

**TO THE MEMBERS OF VIZAG HOSPITAL AND CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE
PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **VIZAG HOSPITAL AND CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries, as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2025, and its consolidated profit, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Holding Company's management Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above, when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.



Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such information.

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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to the preparation of consolidated financial statements have been kept by the Holding Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2025 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company



and the subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies 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.
- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.
- (h) 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 Group did not have pending litigations which could impact its financial position as at 31 March 2025;
 - (ii) the Group 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 during the year ended 31 March 2025;
 - (iv)
 - (a) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.



- (v) The dividend declared and paid dividend during the year by the Holding Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- (vi) The accounting software used for maintaining books of accounts relating to revenue, purchases, inventory, accounts payable, accounts receivable, fixed assets, payroll and general ledger did not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.



For **S G M & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLP's Registration No. S200058

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S Vishwamurthy".

S Vishwamurthy
Partner
Membership No. 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025
UDIN: 25215675BMKWAV2368

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of VIZAG HOSPITAL AND CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **VIZAG HOSPITAL AND CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the respective Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective 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 (hereinafter referred to as "Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries have, 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, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by such companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **S G M & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLP's Registration No. S200058



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S Vishwamurthy".

S Vishwamurthy
Partner
Membership No. 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025
UDIN: 25215675BMKWAV2368

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 to the Members of VIZAG HOSPITAL AND CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

- (xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us, there have not been any qualifications or adverse remarks by the auditor in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order reports of the subsidiary companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

For **S G M & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLP's Registration No. S200058



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S Vishwamurthy".

S Vishwamurthy
Partner
Membership No. 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025
UDIN: 25215675BMKWAV2368

Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at		
		31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	399.89	405.84	415.37
Right-of-use asset	4	24.26	12.22	15.69
Capital work-in-progress	5	-	2.27	141.00
Financial assets				
Loans	6	-	6.74	15.00
Other financial assets	7	97.93	296.50	144.45
Deferred tax asset (net)		2.72	4.18	10.35
Income tax assets (net)	8	29.20	31.63	0.61
Other non-current assets	9	11.20	9.91	4.84
Total non-current assets		565.20	769.29	747.31
Current assets				
Inventories	10	6.99	8.31	9.89
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	11	344.37	276.72	260.62
Cash and cash equivalents	12	107.20	178.86	60.14
Loans	13	0.43	0.13	0.24
Other financial assets	14	-	356.80	321.37
Other current assets	15	8.25	7.05	3.70
Total current assets		467.24	827.87	655.96
TOTAL ASSETS		1,032.44	1,597.16	1,403.27
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	16	5.69	5.69	5.69
Other equity	17	827.97	1,456.68	1,228.18
Total equity		833.66	1,462.37	1,233.87
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	18	-	-	29.18
Lease liabilities	4	12.98	8.19	9.48
Provisions	19	28.23	14.86	14.66
Total non-current liabilities		41.21	23.05	53.32
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	20	-	-	17.82
Lease liabilities	4	12.51	5.56	8.82
Trade payables	21			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.33	2.62	3.48
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		101.50	70.04	57.67
Other financial liabilities	22	31.06	17.19	17.63
Other current liabilities	23	9.37	10.57	10.32
Provisions	24	0.80	5.76	0.34
Total current liabilities		157.57	111.74	116.08
Total liabilities		198.78	134.79	169.40
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,032.44	1,597.16	1,403.27

See accompanying notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For S G M & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
LLP Reg No. 6200058

Shreekanth
S. Vishwamurthy
Partner

Membership No: 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited

M. Murali Krishna
Dr. V. Murali Krishna
Director

DIN: 00455908

Visakhapatnam, 22 May 2025

Ruby Ritofia
Ruby Ritofia
Director

DIN : 10594631

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025



A Equity share capital

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Opening balance	5.69	5.69	5.69
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	5.69	5.69	5.69

B Other equity

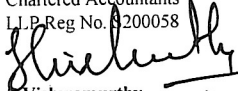
Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Total
	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Other equity
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	107.70	1,035.38	1,143.08
Ind AS transition adjustments	-	(127.46)	(127.46)
Profit for the year	-	252.39	252.39
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-
Dividend	-	(39.83)	(39.83)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2023	107.70	1,120.48	1,228.18
Profit for the year	-	265.17	265.17
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	-	3.16	3.16
Dividend	-	(39.83)	(39.83)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	107.70	1,348.98	1,456.68
Profit for the year	-	185.93	185.93
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	-	2.36	2.36
Dividend	-	(817.00)	(817.00)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	107.70	720.27	827.97

Notes

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

Remeasurement of defined benefit plan: This represents the actuarial gain and losses on defined benefit plan (excluding interest).

