

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To The Members of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Artemis Medicare Services Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as “Standalone Financial Statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (“SA”) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (“the Act”). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters (‘KAM’) are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>1. Capitalisation of Property, Plant, and Equipment</p> <p>The Company is in the process of executing and has completed various projects for the expansion of the hospital, installation of new machinery, new leased properties, etc. Since these projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for the intended use and due to their materiality in the context of the Financial Statements of the Company, this is considered to be an area having significant effect.</p> <p>With regard to the above projects, management has identified specific expenditures including employee costs and other overheads relating to each of the assets in the above projects and has applied significant management judgement and estimation for consideration of cost incurred and percentage of completion of the project to ensure that the capitalization of assets meets the recognition criteria as per the requirement of Ind AS. This has been determined as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure during the year and the risk that the elements of costs are not appropriately capitalized.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <p>Our audit procedures performed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We performed an understanding and evaluation of the system of internal control process over the projects and those included in capital work in progress, with reference to the identification and testing of key controls. ▪ We assessed the progress of the project and the intention and ability of the management to carry forward the project. ▪ Understood, evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating to the capitalisation of various costs incurred; ▪ Tested the direct and indirect costs capitalised, on a sample basis, with the underlying supporting documents to ascertain the nature of costs and basis for allocation, where applicable, and evaluated whether they meet the recognition criteria provided in the Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment; ▪ Ensured adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements on the management judgments in such cases. <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the management’s determination of the amounts and disclosure of PPE and CWIP as at the year-end is considered to be reasonable.</p>

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
2. Allowance for expected credit loss related to trade receivables:	
<p>The Company exercises significant judgement in assessing and calculating the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on Trade Receivables as per the requirement of Ind AS 109. Owing to the nature of operations of the Company and related customer profiles, for the purpose of expected credit loss assessment of trade receivables, the Company exercises significant judgement to estimate timing and amount of realization of trade receivables which involves consideration of ageing status, credit information of its customers, historical trends of collection and expected deduction, basis past trends.</p> <p>Considering the significant judgement involved, high estimation uncertainty and materiality of amounts involved, we have identified allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <p>Our audit procedures in relation to allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtained an understanding of the process adopted by the Company for calculation, recording and monitoring of the impairment loss; ▪ Understood the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables and assessed its compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'); ▪ Assessed, on a sample basis, that items in the receivables ageing report were classified within the correct ageing bracket by comparing individual items in the report with underlying documentation; ▪ Analysed the methodology used by the management and considered the payment history of customers to determine the trend used for arriving at the expected credit loss provision by validating collection and deduction trends. Since the assumptions and inputs used for calculating ECL is based on historical data, we assessed whether such historical experience was representative of current circumstances; and ▪ Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements to reflect the expected credit loss provision and trade receivables. <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the management's determination of the amounts and disclosure of provision as per the ECL method as at the year-end is considered to be reasonable.</p>

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The aforesaid report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Company's annual report and if we conclude

that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and shall take appropriate actions, if required.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate

internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Annual Standalone 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 an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the Standalone Financial statement in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and

related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. 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 Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Annual Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Annual Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal 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 Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the 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 communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our report, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 1(B)(f) below on reporting under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) (“the Rules”);
 - (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - (e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as of March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as of March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure A**”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting;
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as of March 31, 2024, on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements. Refer to note 40 to the Standalone Financial Statements;
 - (b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- (c) There were no amounts, during the year, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- (d) (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45 to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45 to the Standalone financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

- (e) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to the payment of dividends.

As stated in note 10 (m) to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend

declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to the declaration of dividend.

- (f) Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below and as explained in note 45 (xii) of the standalone financial statements, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and; the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software except the feature of the recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts cannot be commented upon, as the SOC Type 2 report could not be obtained for HIS and the report of SAP does not specifically cover any controls related to the audit trail.

For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

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

- C. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 006711N/ N500028)

Place of Signature: Noida
Dated: May 10, 2024
UDIN: 24057986BKKEQB6429

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Artemis Medicare Services Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Artemis Medicare Services Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls over financial reporting criteria established by the 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 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 "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 Standalone 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 risk of misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting include 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 Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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 controls over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 006711N/ N500028)

Place of Signature: Noida
Dated: May 10, 2024
UDIN: 24057986BKEEQB6429

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Artemis Medicare Services Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

- a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets covered under Ind AS 116, 'Leases'.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- b. The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets so as to cover all the items at least every 1-2 years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable with regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, all of the Property, Plant and Equipment, were physically verified during the year by the Management. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed in such verification.
- c. Based on the examination of the property tax receipts, and conveyance deed provided to us, we report that the title deeds of all the immovable properties of land and buildings (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant, and equipment, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and buildings, title deeds of which have been pledged as security for loans, are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations received from the Bank
- d. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- e. According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as of March 31, 2024, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii) In respect of the Company's Inventory:

- a. The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and

procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in the aggregate, from banks, on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly cash flow statements filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company for the respective quarters.

iii) In respect of the Company's Loans, Investments, guarantee or security, etc.

