Health North America LLC (NHNA) Narayana Health Insurance Limited (NHIL) w.e.f. 24th May, 2023 Samyat Healthcare Private Limited (SHPL) w.e.f. 4th July, 2023 Medha AI Private Limited w.e.f. 15th December, 2023 ENT in Cayman Ltd. (EICL) w.e.f. March 4, 2023 Cayman Integrated Healthcare Limited (CIHL) w.e.f. January 30, 2023
Entity under control/ joint control of KMP/KMP of Holding company and their relatives	Amaryllis Healthcare Private Limited Hrudayalaya Pharmacy Charmakki Infrastructures Thrombosis Research Institute(TRI) Narayana Health Enterprises Narayana Hrudayalaya Foundation (NHF) Mazumdar Shaw Medical Foundation (MSMF) Narayana Health Academy Private Limited(NHAPL) Asia Heart Foundation (AHF)

(b) Transactions with related party for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

Transactions	Enterprise having control over the Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate of Holding company	Entity under control/ joint control of KMP and their relatives	Total
Reimbursement of expenses					
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	26.07	-	-	-	26.07
Narayana Hrudayalaya Surgical Hospital Private Limited (NHSHP)	(5.75)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(5.75)
	(-)	(0.46)	-	-	(0.46)
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Sale of medical stores and Consumables/Lab Services					
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	-	-	-	-	-
Narayana Hrudayalaya Surgical Hospital Private Limited (NHSHP)	(12.73)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(12.73)
	-	2.36	-	-	2.36
	(-)	(2.36)	(-)	(-)	(2.36)
Purchase of medical stores and Consumables/Lab Services					
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	6.04	-	-	-	6.04
Narayana Hrudayalaya Surgical Hospital Private Limited (NHSHP)	(8.64)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(8.64)
	-	32.50	-	-	32.50
	(-)	(43.00)	(-)	(-)	(43.00)
Amaryllis Healthcare Private Limited	-	-	-	18.02	18.02
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(13.85)	(13.85)
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment					
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(0.30)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.30)

Figures in bracket are for the previous year

(c) The balances receivable from and payable to related parties

(₹ in lakhs)

Balances	Enterprise having control over the Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate of Holding company	Entity under control/ joint control of KMP and their relatives	Total
Trade Payables					
Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	43.35	-	-	-	43.35
	(47.42)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(47.42)
Amaryllis Healthcare Private Limited	-	-	-	1.75	1.75
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.09)	(1.09)
Narayana Hrudayalaya Surgical Hospital Private Limited (NHSHP)	-	6.48	-	-	6.48
	(-)	(30.38)	(-)	(-)	(30.38)

Figures in bracket are for the previous year

Notes :

- No amount in respect of related parties have been written off/back or provided for during the year
- Related party relationships have been identified by the management.
- The terms and conditions of the transactions with related parties were no more favourable than those available or those which might be reasonably be expected to be available in respect of similar transactions with other than related entities on an arms length basis.



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

29 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2024 is based on profit attributable to equity shareholders of ₹315.13 lakhs (Previous year: ₹739.74 lakhs and weighted average number of equity share outstanding 10,00,000 (Previous year: 10,00,000).

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs, except no of shares)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit for the year	315.13	739.74
Weighted average number of equity shares (basic/diluted)		
Shares	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Total number of shares outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000
Effect of shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity share	1,000,000	1,000,000
Basic and diluted loss per share (₹)	31.51	73.97
(Nominal value per share ₹10)		

30 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors capital on the basis of return on capital employed as well as the debt to total equity ratio. The Company is equity financed as evident from the capital structure below. There are no borrowings from any financial institution/organisation.

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

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	1,303.16	998.06
As a percentage of total capital	84%	80%
Borrowings from financial institution and organisation	250.00	250.00
Total borrowings	250.00	250.00
As a percentage of total capital	16%	20%
Total capital (Equity and Borrowings)	1,553.16	1,248.06

- 31** The Company entered into a Concession Agreement with Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board ("the trust") to operate, maintain and manage a 230 bed multi specialty hospital on public private partnership model. The Company is required to pay concession fees to trust as mutually agreed, during the period of agreement. The trust has invested and incurred capital costs to set up/ establish 230 bed multi specialty hospital and has reimbursed costs incurred by the Company for providing technical assistance during the refurbishment and commissioning period to the extent of ₹50.00 lakhs. The period of agreement is 21 Years from the Commercial Operation Date (COD) which is April 2016.