See accompanying notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements


In terms of our report attached
For S G M & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
LLP Reg No. 8200058

S Vishwamurthy
Partner
Membership No: 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited


Dr. V Murali Krishna
Director
DIN: 00455908

Visakhapatnam, 22 May 2025


Ruby Rifolia
Director
DIN : 10594631

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025

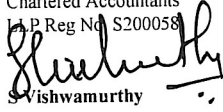


Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

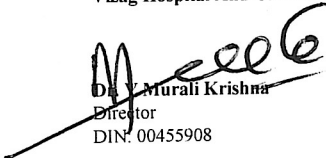
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended	
		31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
I Revenue from operations	25	1,101.48	1,158.19
II Other income	26	25.22	40.78
III Total income (I+II)		1,126.70	1,198.97
IV Expenses		232.25	234.01
Purchases of medical and non-medical items	27	0.89	1.58
Changes in inventories	28	209.57	176.17
Employee benefits expense	29	5.73	7.63
Finance costs	30	49.91	54.09
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	372.25	366.82
Other expenses		870.60	840.30
Total expenses (III)		256.10	358.67
V Profit before tax (III-IV)	32		
VI Tax expense		69.50	88.39
Current tax		0.67	5.11
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		70.17	93.50
Total tax expense		185.93	265.17
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)			
VIII Other comprehensive (loss)/ income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		3.15	4.22
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans gain / (loss)		(0.79)	(1.06)
Income tax effect		2.36	3.16
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of income tax		188.29	268.33
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII)			
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share ₹ 100)	33	326.80	466.07
Basic and diluted (in ₹)			

See accompanying notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements


In terms of our report attached
For S G M & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
LLP Reg No. S200058

S. Vishwamurthy
Partner
Membership No: 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited


M. Murali Krishna
Director
DIN: 00455908

Visakhapatnam, 22 May 2025


Ruby Ritoja
Director
DIN : 10594631

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025



Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	256.10	358.67
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	3.72	5.83
Interest income	(22.81)	(39.89)
Gain on early termination of lease	0.42	0.47
Depreciation and amortisation expense	49.91	54.09
Operating profit before working capital changes	287.34	432.39
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Trade receivables	(67.65)	(16.10)
Inventories	1.32	1.58
Financial and other assets	202.23	(152.10)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payable	31.17	11.51
Provisions	11.56	9.84
Financial and other liabilities	14.11	2.86
Cash generated from operations	480.08	289.98
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(65.50)	(119.41)
Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	414.58	170.57
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest income	21.24	39.89
Payments for property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and advance)	(33.36)	54.90
Investment in bank deposits	356.80	(35.43)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	344.68	51.10
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	-	50.00
Repayment of non-current borrowings	-	(97.00)
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest thereon)	(12.28)	(12.21)
Finance cost paid	(1.64)	(3.91)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(830.92)	(102.95)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(71.66)	118.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	178.86	60.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	107.20	178.86

See accompanying notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For S G M & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

LLP Reg No. S300058


S. Vishwamurthy

Partner


Membership No: 215675

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited


Dr. Murali Krishna
Director
DIN: 00455908


Ruby Ritaia
Director
DIN : 10594631

Bengaluru, 22 May 2025



Vizag Hospital and Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Vizag Hospital and Cancer Research Centre Private Limited ("Company") is an unlisted public limited company, incorporated on 05 March 1986, under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in setting up and managing cancer hospitals, cancer centers and medical diagnostics services. The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No. 1, Sector - 7, MVP Colony, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh - 530 017. From 01 October 2024, the Company became a subsidiary of HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited ("holding company")

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with (i) Ind AS 34 (interim financial statements); (ii) recognition and measurement principles generally accepted in India; and (iii) accounting policy followed by the holding company, to the extent applicable to the Company.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value such as in value in use, in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.



2.3 Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Consolidation procedure followed is as under:

Items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries are combined like to like basis. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. Put option over NCI is recorded as financial liability and the debit entry is to 'other' equity, any subsequent change in the carrying amount of the put liability is recognised in other equity. In case the put option expires unexercised, then the put liability is reversed against other equity.

(c) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Equity accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity accounted investees comprise interest in a joint venture. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control and has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than the rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

(e) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Summary of material accounting policies



2.4 Revenue Recognition

Medical services

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital services. Services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

As per Ind AS 115, "Revenue from contracts with customers", revenue from hospital services is recognized as and when services are performed, unless significant future uncertainties exist. The Company assess the distinct performance obligation in the contract and measures to at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive net of tax collected and remitted to Government and adjusted for discounts and concession. The Company based on contractual terms and past experience determines the performance obligation satisfaction over time. Unbilled revenue is recorded for the service rendered where the patients are not discharged, and final invoice is not raised for the services.

Sale of medical and non-medical items

Pharmacy Sales are recognised when the control of the products being sold is transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainties exist regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods as regarding its collection. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Other operating revenue

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like facilitation of training programmes, operations and maintenance arrangements and research projects as per the management agreement with other entities. The service income is recognised only once the services are rendered, there is no unfulfilled performance obligation as per the terms of agreement and no significant future uncertainties exist.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

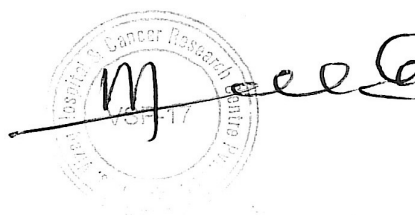
Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses.

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

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. depreciation on tangible property plant equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in schedule II to the companies act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on



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technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support. Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the primary lease period.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.6 Intangible assets

Acquired Intangible Assets - Intangible assets being computer software with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful live of the asset being 5 years as determined by the Management. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.7 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets at amortised cost: Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

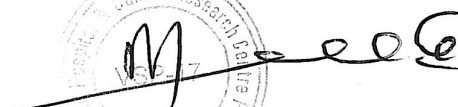
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income: Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the




M. S. Rao

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expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

The company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when the Company:

- (a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and
- (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Foreign Currency transactions and translations

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.