Based on the books of account examined by us and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has made investments in companies and granted loans to other parties during the year, in respect of which:

- a. The Company has provided loans during the year details of which are given below

<i>(Amount in ₹ Lacs)</i>		
Particulars	Loans	Guarantee
A. Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year:		
Subsidiary Company	-	-
Other Parties	266.03	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above:		
Subsidiary Company	-	2,500.00
Other Parties	294.47	-
* The amounts reported are gross amounts, without considering provisions made.		

- b. In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans provided, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- c. In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts are regular as per stipulation and no interest is charged based on stipulation in respect thereof.
- d. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as of the balance sheet date.

- e. No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
- f. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

iv) Compliance with sections 185 and 186

The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v) Public Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amounts which are deemed to be deposited within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi) Cost Records

The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company in respect of Health services, namely functioning as or running hospitals pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii) In respect of Statutory Dues

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

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

- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as of March 31, 2024, except the following:

Name of Statute	Nature of disputed dues	Amount in ₹ lacs	Period to which it relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act	Income Tax Demand/ Penalty/ Interest	19.58	A.Y. 2014-15	ITAT
Income Tax Act	Income Tax Demand/ Penalty/ Interest	725.35	A.Y. 2017-18	CIT (Appeals)

viii) Undisclosed Income

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

ix) Borrowings

- In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on a short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- The Company has not made any investment in or given any new loan or advances to any of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint

ventures or associate companies, hence reporting under clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x) Issue of securities

- The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi) Fraud

- To the best of our knowledge and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- To the best of our knowledge, no report under subsection (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 (as prescribed) under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistleblower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii) Nidhi Company

The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) Related parties

In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) Internal Audit

- In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and to date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedure.

xv) Non-cash transactions

In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence

provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

- a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clauses (xvi)(a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii) Cash loss

The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) Resignation of statutory auditors

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly reporting under clause (xiii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix) Ability to pay liabilities

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions,

nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx) CSR unspent amount

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 006711N/ N500028)

Place of Signature: Noida
Dated: May 10, 2024
UDIN: 24057986BKEEQB6429

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	59,069.64	49,409.56
Capital work-in-progress	2.2	3,344.73	9,468.03
Right-of-use assets	2.3	6,016.49	4,057.77
Goodwill	2.4	4,162.07	4,162.07
Other Intangible assets	2.5	675.26	745.23
Financial assets			
i. Investments	3.1	1,501.50	1,170.00
ii. Loans	3.2	56.99	59.90
iii. Other financial assets	3.3	403.72	422.23
Non-current tax assets (Net)	4	2,637.83	2,468.36
Other non-current assets	5	533.81	397.69
Total non-current assets	A	78,402.04	72,360.84
Current assets			
Inventories	6	909.43	1,274.88
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	7	8,349.95	8,480.82
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,325.58	2,166.61
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	4,468.36	2,666.34
iv. Loans	3.2	200.57	103.90
v. Other financial assets	3.3	677.97	697.89
Other current assets	5	469.37	432.08
Total current assets	B	16,401.23	15,822.52
Total Assets	C = A + B	94,803.27	88,183.36
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,358.61	1,341.19
Other equity	11	43,804.75	39,300.87
Total equity	D	45,163.36	40,642.06
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	21,648.77	19,825.78
ii. Lease Liabilities		5,854.61	3,936.67
Provisions	13	1,032.39	882.10
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	14	3,677.48	3,136.25
Total non-current liabilities	E	32,213.25	27,780.80

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	2,172.05	2,562.28
ii. Lease Liabilities		814.96	495.80
iii. Trade payables			
(a) Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	16	1,126.41	1,171.65
(b) Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	16	7,766.38	7,142.89
iv. Other financial liabilities	17	2,121.64	4,321.81
Other current liabilities	18	2,170.13	2,941.00
Provisions	13	1,255.09	1,125.07
Total current liabilities	F	17,426.66	19,760.50
Total liabilities	G = E + F	49,639.91	47,541.30
Total equity and liabilities	H = D + G	94,803.27	88,183.36