In the current year, the Company has earned a surplus of ₹120.62 lakhs from its operations which is computed based on the concessionaire agreement. As per 67th Governing Body meeting dated Nov 03, 2022, it was agreed that the pooling of operational surplus generated by the hospital shall be used for the growth of the hospital itself and both Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited and the Shrine Board have expressed their commitment to consider Clause 29 of the concessionaire agreement related to Free Cash for distribution to keep in abeyance for the period upto 31st March 2024.



32 Employee benefits

A. Defined benefit plan

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and employee state insurance to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance during the year aggregated to ₹146.42 lakhs (previous year: ₹125.51 lakhs).

The Company operates post-employment defined benefit plan that provide gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. This scheme is non funded. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company accrues gratuity as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as applicable as at the balance sheet date and accordingly the maximum payment is restricted to ₹20 lakhs.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net defined benefit liability	111.63	84.11
Liability for compensated absences	83.42	68.37
Total employee benefit liability	195.05	152.48
Non-current	84.91	56.57
Current	110.14	95.91

B. Reconciliation of net defined benefit (assets)/ liabilities

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

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Defined benefit obligation as at 1 April	84.11	67.73
Current service cost	16.73	13.78
Interest cost	5.14	3.09
Benefits Payment directly by employer	(7.73)	(9.36)
Change in actuarial assumption		
-changes in demographic assumptions	4.27	0.17
-changes in financial assumptions	1.09	(3.87)
-experience adjustments	8.02	12.57
Defined benefit obligations as at 31 March	111.63	84.11

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Plan assets at beginning of the year	-	-
Contributions paid into the plan	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	-
Plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net defined benefit liability	111.63	84.11

C. i) Expense recognised in statement of profit and Loss

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current service cost	16.73	13.78
Interest cost	5.14	3.09
	21.87	16.87



ii) Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Actuarial (gains) / loss on defined benefit obligation	13.38	8.87
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
	13.38	8.87

D. Defined Benefit obligation

i) Actuarial assumptions

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Principal actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Attrition rate	Upto Level 6 = 28% Level 7 and above = 26%	Upto Level 6 = 35% Level 7 and above = 50%
Discount rate	7.19%	7.30%
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Future salary increases	First year 8.00% thereafter 6.20%	First year 7.90% thereafter 6%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
1st following year	26.71
2nd following year	22.85
3rd following year	19.29
4th following year	16.63
5th following year	14.18
Year 6 to 10	33.75
More than 10 years	11.75

As at March 31, 2024, the average duration of the defined benefit obligations was 3.56 years (March 31, 2023: 2.82 years)

ii) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(1.74)	1.81	(0.97)	0.98
Future salary increases (0.5% movement)	2.07	(2.02)	1.18	(1.17)
Attrition rate (0.5% movement)	(0.25)	0.26	(0.17)	0.17
Mortality rate (10% movement)	0.01	0.00	0.00	(0.01)

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

33 Due to micro enterprises and small 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 2024 has 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.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
-Principal	30.96	72.12
-Interest	0.12	0.18
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the MSMED Act, along with 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, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.12	0.18
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 section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-



34 Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases', effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 – Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The Company has applied the standard to its leases, using the modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard, recognized on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Comparative information has not been restated.

Accordingly, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

In adopting Ind AS 116, the Company has applied the below practical expedients:

The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics

The Company has treated the leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months as if they were "short term leases"

The Company has not applied the requirements of Ind AS 116 for leases of low value assets

The Company has used hindsight, in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

(i) The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current lease liabilities	21.68	18.56
Non-current lease liabilities	54.19	75.86
	75.87	94.42

(ii) The following is the movement in the lease liabilities during the year ended

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening Balance	94.42	-
Additions	-	110.18
Finance cost accrued during the year	6.88	8.24
Payment of lease liabilities	(25.43)	-24.00
	75.87	94.42

(iv) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of rental payments as of 31 March 2024

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Contractual rental payments	26.97	28.58	30.30	-	85.85
	26.97	28.58	30.30	-	85.85

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹ 66.23 lakhs (previous year ₹ 61.32 lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of rental payments as of 31 March 2023

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Contractual rental payments	25.44	26.97	58.88	-	111.29
	25.44	26.97	58.88	-	111.29