M. S. Srinivasan

2.10 Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plans and are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined Benefit Plan

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include salaries, wages, performance linked reward, medical benefits and non-accumulating compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Other Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled.

2.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include:

- (i) interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method,
- (ii) finance charges in respect of lease liabilities, and
- (iii) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.
All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116. This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after April 1, 2019.

Company as lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.



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To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease 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, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early



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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are mainly in respect of and buildings, residential and office premises.

2.13 Income Taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.



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2.14 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

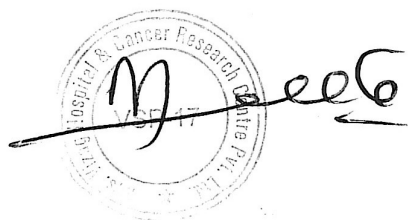
2.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

2.17 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors has been identified as the chief operating decision maker ('CODM').



2.18 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 twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.19 Use of estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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

(a) Impairment of property plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company reviews its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

(b) Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

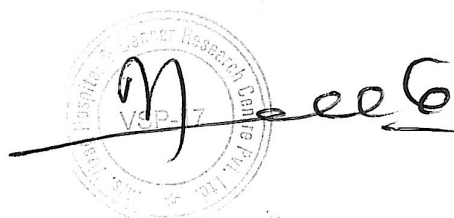
(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

Determining whether the asset is impaired requires to assess the recoverable amount of the asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) which is compared to the carrying amount of the asset or CGU, as applicable. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



(e) Employee Benefits

The cost of defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

2.20 First-time adoption of Ind AS

The Company's standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025 are prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 01 April 2023 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025 be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented. All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as at the transition date have been recognized directly in equity at the transition date. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

(a) Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as of 01 April 2023 ('transition date') measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(b) Deemed cost for investment in subsidiary

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of investments in all of its subsidiaries recognised as of the transition date measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(c) Past business combinations:

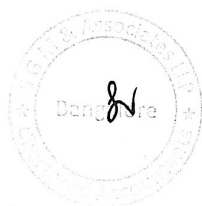
The Company has elected not to apply Ind AS 103 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the transition date.

(d) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on the transition date.

(e) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.



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(f) Exchange difference on long-term foreign currency monetary items

The Company has elected to continue its accounting policy as per the previous GAAP in respect of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period.

As per the previous GAAP, the exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to acquisition of depreciable Property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of such Property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable Property, plant and equipment, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary items, whichever is earlier, and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The unamortised exchange difference is carried in the equity as "Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account" net of the tax effect thereon, where applicable.



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(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note

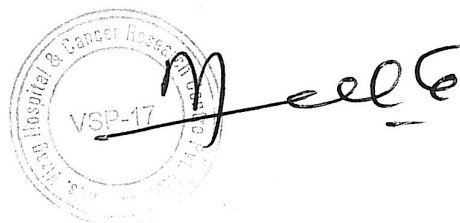
No.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Description of assets	Land	Building	Plant and medical equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Data processing equipment	Vehicles	Total
I Gross block								
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	3.96	177.67	210.54	2.53	5.85	11.20	3.62	415.37
Additions	-	2.34	17.37	0.24	5.37	10.33	0.17	35.82
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	3.96	180.01	227.91	2.77	11.22	21.53	3.79	451.19
Additions	-	3.08	7.68	0.25	0.17	3.11	20.49	34.78
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.30
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	3.96	183.09	235.59	3.02	11.39	24.64	23.98	485.67
II Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	4.00	32.86	0.79	1.66	4.96	1.08	45.35
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	-	4.00	32.86	0.79	1.66	4.96	1.08	45.35
Depreciation expense	-	4.07	25.50	0.72	1.45	5.29	3.40	40.43
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	-	8.07	58.36	1.51	3.11	10.25	4.48	85.78
Net block								
1-Apr-2023	3.96	177.67	210.54	2.53	5.85	11.20	3.62	415.37
31-Mar-2024	3.96	176.01	195.05	1.98	9.56	16.57	2.71	405.84
31-Mar-2025	3.96	175.02	177.23	1.51	8.28	14.39	19.50	399.89

Notes:

- (i) All property, plant and equipment are owned by the Group unless otherwise stated.
- (ii) None of the above assets of the Group have been provided as security requiring any charges or satisfaction to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.
- (iii) None of the above assets of the Group have been subject to any adjustment towards revaluation during the current year.
- (iv) There are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Group for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.



Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

4 Leases

The Group has taken premises for its hospital and related use and also medical equipment on lease, which requires disclosure of Ind AS 116 - Leases.