Significant accounting policies

1

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

2 to 46

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in Lacs)	
		Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Income			
Revenue from Operations	19	84,522.85	71,433.11
Other Income	20	728.61	713.36
Total income	(I)	85,251.46	72,146.47
Expenses			
Operative Expenses	21	52,011.35	44,546.60
Purchases of Stock in Trade	-	-	0.36
Changes in inventories of Stock in Trade	22	-	(0.36)
Employee benefits expense	23	13,359.21	11,670.59
Finance costs	24	2,959.23	1,858.81
Depreciation and other amortization expense	25	3,803.19	2,946.57
Other expenses	26	6,314.47	5,837.60
Total expenses	(II)	78,447.45	66,860.17
Profit before exceptional items and tax	III = (I - II)	6,804.01	5,286.30
Exceptional Items	IV	-	-
Profit before tax	V = (III + IV)	6,804.01	5,286.30
Tax Expense	27		
Current Tax		1,224.14	916.55
Earlier Year Tax		41.39	(69.77)
Deferred Tax Charge / (Credit)		623.88	471.02
Total Tax Expense	(VI)	1,889.41	1,317.80
Profit after tax for the year	VII = (V - VI)	4,914.60	3,968.50
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (refer note 35)	(VIII)	(99.57)	59.43
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(IX)	25.06	(14.96)
Deferred Tax adjustment on revaluation that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(X)	57.60	47.44
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	XI = (VIII + IX + X)	(16.91)	91.91
Total comprehensive income for the year	XII = (VII + XI)	4,897.69	4,060.41
Earning Per Equity Share (Face Value of Re. 1/- each)			
- Basic (₹)	34	3.62	2.98
- Diluted (₹)		3.53	2.86

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

Neena Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 057986

Place : Noida

Dated : May 10, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar

Chairman

DIN : 00058921

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Gurugram

Dated : May 10, 2024

Devlina Chakravarty

Managing Director

DIN : 07107875

Poonam Makkar

Company Secretary

Membership No.: F7919

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		6,804.01	5,286.30
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		3,803.19	2,946.57
Interest Income		(409.28)	(275.21)
Finance Cost		2,621.49	1,616.93
Employee Cost towards Stock Based Payments		217.54	403.05
Unclaimed Credit balances / provisions no longer required written back		(115.83)	(87.98)
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss		151.29	122.21
Bad Debts Written Off		23.15	60.95
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)		3.26	(18.26)
Export Incentive (Deferred government grant)		(659.35)	-
Loss / (Gain) on Sale / Scrap of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)		(21.43)	(124.17)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		12,418.04	9,930.39
Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital			
- (Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables		(46.84)	(1,682.23)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in inventories		365.44	(100.08)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets (Current)		19.92	(46.03)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets (Non - Current)		43.10	(92.87)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other Current Assets		(37.29)	250.83
- (Increase)/ Decrease in Other Non Current Assets		(1,113.09)	(897.96)
- Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables		694.08	2,609.87
- Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions (Current)		130.02	72.42
- Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions (Non - Current)		50.73	121.22
- Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities (Current)		(111.51)	576.76
- Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities (Current)		(1,195.29)	2,438.18
Cash generated from operations		11,217.30	13,180.49
Income tax refund / (paid)		(458.03)	(245.13)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(A)	10,759.27	12,935.37
Cash flow from investing activity			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment / CWIP		(7,180.56)	(13,586.62)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		32.42	153.68
Maturity / (investments) of / in fixed deposits having original maturity of more than 3 months		(1,802.02)	(1,466.43)
Investment made in subsidiary		(331.50)	(611.00)
Interest received		384.69	256.94
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(B)	(8,896.97)	(15,253.43)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Cash flow from financing activity			
Proceeds from non current borrowings		4,532.53	7,246.50
Repayment of non current borrowings		(3,099.78)	(2,133.85)
Proceeds from issuance of Equity Share Capital (ESOP)		17.42	17.42
Payment of lease liabilities - Principal amount		(388.24)	(269.07)
Payment of lease liabilities - Interest amount		(520.89)	(288.63)
Loans and Advances given		(93.75)	(57.81)
Dividend paid		(611.37)	-
Interest paid		(2,539.26)	(1,541.33)
Net cash generated from financing activities	(C)	(2,703.34)	2,973.23
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents	(A + B + C)	(841.04)	655.17
Cash & cash equivalents as the beginning of the year		2,166.61	1,511.44
Cash & cash equivalents as the end of the year	Total	1,325.58	2,166.61
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		102.82	80.02
Balances with Banks:			
On current accounts		725.76	601.59
Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of 3 months or less		497.00	1,485.00
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 8)		1,325.58	2,166.61

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Statement of changes in equity

I Equity Share Capital (₹ in Lacs)		
Particulars	Note No	Amount
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	10	1,323.77
Change in equity share capital during the year		17.42
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10	1,341.19
Change in equity share capital during the year		17.42
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10	1,358.61