35 Financial instruments: Fair value and risk managements

(₹ in lakhs)			
A. Accounting classification and fair values			
As at March 31, 2024	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	1,697.25	1,697.25
Cash and cash equivalents	-	271.87	271.87
Bank balances other than above	-	400.00	400.00
Other financial assets	-	148.08	148.08
	-	2,517.20	2,517.20
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	250.00	250.00
Trade payables	-	2,739.08	2,739.08
	-	2,989.08	2,989.08
As at March 31, 2023	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	2,554.63	2,554.63
Cash and cash equivalents	-	100.62	100.62
Bank balances other than above	-	280.00	280.00
Other financial assets	-	90.24	90.24
	-	3,025.49	3,025.49
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	250.00	250.00
Trade payables	-	2,661.29	2,661.29
	-	2,911.29	2,911.29

Measurement of fair values

The carrying value approximates the fair value.

B. Financial risk management

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

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board supervises overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk and use of financial instruments.

(ii) Credit risk

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

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

The Company establishes an allowance for credit loss that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables based on the past and the recent collection trend. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹1820.25 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹2872.14 lakhs). The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)			
Allowance for credit loss	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
Opening balance	317.51	175.82	
Credit loss recognised	(194.51)	141.69	
Closing balance	123.00	317.51	

Our customer- ECHS (34.12%) & Ayushman Bharat (18.98%) accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of March 31, 2024.

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

(iii) Liquidity risk

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

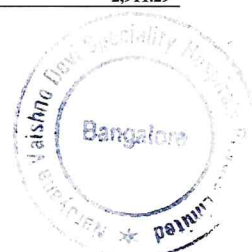
The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

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

(₹ in lakhs)					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3-5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	250.00	-	-	-	250.00
Trade payables	2,739.08	-	-	-	2,739.08
Total	2,989.08	-	-	-	2,989.08

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

(₹ in lakhs)					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3-5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	250.00	-	-	-	250.00
Trade payables	2,661.29	-	-	-	2,661.29
Total	2,911.29	-	-	-	2,911.29



Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates. There are no such associated rise in the Company.

36 Other Statutory Information

- (i) There are no balance outstanding on account of any transaction with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act 1956.
- (ii) The Company do not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- (iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies) including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that intermediary shall:
- (a) Directly for indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate beneficiaries) or
- (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries
- (iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that
- (a) Directly for indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate beneficiaries) or
- (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries
- (v) The company doesn't have any transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (vi) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

37 Financial Ratios

Ratio	Methodology	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Variance
(a) Current ratio	Current assets over current liabilities	0.94	1.10	-15.23%
(b) Debt equity ratio	Debt over total shareholders' equity	0.19	0.25	-23.41%
(c) Debt service coverage ratio ¹	Earning available for debt service over debt service	1.51	3.02	-50.07%
(d) Return on equity % ²	PAT over total average equity	27.39%	117.14%	-89.75%
(e) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales over average trade receivables	4.42	3.93	12.37%
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio	Total purchases over average trade payables	1.69	1.72	-1.81%
(g) Net capital turnover ratio ³	Revenue from operations over working capital	(62.14)	38.30	-262.23%
(h) Net profit %	Net profit over revenue from operations	2.46%	6.02%	-3.56%
(i) Return on capital employed % ²	EBIT over capital employed	27.79%	68.60%	-40.81%
(j) Inventory turnover ratio ⁴	Cost of goods sold over average inventory	13.17	18.40	28.42%

Notes

EBIT - Earnings before interest and taxes

PAT - Profit after taxes

Debt includes current debt

Capital employed refers to total shareholders' equity and debt.

Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:

¹ Debt service coverage is reduced due to decrease in profitability.

² Return on equity & Return on capital employed have been reduced due to lower PAT during the year.

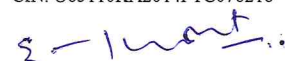
³ Net capital turnover ratio has turned negative due to negative working capital.

⁴ Inventory turnover ratio has been reduced due to increase in closing inventory.

38 As per the requirement of the rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company uses only such accounting software's for maintaining its books of account that have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account. This feature of recording the audit trail has operated throughout the year and was not tampered with during the year. However in respect of two accounting softwares, audit trail was not enabled at the database level.

The Company has established and maintained an adequate internal control framework over its financial reporting and based on its assessment, has concluded that the internal controls for the year ended 31 March 2024 were effective.

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Narayana Vaishno Devi Specialty Hospitals Private Limited
CIN: U85110KA2014PTC076218



Dr. Emmanuel Rupert
Director
DIN: 07010883

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024



Viren Prasad Shetty
Director
DIN: 02144586

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2024