(a) Right-of-use asset

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Opening balance	12.22	15.69	12.96
Additions	22.34	10.20	11.82
Depreciation	(9.48)	(8.74)	(9.09)
Deletions	(0.82)	(4.93)	-
Closing balance	24.26	12.22	15.69

(b) Operating lease liabilities

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Opening balance	13.75	18.30	16.13
Additions	21.30	9.96	11.26
Deletions	(1.24)	(5.39)	-
Interest	2.08	1.92	2.17
Lease payments	(10.40)	(11.04)	(11.26)
Closing balance	25.49	13.75	18.30
Current	12.51	5.56	8.82
Non-current	12.98	8.19	9.48

(c) Lease related expenses debited to Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Interest on lease liabilities	0.68	2.08	1.92
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	3.22	9.48	8.74
Expense relating to short-term leases	0.17	1.46	1.44
Impact on the statement of profit and loss for the year	4.07	13.02	12.10

(d) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
1 Year	14.51	2.03	-
2 to 3 Years	10.96	4.39	-
> 3 Years	3.48	3.82	-

5 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
(a) Capital work-in-progress	-	2.27	141.00
Total	-	2.27	141.00

(a) Capital work-in-progress balance as respective periods is less than one year.



Note

No.

6 Loans

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Intercompany deposit	-	6.74	15.00
Total	-	6.74	15.00

7 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Non-current Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	11.40	5.79	8.05
Term deposit with bank	86.53	290.71	136.40
Total	97.93	296.50	144.45

8 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Income tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision)	29.20	31.63	0.61
Total	29.20	31.63	0.61

9 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Unsecured, considered good			
Prepaid expenses	11.20	9.62	0.25
Total	11.20	9.91	4.84

10 Inventories

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)			
Medicines	4.92	8.31	9.89
Other consumables	2.07	-	-
Total	6.99	8.31	9.89

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Unsecured, considered good	344.37	276.72	260.62
Credit impaired	150.00	150.00	150.00
	494.37	426.72	410.62
Provision for expected credit loss	(150.00)	(150.00)	(150.00)
Total	344.37	276.72	260.62

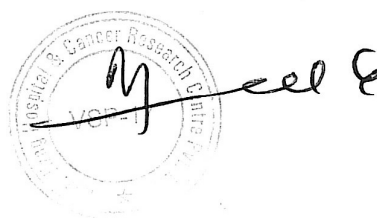
37.2 No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor are any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(a) The ageing of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Outstanding for following period from due date of payment			
Unbilled	9.97	15.82	13.93
Less than six months	273.56	310.35	299.13
Six months to one year	142.69	42.72	40.21
One to two years	23.57	15.20	13.22
Two to three years	4.13	7.18	-
More than three years	40.45	35.45	44.13
Provision for expected credit loss	(150.00)	(150.00)	(150.00)
Total	344.37	276.72	260.62

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Cash-on-hand	0.21	0.39	0.36
Balances with bank in			
current accounts	102.93	24.58	17.10
deposit accounts	4.06	153.89	42.68
Total	107.20	178.86	60.14



13 **Loans**

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Unsecured, considered good			
Advance to employees	0.43	0.13	0.24
Total	0.43	0.13	0.24

14 **Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Current Unsecured, considered good			
Term deposits (original maturity less than 12 months)	-	356.80	321.37
Total	-	356.80	321.37

15 **Other current assets**

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Unsecured, considered good			
Prepaid expenses	5.85	4.50	1.66
Advance to vendors	2.40	2.55	2.04
Total	8.25	7.05	3.70



Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

16 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Authorised share capital 3,150,000 (2024: 3,150,000 2023: 3,150,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	31.50	31.50	31.50
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up 568,944 (2024: 568,944 2023: 568,944) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	5.69	5.69	5.69
Total	5.69	5.69	5.69

(a) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024		1-Apr-2023	
	Number of shares	₹	Number of shares	₹	Number of shares	₹
Balance as at the beginning of the year	568,944	5.69	568,944	5.69	568,944	5.69
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	568,944	5.69	568,944	5.69	568,944	5.69

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Particulars	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024		1-Apr-2023	
	Number of shares	₹	Number of shares	₹	Number of shares	₹
HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	290,162	29.02	-	-	-	-

(d) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024		1-Apr-2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	290,162	51.00%	-	-	-	-
Murali Krishna Voonna	67,020	11.78%	177,514	31.20%	177,514	31.20%
Voonna Srinivasa Rao	31,253	5.49%	76,269	13.41%	76,269	13.41%
Kothakota Sankara Rao	75,809	13.32%	75,809	13.32%	75,809	13.32%
Jyoti Doki	28,161	4.95%	68,724	12.08%	68,724	12.08%
Voonna Gopikrishna	-	-	52,090	9.16%	52,090	9.16%
Nagendra Myneni	-	-	50,629	8.90%	50,629	8.90%
Suresh Kumar Kota	-	-	28,692	5.04%	28,692	5.04%

(e) There are no shares reserved for issue under options.

(f) There are no shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares during the five years period immediately preceding the year end.

(g) There are no shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the five years period immediately preceding the year end.

(h) HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited is the promoter of the Company and there are were changes in the shareholding of the promoters during the above reporting periods.



Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

17 Other equity

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Securities premium account	107.70	107.70	107.70
Retained earnings	720.27	1,348.98	1,120.48
Total	827.97	1,456.68	1,228.18
Securities premium account			
Opening balance	107.70	107.70	107.70
Closing balance	107.70	107.70	107.70
Retained earnings			
Opening balance	1,348.98	1,120.48	1,035.38
Profit for the year	185.93	265.17	252.39
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	2.36	3.16	-
Dividend paid	(817.00)	(39.83)	(39.83)
Closing balance	720.27	1,348.98	1,120.48

18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Non-current			
Secured, at amortised cost			
(a) Deferred payment obligation / Credit facility / term loan from banks	-	-	29.18
Total	-	-	29.18
Summary of borrowing arrangements			
(a) Deferred payment obligation / Credit facility / term loan from banks			
Non-current portion	-	-	29.18
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-	17.82

Security: Term loan from bank as on 01 April 2023 is secured by (i) first charge on all property, plant and equipment purchased from the credit facility from bank; (ii) equitable mortgage of commercial building located at D. No. 1-69-1 I, Asst No. 1086082440, Plot No. 1, S. No. 30 of Pedawahair, Sector - 7, MVP Colony, Div. No. 08, Zone-II, Visakhapatnam, GVMC, 530 017; and (iii) personal guarantee of few directors of the Company. Rate of interest is linked to 1 year MCLR [8.83% per annum].

19 Provisions

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Non-current			
36 Gratuity	17.80	14.86	14.66
Compensated absence	10.43	-	-
Total	28.23	14.86	14.66

20 Borrowings

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Current			
Secured, at amortised cost			
18 Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-	17.82
Total	-	-	17.82

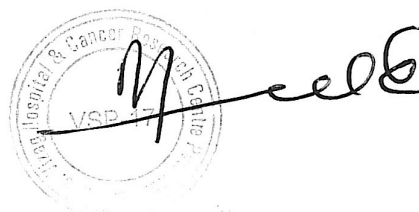
21 Trade payables

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
A Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.33	2.62	3.48
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	101.50	70.04	57.67
Total	103.83	72.66	61.15

A Details relating to micro, small and medium enterprises [MSME]

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Principal amount remaining unpaid to the supplier as at the end of the accounting year	2.33	2.62	3.48
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act)	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-

This information regarding micro enterprises and small enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Group. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



B Ageing of trade payables

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
MSME			
Less one year			
One to two years	2.33	2.62	3.48
Two to three years	-	-	-
More than years	-	-	-
Total	2.33	2.62	3.48
Others			
Less one year			
One to two years	100.81	70.04	57.67
Two to three years	0.45	-	-
More than years	0.19	-	-
Total	0.05	-	-
	101.50	70.04	57.67

22 Other financial liabilities

Particulars

	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Current			
Accured salaries and benefits	31.06	15.75	13.14
Total	31.06	17.19	17.63

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars

	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Advance from patients	2.90	3.74	3.42
Statutory dues	6.47	6.83	6.90
Total	9.37	10.57	10.32

24 Provisions

Particulars

	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Current			
36 Gratuity	-	-	-
Compensated absence	0.80	5.76	0.34
Total	0.80	5.76	0.34



Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

25 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Income from medical services	1,073.55	1,158.19
Sale of medical and non medical items	27.93	-
Total	1,101.48	1,158.19

(b) Ind AS 115 - Additional disclosure

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Contract balances		
14 Unbilled revenue	9.97	15.82
23 Advance from patients - Contract liability	2.90	3.74
Geographical information		
India	1,101.48	1,158.19

26 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
(a) Interest income	22.81	39.89
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	1.27	-
Gain on early termination of lease	0.42	0.47
Miscellaneous income	0.72	0.42
Total	25.22	40.78

(a) Interest income comprise

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Interest on		
bank deposits	18.80	39.31
financial assets	2.44	0.58
income tax refund	1.57	-
Total	22.81	39.89

27 Changes in inventories

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year	8.31	9.89
Inventories at the end of the year	7.42	8.31
Net decrease/(increase)	0.89	1.58

28 Employee benefits expense

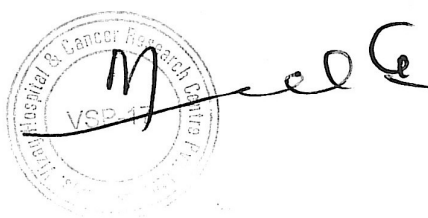
Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Salaries and wages	193.83	164.24
36 Contribution to provident and other funds	13.48	10.65
Staff welfare expenses	2.26	1.28
Total	209.57	176.17

29 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Interest cost on		
term loans	0.43	2.52
income tax	0.08	0.39
operating lease liabilities	2.08	1.92
36 defined benefit obligation	1.13	1.00
Other borrowing cost - bank charges	2.01	1.80
Total	5.73	7.63

30 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Depreciation on		
3 Property, plant and equipment	40.43	45.35
Right-of-use asset	9.48	8.74
Total	49.91	54.09



31 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Medical consultancy charges	201.44	168.09
Lab charges	22.60	23.84
Power and fuel	20.68	16.09
Lease rent	1.46	1.44
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	6.38	5.50
Machinery	55.01	43.66
Others	0.06	2.66
Insurance	0.84	0.88
Rates and taxes	1.99	3.22
Printing and stationery	3.08	3.67
Advertisement, publicity and marketing	19.20	9.98
Travelling and conveyance	3.17	3.34
Legal and professional fees	24.70	21.69
(a) Payment to auditors	1.75	0.71
Communication expense	1.89	1.74
(b) Corporate social responsibility	7.31	6.85
Miscellaneous expenses	0.29	0.16
Total	372.25	366.82
(a) Payments to auditors (excluding taxes)		
As an auditor		
Audit fees for audit of the financial statements of the Company	1.75	0.71
Total	1.75	0.71
(b) Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility [CSR]		
Gross amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	7.31	6.85
Amount spent during the year		
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	7.58	6.85
Total amount spent during the year	7.58	6.85
Shortfall at the end of year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	-	-