II Other Equity (₹ in Lacs)								
Particulars	Note	Reserves and Surplus				Share option outstanding account	Items of OCI	Total
		Capital Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	11	14,457.89	6,693.18	-	13,088.33	775.26	(177.24)	34,837.43
Profit / (Loss) for the year	11	-	-	-	3,968.50	-	-	3,968.50
Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation	11	-	47.44	-	-	-	-	47.44
Share option outstanding account	11	-	-	372.21	-	30.84	-	403.05
Other comprehensive income (OCI) (net of tax)	11	-	-	-	-	-	44.47	44.47
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	11	14,457.89	6,740.62	372.21	17,056.83	806.10	(132.77)	39,300.87
Profit / (Loss) for the year	11	-	-	-	4,914.60	-	-	4,914.60
Divident Paid during the year	11	-	-	-	(611.37)	-	-	(611.37)
Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation	i11	-	57.60	-	-	-	-	57.60
Share option outstanding account	11	-	-	372.21	-	(154.67)	-	217.54
Other comprehensive income (OCI) (net of tax)	11	-	-	-	-	-	(74.51)	(74.51)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	11	14,457.89	6,798.23	744.42	21,360.06	651.42	(207.28)	43,804.75

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

2 to 46

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No.

1.1 Corporate information

Artemis Medicare Services Limited (“The Company”) was incorporated on 18th May, 2004. The Company is engaged in the business of managing and operating of multi specialty hospitals and commenced its commercial operation by setting up Artemis Hospital (formerly Artemis Health Institute) at Gurugram on July 16, 2007.

1.2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet (also referred as Statement of Assets and Liabilities) and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Division II of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows. The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Ind AS and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.

Functional Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Lacs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act. Earnings per share data are presented in Indian Rupees in two decimals places.

c) Classification of Current / Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be settled in the Company’s normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- iv) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Based on the nature of the products and services, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

d) Basis of Accounting

The Company maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorised as below 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:

- i. Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date;
- ii. Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii. Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets/liabilities

1.3 Key estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Financial Information in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the (i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities and (ii) Statement of Profit and Loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the Financial Information are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

i. Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets

Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, they are based on 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.

ii. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

iii. Recognition of deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax base, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

iv. Recognition and measurement of other provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the Statement of Assets and Liabilities date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.

v. Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

1.4 Summary of Material accounting policies

a) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost (or revalued amounts, as the case may be), less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the property, plant and equipment to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such property, plant and equipment are ready to be put to use.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit, unless such interest is capitalised as per borrowing cost.

The Company identifies and determines separate useful life of each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset, as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

b) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Depreciation on all of the property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight line method at the rates prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and / or useful life estimated by management supported by technical valuer's independent assessment. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimates of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation commences when the PPE are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on all PPE except land are provided on a straight line based on the estimated useful life of PPE, which is as follows:

Assets	Useful Life of property, plant and equipment as per Schedule II	Useful Life of property, plant and equipment as per Management supported by Technical Valuer's Estimate
Buildings :		
- with RCC	60 Years	
- Temporary Structure (Porta Cabin)		30 Years
- Tubewell / Borewell	5 Years	
Plant & Machinery :		
- Electric Medical Equipments	13 Years	
- Other Medical Equipments	15 Years	
- Other Plant & Machinery	15 Years	
- Loose Tools & Instruments		5 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years	
Computers & Data Processing Units		
- Desktop & Laptops	3 Years	
- Servers & Network	6 Years	
Vehicles	8 Years	
Furnitures & Fittings	10 Years	
Electrical Installations & Equipments	10 Years	

Leasehold Improvements including renovation done on shared facilities have been depreciated as per the useful life ascertained or over the primary period of lease / contract, whichever is shorter.

c) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, when applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Indian Accounting Standards.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Goodwill is tested for impairment on annual basis and impairment is carried out whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including business plan, operating results, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount is determined based on higher of value in use and fair value. The company carried out goodwill impairment test and the management does not believe, that it was more likely than not the fair value of any of the reporting units was less than the carrying amount.

Software

Cost of software is amortized over a period of 6 years, being the estimated useful life as per the management estimates.

d) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an property, plant and equipment that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective property, plant and equipment. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

e) Impairment

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 based on internal/ external factors 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 assets those are 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 the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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 assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cost.

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets subject to operating leases are included in PPE. Rental income on operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

g) Inventories

Inventories of Pharmacy Drugs & Other Items, Medical Consumables and the Stores and Spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred to bring inventories to their present locations and conditions. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

h) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from Healthcare Services through operating of multi-speciality Hospital.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price. Revenue is reduced for returns, trade allowances for deduction, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Sale of Pharmacy Drugs and Medical Supplies including Traded Goods

Revenue is recognized as and when Pharmacy Drugs, Medical Supplies and Traded goods are sold. Revenue from the sale of Pharmacy Drugs, Medical Supplies and Traded good are recognised when control of the goods has passed to the buyer i.e. at the point of sale / to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Sale is net of sales returns, discounts and goods & services tax.

Income from Operations

Revenue is recorded when the performance obligations are satisfied. For outpatient customers services are simultaneously received and consumed by the patient. For inpatient customers, revenue is recognized as services are performed over the period. Revenue for the ongoing services at the reporting date is recognised as unbilled revenue. The income is stated net of discount and price differences, as per terms of contract

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

Income from Nursing Hostel

Revenue is recognized as per contractual arrangement with nursing staff using the hostel facilities.

Income from Lease Rentals & Outsourced Facilities

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the terms of lease agreements entered into with the respective lessees.

Income from Service Export from India Scheme (SEIS)

Income from 'Service Export from India Scheme' is recognized on accrual basis as and when eligible services are performed and convertible foreign exchange is received on a net basis.

Income from Clinical Research

Income from clinical research is recognised as and when the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of the respective agreements.

Income from Sponsorships

Sponsorship income is recognized when the underlying obligations are completed as per contractual terms.

i) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements, transaction in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period

- i) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date,
- ii) Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
- iii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

j) Employees Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus and exgratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee

benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

Post employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

Compensated absences

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

k) Income taxes

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

i) 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 current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax is measured based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

l) Expenditure on new projects

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

m) Earnings Per share

Basic earnings per share is being calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the year (including prior period items, if any) attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

n) Operating Cycle

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

o) Financial Instrument

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

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 profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- i) the assets is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- ii) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI financial assets are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive

income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for financial assets through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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 expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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 profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss since there are no designated hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or then the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- i) it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

- ii) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL 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. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. 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.

p) Provisions & Contingencies

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

q) Contingent Liabilities

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

r) Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and such grants can reasonably have a value placed upon them.

Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

s) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement are comprise of cash at bank and cash in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the cash flow statement. Book overdraft are shown within other financial liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of operating activities in the cash flow statement.

t) Recent pronouncements

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

Note No. 2.1
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Plant and Equipments	Vehicles	Total
<u>COST OR DEEMED COST</u>									
As at 31st March 2022	13,262.44	16,314.68	161.44	1,409.19	1,232.68	457.39	18,804.22	291.35	51,933.40
Additions ¹	-	2,763.62	154.13	212.54	345.72	225.09	6,241.65	98.84	10,041.59
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	(51.23)	(4.86)	(2.31)	(0.69)	(275.42)	(10.10)	(344.61)
As at 31st March 2023	13,262.44	19,078.30	264.34	1,616.88	1,576.09	681.80	24,770.44	380.10	61,630.38
Additions ¹	-	6,734.65	184.86	288.32	284.87	109.51	4,749.36	208.03	12,559.59
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	-	(221.40)	(52.31)	(100.73)	(1,257.38)	(79.17)	(1,710.99)
As at 31st March 2024	13,262.44	25,812.95	449.20	1,683.79	1,808.65	690.57	28,262.42	508.96	72,478.98
<u>DEPRECIATION</u>									
As at 31st March 2022	-	1,138.13	121.60	829.06	432.23	322.73	7,222.71	118.04	10,184.49
Charge for the year	-	307.76	41.93	221.01	114.19	78.21	1,548.70	39.18	2,350.97
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	(39.05)	(4.43)	(1.77)	(0.53)	(259.19)	(10.10)	(315.07)
As at 31st March 2023	-	1,445.89	124.48	1,045.64	544.64	400.41	8,512.21	147.13	12,220.40
Charge for the year	-	399.42	57.18	238.02	144.28	96.52	1,906.19	46.95	2,888.57
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	-	(221.40)	(50.34)	(100.28)	(1,253.92)	(74.06)	(1,700.01)
As at 31st March 2024	-	1,845.31	181.67	1,062.25	638.58	396.65	9,164.48	120.01	13,408.95
<u>NET BOOK VALUE</u>									
As at 31st March 2023	13,262.44	17,632.41	139.86	571.24	1,031.44	281.39	16,258.23	232.97	49,409.56
As at 31st March 2024	13,262.44	23,967.63	267.53	621.54	1,170.06	293.93	19,097.94	388.94	59,069.64

1. Additions includes borrowing cost capitalised of Rs. 48.63 Lacs during the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Rs. 83.40 lacs). The Company capitalised the borrowing cost in capital work-in-progress (CWIP) pertaining to projects under progress. During the year interest capitalised under CWIP is amounting to Rs 145.43 lacs (31st March 2023: Rs 228.89 Lacs).
2. Aggregate amount of depreciation has been included under "Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss, refer to note 25.
3. Title deeds of all the immovable properties comprising of land and building are held in the name of the Company. In respect of lease-hold land and self-constructed buildings on leasehold land, the land lease agreement is in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
4. There are no proceedings against the Company being registered under "the Act", that have been initiated or pending against them for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
5. For Assets pledged as security - Refer Note 12

Note No. 2.2

CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	9,468.03	6,211.02
Addition during the year	6,628.74	13,544.30
Capitalised during the year	12,752.04	10,287.29
Closing Balance	3,344.73	9,468.03

(i) CWIP ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3,344.73	-	-	-	3,344.73
Projects temporarily suspended #	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,344.73	-	-	-	3,344.73

(ii) CWIP aging schedule as at 31st March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	8,700.00	768.03	-	-	9,468.03
Projects temporarily suspended #	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,700.00	768.03	-	-	9,468.03

No Projects have been temporarily suspended.