Nature of CSR activities: Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare

32 Tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Current tax	69.50	88.39
Deferred tax	0.67	5.11
(a) Total	70.17	93.50

- (a) The reconciliation between the income tax expense of the Group and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Profit before tax for the year	256.10	358.67
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	64.46	90.27
Tax effect on permanent difference and tax rate difference	5.71	3.23
Tax expense	70.17	93.50

33 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders	185.93	265.17
Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	568,944	568,944
Nominal value of shares (in ₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted earning per equity share (₹)	326.80	466.07



34 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, in a decision dated 28 February 2019, ruled that special allowance would form part of wages for computing the Provident Fund (PF) contribution. The Group keeps a close watch on further clarifications and directions from the respective department based on which suitable action would be initiated.

(b) Other litigations

The Group is involved in other disputes, law suits and other claims including commercial matters which arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. The Group believes that there are no such pending matters that are expected to have any material adverse effect on the financial statements.

35 Segment information

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



Note

No.

36 Employee benefit plans

36.1 Defined contribution plans

The Group has defined contribution plan in form of provident fund and pension scheme and employee state insurance scheme for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The total expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of such schemes are given below:

Particulars	For the year ended		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Contribution to			
Provident fund and pension scheme	3.28	4.98	3.98
Employee state insurance scheme	0.69	1.25	1.10
Total	3.97	6.23	5.08

36.2 Defined benefit plans

The Group offers gratuity plan for its qualified employees which is payable as per the requirements of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Discount rate	6.90%	7.00%	7.20%
Expected rate of salary increase	11.60%	11.60%	11.60%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.34%	7.34%	-
Employee turnover rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality rate	IAL2012-14Ult		

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of this defined benefit plan are as follows:

Particulars	For the period ended		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Current service cost	5.96	5.25	-
Net interest expense	1.13	1.00	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss	7.09	6.25	-
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability			
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.67	0.91	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(3.81)	(5.14)	-
Excess of interest on plan assets over actual return	(0.01)	0.01	-
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability recognised in other comprehensive income	(3.15)	(4.22)	-

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	32.24	28.04	26.82
Fair value of plan assets	(14.44)	(13.18)	(12.16)
Net obligation	17.80	14.86	14.66
Current	-	-	-
Non-current	17.80	14.86	14.66

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	28.04	26.82	26.82
Current service cost	5.96	5.25	-
Interest cost	1.13	1.95	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.67	0.91	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(3.81)	(5.14)	-
Acquisition adjustment	0.57	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.32)	(1.75)	-
Others [describe]	-	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	32.24	28.04	26.82

Movements in the plan asset:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Fair value of plan assets at the start of the period	13.18	12.16	12.16
Contributions to the fund	0.98	1.00	-
Interest on plan assets	0.98	0.94	-
Benefit payments from the fund	-	(0.91)	-
Excess return over interest income on plan assets	-	(0.01)	-
	(0.70)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	14.44	13.18	12.16



36.3 Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	As at			
	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% change)	(4.69)	5.80	(4.05)	4.91
Future salary increase (1% change)	4.79	(4.29)	4.10	(3.62)
Attrition rate (10% change)	(0.57)	0.60	(0.47)	0.49

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

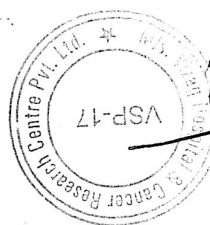
Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The average duration of the benefit obligation at 31 March 2025 is 27.51 years (as at 31 March 2024: 26.53 years)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Within 1 year	0.45	0.41	-
1 - 5 year	2.80	2.57	-
6 - 10 year	7.81	5.68	-
> 10 year	108.78	93.58	-
	119.84	102.24	-



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Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited

Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

37 Financial instruments

37.1 The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories is as follows

Particulars	Carrying value as at			Fair value as at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Financial assets						
Amortised cost						
Loans	0.43	0.13	0.24	0.43	0.13	0.24
Trade receivables	344.37	276.72	260.62	344.37	276.72	260.62
Cash and cash equivalents	107.20	535.66	381.51	107.20	535.66	381.51
Other financial assets	97.93	296.50	144.45	97.93	296.50	144.45
Total assets	549.93	1,109.01	786.82	549.93	1,109.01	786.82
Financial liabilities						
Amortised cost						
Borrowings	-	-	47.00	-	-	47.00
Trade payables	103.83	72.66	61.15	103.83	72.66	61.15
Other financial liabilities	31.06	17.19	17.63	31.06	17.19	17.63
Total liabilities	134.89	89.85	125.78	134.89	89.85	125.78

The management assessed that fair value of bank balance, trade receivables, loans receivable, other financial assets, borrowings, lease liabilities and trade payables, approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, other financial assets, borrowings and other financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

37.2 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and price risks which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Group has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The focus of risk management is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is exposed to the credit risk from its trade receivables, bank balance and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. The Group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Services to customers without medical aid insurance are settled in cash or using major credit cards on discharge date as far as possible. Credit Guarantees insurance is not purchased. The receivables are mainly unsecured, the Group does not hold any collateral or a guarantee as security.