(iii) Capitalisation of Expenditure :

During the year, the Company has capitalised the following expenses to the cost of property, plant and equipment/capital work in progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of the amount capitalised by the Company.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Borrowing Cost	145.43	228.89
Professional consultancy Fees	138.34	45.63
Other directly attributable expenses	156.75	138.68
Closing Balance	440.52	413.20

Note No. 2.3

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Company has taken land and building on operating lease, the details of which are given below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	4,057.77	1,461.36
Addition during the year	2,678.90	3,026.82
Deletion during the year	-	-
Depreciation	720.18	430.40
Closing Balance	6,016.49	4,057.77

Note No. 2.4

GOODWILL

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	4,162.07	4,162.07
Addition during the year	-	-
Impairment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	4,162.07	4,162.07

Impairment testing

For the purpose of annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations in which the goodwill arises as set out below, and is compared to its recoverable value:

Goodwill allocated to operating segments

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Health Care Services	4,162.07	4,162.07
	4,162.07	4,162.07

Goodwill impairments note

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Impairment is recognized, when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ('CGU'). The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flow forecasts, based on certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement. Cash flow projections were developed covering a five-year period as of March 31, 2024, which reflects a more appropriate indication/trend of the future track of business of the Company. The assumptions are taken based on past trends and management estimates and judgement. Future cash flows are discounted with "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". The key assumptions are as follows:

Annual growth rate considered for 5 years (average)	9.40%
Terminal growth rate (i)	5.00%
Cost of Capital (Wacc) (ii)	17.49%
Nominal risk free rate	7.10%
Budgeted EBIDTA growth rate considered	14.40%

- (i) Terminal value has been arrived at by extrapolating the last forecasted year cash flows to perpetuity. This long-term growth rate takes into consideration external macroeconomic sources of data. Such long-term growth rate considered does not exceed that of the relevant business and industry sector.
- (ii) The discount rate, which is applied to the net free cash flows of the whole entity, should reflect the opportunity cost to all capital providers (namely, shareholders, internal funding provided by the Company, and debt), weighted by their relative contribution to the total capital of the Company. This is commonly referred to as the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The estimate of recoverable amount is particularly sensitive towards post-tax discount rate and terminal growth rate. There will be no impairment even if the weighted average cost of capital is increased by 0.5% and the terminal growth rate is decreased by 0.5%. Management is not currently aware of any other reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause a unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

Note No. 2.5

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
<u>COST OR DEEMED COST</u>	Computer Software	Computer Software
Opening Balance	1,355.42	677.74
Addition during the year	124.48	677.68
Deletion during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,479.90	1,355.42
<u>AMORTIZATION</u>		
Opening Balance	610.20	444.99
Addition during the year	194.45	165.20
Deletion during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	804.65	610.20
NET BOOK VALUE	675.26	745.23

Note No. 2.6

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	-	194.02
Addition during the year	67.97	237.96
Capitalised during the year	67.97	431.98
Closing Balance	-	-

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
3.1	<u>Financial Assets</u>		
	Note No. 3.1 Investments (Non-Current)		
	<i>Unquoted Investments</i>		
	<i>Investment in Equity Instruments (at cost)</i>		
	<i>Investment in Subsidiary Company</i>		
	i) Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	1,501.50	1,170.00
	1,50,15,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (1,17,00,000 as at March 31, 2023 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each) (all fully paid)		
	Total	1,501.50	1,170.00
	<u>Aggregate amount of unquoted investments and market value thereof</u>		
	Aggregate value of unquoted investment	1,501.50	1,170.00

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
3.2	Loans		
	<u>Non Current</u>		
	<i>(Unsecured, Considered good)</i>		
	Others		
	Loans & advances to Employees *	56.99	59.90
	Total	56.99	59.90

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
	Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Others		
	Loans & advances to Employees *	200.57	83.90
	Loan to Subsidiary Company **	-	20.00
	Total	200.57	103.90
	* Loans & advances to Employees includes dues from Executive Director, KMP etc. (Refer Note 31) (As a part of service condition extended to all its eligible employees)	1.00	25.00
	** Loan to Subsidiary Company, is an unsecured loan which is repayable on demand. The company charges interest @ 9.25% p.a.		

(i) Disclosure of Loans or advances to specified persons

Disclosures where Loans are granted to the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person, that are either repayable on demand; or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount of loan outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Percentage to the total Loans	Amount of loan outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Percentage to the total Loans
Related Parties	-	0.00%	20.00	19.25%
	-	0.00%	20.00	19.25%

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
3.3	Other Financial Assets		
	Non Current		
	Security Deposits	376.50	364.48
	Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity and remaining maturity of more than 12 months ** (Refer Note 9)	27.22	57.75
	Total	403.72	422.23
	Current		
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	24.59	18.27
	Other receivables#	-	19.05
	Unbilled Revenue (Accrued operating income)	653.38	660.58
	Total	677.97	697.89

** Given as security to secure bank guarantee issued to Government Authorities.

Receivables from the private limited company, in which director of the company is director. (Refer Note 31)

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
4.	Non-current tax assets (Net)		
	Non Current		
	Income Tax Recoverable (Net of provision for taxation)	2,637.83	2,468.36
	Total	2,637.83	2,468.36

(Aggregate amount of Tax Provisions as on 31st March 2024 Rs. 3036.38 Lacs (Previous year Rs. 2525.66 Lacs)

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
5.	Other Assets		
	Non-Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Capital Advances	490.47	354.22
	Prepaid Expenses	43.34	43.47
	Total	533.81	397.69
	Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Advances recoverable	73.99	53.74
	Balances with statutory / government authorities	0.78	8.36
	Prepaid Expenses	394.59	369.98
	Total	469.37	432.08

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
6.	Inventories		
	(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
	Stock of Pharmacy Drugs & Medical Consumables	846.50	1,186.04
	Stock in Trade (Pharmacy and Other Items)	0.54	0.54
	Stores & Spares	62.38	88.29
	Total	909.43	1,274.88

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
7.	Trade Receivables		
	Current - at amortised cost		
	Considered good	9,231.67	9,216.16
	Significant increase in Credit Risk	93.41	88.49
	Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	(975.13)	(823.83)
	Total	8,349.95	8,480.82

7.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments						
	Not due	Less than 6 Month	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	2,107.36	4,077.37	1,180.86	1,129.33	373.15	363.59	9,231.66
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	5.89	11.47	11.90	64.15	93.41
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,107.36	4,077.37	1,186.75	1,140.80	385.05	427.74	9,325.08

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2023

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments						
	Not due	Less than 6 Month	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables– considered good	1,790.67	4,715.46	1,164.24	989.14	278.09	278.57	9,216.17
Undisputed Trade Receivables– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	88.49	88.49
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,790.67	4,715.46	1,164.24	989.14	278.09	367.06	9,304.66

7.2 Trade Receivables Includes :

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
- Dues from KMP's and Enterprises owned or significantly influenced.	122.04	56.88

7.3 As per Ind AS 109, the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognizing the allowance for doubtful debts. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.

The Company has recorded an allowance of Rs. 975.13 Lacs (Previous year Rs. 823.83 Lacs) towards trade receivables. The Management believes that there is no further provision required in excess of the allowance for credit loss.

The movement in allowance for expected credit loss in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Allowance for expected credit loss	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Opening balance	823.83	701.62
Credit loss created /(reversed)	151.29	122.21
Closing balance	975.13	823.83

7.4 The Company's exposure to currency risks related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 37

7.5 Refer Note 12 for information on trade receivable hypothecated as security by the Company.

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
8.	Cash & Cash Equivalents		
	Balance with Banks:		
	- In Current Accounts	725.76	601.59
	- Bank deposit with original maturity of three months or less.	497.00	1,485.00
	Cash on hand	102.82	80.02
	Total	1,325.58	2,166.61

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
9.	Other Bank Balances		
	- Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months *	4,454.64	2,666.34
	- Unpaid dividend accounts #	13.72	-
	- Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of more than 12 months and remaining maturity of more than 12 months *	27.22	57.75
	- Amount disclosed under Other Non-Current Financial Assets	(27.22)	(57.75)
	Total	4,468.36	2,666.34

* Given as security of Rs. 347.65 Lacs (Previous Year Rs. 165.07 Lacs) to secure bank guarantee issued to Government Authorities.

These balances are not available for use by the Company and corresponding balance is disclosed as unclaimed dividend in note no 17.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
10.	Share Capital:		
a.	Authorised Shares (in nos.)		
	69,55,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.1/- Each # (69,55,00,000 as at March 31, 2023 Equity Shares of Re. 1/- Each)	6,955.00	6,955.00
	Non-Cumulative 50,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- Each (50,000 as at March 31, 2023 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- Each)	50.00	50.00
b.	Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Shares (in nos.)		
	13,58,60,500 Equity Shares of Re. 1/- Each (Refer Note 43) (13,41,18,750 as at March 31, 2023 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each fully paid up (refer # below)	1,358.61	1,341.19
	Total Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Capital	1,358.61	1,341.19

c. Reconciliation of the equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Reconciliation	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	Nos.	₹ in Lacs	Nos.	₹ in Lacs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	13,41,18,750	1,341.19	13,23,77,000	1,323.77
Share Split from face value of Rs 10/- to Re 1/- each equity shares (refer # below).	-	-	-	-
Share issued under Employee Stock Option Scheme (Refer Note 43)	17,41,750	17.42	17,41,750	17.42
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	13,58,60,500	1,358.61	13,41,18,750	1,341.19

d. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Re.1 per share (March 31, 2023 Re. 1 per share). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share, where voting is held by show of hands. In case of Poll each holder of equity share is entitled to Number of votes against Number of shares held.