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

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

Particulars	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
<i>Unit of measurement</i>	%	%	%
Less than 1 year	7 to 10	7 to 10	7 to 10
1-2 year	50	50	50
2-3 year	70	70	70
More than 3 year	100	100	100

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance:

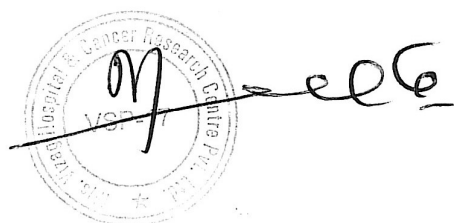
Particulars	For the year ended		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	150.00	150.00	150.00
Addition/(reversal) during the period	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	150.00	150.00	150.00

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024. There is no significant concentration of credit risk. Details of geographic concentration of revenue is included in note 35 to the financial statements.

Trade receivables include dues from companies in which any director is a director or member: Nil

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Group does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.



(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Group has unutilized credit limits with banks.

The Group's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Group is given below:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Cash and Bank balance (including deposits)	107.20	535.66	381.51
	107.20	535.66	381.51

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Borrowings			
< 1 year	-	-	17.82
1-2 years	-	-	29.18
2-3 years	-	-	-
3-4 years	-	-	-
> 4 years	-	-	-
Trade payables			
< 1 year	103.83	72.66	61.15
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
3-4 years	-	-	-
> 4 years	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities			
< 1 year	31.06	17.19	17.63
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
3-4 years	-	-	-
> 4 years	-	-	-

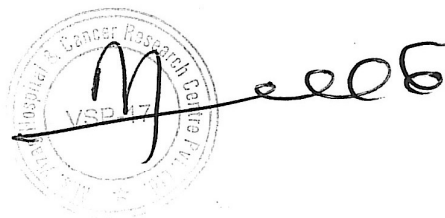
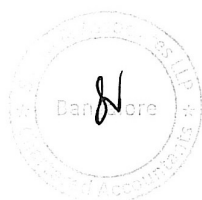
(c) Market risk

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

37.3 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Group. The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2023	1-Apr-2023
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Group	833.66	1,462.37	1,233.87
Borrowings [non-current and current]	-	-	47.00
Total borrowings [A]	-	-	47.00
Cash and cash equivalents [including deposit with banks] [B]	107.20	535.66	381.51
Net loans & borrowings [A - B]	(107.20)	(535.66)	(334.51)
Gearing ratio	NA	NA	NA
Total capital (loans and borrowings and equity)	833.66	1,462.37	1,280.87



Note

No.

38 Related party transactions

A List of related parties

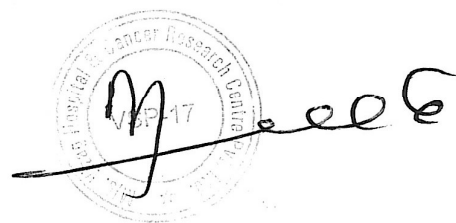
Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding Company (HC)	HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited
Key management personnel (KMP)	Non-executive directors Dr. V Murali Krishna Dr. B S Ajaikumar Ruby Ritolia Sitaramaswamy Voonna Penubothu Varma Muralidhar Ramesh S Bilimagga Rajgore
Shareholder / relative of director	Independent directors Voonna Srinivasa Rao Kothakota Sankara Rao Jyoti Doki Voonna Gopikrishna Nagendra Myneni Suresh Kumar Kota AKV Jogi Naidu

B Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Lease rent		
Voonna Srinivasa Rao	0.53	0.56
Medical Consultancy Charges		
Dr. V Murali Krishna	23.62	43.05
Dr. Sitaramaswamy Voonna	1.71	3.42
Loan taken from directors		
Dr. V Murali Krishna	50.00	-
Repayment of loan from directors		
Dr. V Murali Krishna	50.00	-
Dividend paid to related parties		
Dr. Murali Krishna Voonna	254.91	12.42
Voonna Srinivasa Rao	109.52	5.34
Kothakota Sankara Rao	108.86	5.31
Jyoti Doki	98.69	4.81
Voonna Gopikrishna	74.80	3.65
Nagendra Myneni	72.70	3.54
Suresh Kumar Kota	41.20	2.01
AKV Jogi Naidu	16.11	0.79
Penubothu Varma Muralidhar	40.21	1.96

C Balances with related parties

Particulars	As at		
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Trade payables			
Dr. V Murali Krishna	9.87	3.06	2.77
Voonna Srinivasa Rao	0.04	0.04	0.03
Dr. Sitaramaswamy Voonna	-	0.21	0.18



Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited
Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for shares data or as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

39 Subsidiary information

A Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the respective reporting period are as follows:

Name of entities	Referred to as	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest [^]		
			31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	1-Apr-2023
Vizag Hospital & Cancer Research Centre (Odisha) Private Limited	Odisha	India	100%	100%	100%
Vizag Hospital & Cancer Research Centre (Jharsuguda) Private Limited	Jharsuguda	India	100%	100%	NA

[^]Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group as at respective reporting periods.

Jharsuguda was incorporated during the year ended 31 March 2024

B Additional information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for Preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity	Net asset		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	(a)	₹	(b)	₹	(c)	₹	(d)	₹
Note								
31-Mar-2025								
Holding Company								
Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited	101.65%	847.42	107.01%	198.97	100.00%	2.36	106.93%	201.33
Indian subsidiaries								
Odisha	-0.04%	(0.32)	-0.18%	(0.34)	0.00%	-	-0.18%	(0.34)
Jharsuguda	-1.61%	(13.44)	-6.83%	(12.70)	0.00%	-	-6.74%	(12.70)
Total	100.00%	833.66	100.00%	185.93	100.00%	2.36	100.00%	188.29
31-Mar-2024								
Holding Company								
Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited	100.05%	1,463.09	100.37%	266.15	100.00%	3.16	100.37%	269.31
Indian subsidiaries								
Odisha	0.00%	0.02	-0.05%	(0.14)	-	-	-0.05%	(0.14)
Jharsuguda	-0.05%	(0.74)	-0.32%	(0.84)	-	-	-0.31%	(0.84)
Total	100.00%	1,462.37	100.00%	265.17	100.00%	3.16	100.00%	268.33
31-Mar-2023								
Holding Company								
Vizag Hospital And Cancer Research Centre Private Limited	99.99%	1,233.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian subsidiaries								
Odisha	0.01%	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.00%	1,233.87	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: (a) Net asset (total assets minus total liabilities) as % of consolidated net assets; (b) As % of Consolidated profit or loss; (c) As % of Consolidated other comprehensive income; (d) As % of consolidated total comprehensive income.

40 Ind AS adoption and reconciliation

The Group's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025 are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 in accordance with the accounting policies given in Note 2. For the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023, the Group had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 notified under section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the act ('previous GAAP').

The accounting policies as set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025 including comparative information presented in these financial statements.

In preparing its Ind AS balance sheet as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025 and the comparative information as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024 and as of 01 April 2023, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position.



A Reconciliation of Equity

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Equity share capital		
Reserves and surplus	5.69	5.69
Equity as per previous GAAP	1,571.03	1,356.69
Add/(Less): Adjustment under Ind AS	1,576.72	1,362.38
(a) Impact on accounting for lease arrangements	(1.76)	(2.61)
(b) Notional interest income on unwinding of lease deposits	(0.36)	(0.74)
(c) Provision for expected credit loss	(150.00)	(150.00)
(d) Goodwill written off	(5.54)	(5.54)
(e) Employee defined benefit plans	(15.55)	(15.00)
(f) Depreciation and amortisation	21.82	-
(g) Preliminary expense written off	(2.05)	(1.07)
(h) Deferred tax effect on above adjustments, where applicable	39.09	46.45
Equity as per Ind AS	1,462.37	1,233.87

B Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended

Particulars	For the year ended
	31-Mar-2024
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP	251.53
Add/(Less): Adjustment under Ind AS	
(a) Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 and depreciation and amortisation	23.05
(e) Accrual towards employee defined benefit plans	(0.55)
(e) Recognition of actuarial gain/(loss) in Other Comprehensive Income	(3.15)
(g) Preliminary expense written off	(0.98)
(h) Deferred tax effect on the above	(4.73)
Profit as per Ind AS	265.17
Other Comprehensive Income	
(e) Recognition of actuarial loss in Other Comprehensive Income	4.22
(h) Deferred tax on above	(1.06)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	268.33

C Explanation of material adjustments to Statement of cashflows

There are no material differences between the statement of cashflows presented under Ind AS and the previous GAAP except due to various re-classification adjustments recorded under Ind AS and difference in the definition of cash and cash equivalents under the two GAAPs.

D Explanatory notes

- (a) Under the previous GAAP, for all the operating leases, lease rentals were expensed as an operating expense during the year. Under Ind AS, the Group recognises right-of-use asset and related lease liability in connection with all the existing leases except for those identified as having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application. Interest on the lease liability has to be accrued over the period of lease and right-of-use assets has to be depreciated over the remaining life of the lease.
- (b) Under previous GAAP, interest free security deposits given for lease are recognized at the disbursement amount however under Ind AS, security deposits is recognized at the fair value on the date of disbursement. Interest on the security deposits have been accrued over the lease term and right-of-use assets have been amortised over the lease term.
- (c) On transition to Ind AS, the Group has recognised impairment loss on trade receivables based on the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model as required by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Consequently, incremental provision determined based on the ECL model has been recognised as on the transition date and in subsequent years the difference between ECL and provision made under previous GAAP has been recognised in the statement of total comprehensive income.
- (d) The Group has assessed the carrying value of goodwill as at 31 March 2023. Based on such assessment goodwill is written-off on transition to Ind AS and accounted in retained earnings.
- (e) Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in the Statement of profit and loss as there was no concept of Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'). Under Ind AS, specified items of income, expense, gains, or losses are required to be presented in OCI. Accordingly, the actuarial gains and losses arising from remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset is recognised in OCI under Ind AS. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in OCI under Ind AS. Further, the Group was accruing for defined benefit plan on actual basis and as part of transition, provision for employee defined benefit plan is accrued based on actuarial valuation and such impact is accounted in retained earnings.
- (f) With respect to depreciation on property, plant and equipment, prior to transition to Ind AS, the Group was following written-down value method and post adoption to Ind AS, the Group is following straight-line method. The net impact on such changes is recognised during the year ended 31 March 2024.
- (g) As part of transition to Ind AS, the Group has assessed the carrying value of assets and liabilities, and preliminary expense as of 31 March 2024 is written off to retained earnings.
- (h) Previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Group has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.



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