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

e. Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates:

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	No. of Shares #	₹ in Lacs	No. of Shares #	₹ in Lacs
Constructive Finance Private Limited - holding company	9,24,25,790	924.26	9,24,25,790	924.26

f. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	No. of Shares #	% of Holding	No. of Shares #	% of Holding
Constructive Finance Private Limited - holding company	9,24,25,790	68.03%	9,24,25,790	68.91%
Governor of Kerala	67,49,600	4.97%	67,49,600	5.03%

g. Shares reserved for issue under options

Pursuant to the approved Artemis Medicare Management Stock Option Plan – 2021 (the Plan), the Company has granted 69,67,000 nos of employees stock options of which 17,41,750 options have been exercised during the financial year 2024 (Previous year 17,41,750), for details refer to note 43.

h. Shares held by promoters :

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	No. of Shares #	% of Holding	No. of Shares #	% of Holding
Onkar Kanwar	5,000	0.00%	5,000	0.00%
Constructive Finance Private Limited	9,24,25,790	68.03%	9,24,25,790	68.91%
Total	9,24,30,790	68.03%	9,24,30,790	68.92%

- i. No equity shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash during the last five years.
- j. The Company has not issued any bonus shares in the last five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. There are no securities which are convertible into equity shares.
- k. There are no calls unpaid by Directors or Officers of the Company.
- l. As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

The Board of Directors of Artemis Medicare Services Limited ('Company') in its meeting held on August 5, 2021, approved for sub-division of the face value of the equity shares of the Company from Rs. 10 per equity share to Re. 1 per equity share i.e. 1 equity share to be split into 10 equity shares. Subsequent to the approval by the shareholders of the Company, on the record date i.e., September 24, 2021 the sub-division became effective.

m. Summary of dividend and proposed dividend

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
a) Dividend paid on equity shares		
Final dividend paid during the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. 0.45 per share (previous year Nil)	611.37	-

b) Proposed dividends on equity shares:

Final dividend proposed for the year ended March 31, 2024, Rs.0.45 per share (March 31, 2023: Rs 0.45 per share).

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and are not recognised as a liability.

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
11	Other Equity :		
a.	Capital Reserve		
	Balance as per last financial statements	14,457.89	14,457.89
	Closing Balance	14,457.89	14,457.89
b.	Securities Premium		
	Balance as per last financial statements	372.21	-
	Addition during the year	372.21	372.21
	Closing Balance	744.42	372.21
c.	Retained earnings		
	Balance as per last financial statements	17,056.84	13,088.34
	Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	4,914.60	3,968.50
	Less : Dividend for the year	611.37	-
	Closing Balance	21,360.06	17,056.84
d.	Share option outstanding account		
	Balance as per last financial statements	806.10	775.26
	Additions during the years	217.54	403.05
	Deletion during the years	372.21	372.21
	Closing Balance	651.42	806.10
e.	Revaluation Reserve		
	Balance as per last financial statements	6,740.62	6,693.18
	Add : Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation	57.60	47.44
	Closing Balance	6,798.23	6,740.62
f.	Items of OCI re-measurement		
	Balance as per last financial statements	(132.77)	(177.24)
	Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (refer note 35)	(99.57)	59.43
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	25.06	(14.96)
	Balance at end of year	(207.28)	(132.77)
	Total Other Equity	43,804.75	39,300.87

a. Capital Reserve

Capital reserve represents excess of assets over liabilities and share issued consequent to scheme of arrangement of transferor companies in earlier years.

b. Security Premium

Security premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The same is to be utilised in accordance with the provision of section 52 of the companies Act 2013

c. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer of general reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders etc.

d. Share option outstanding account

The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under the Company's Employee stock option plan. Refer note 43.

e. Revaluation Reserve

Revaluation Reserve represents freehold land revalued as on 31st March, 2016 as per independent valuer's report and related deferred tax adjustments.

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
12.	Borrowings		
	Non Current Borrowings		
	Term Loans		
	<u>From Banks</u>		
	- Indian Rupee loans from Banks (secured) (at amortised cost)	21,648.77	19,825.78
	Total	21,648.77	19,825.78
	Current Maturity		
	Term Loans		
	<u>From Banks</u>		
	- Indian Rupee loans from Banks (secured) (at amortised cost)	2,172.05	2,562.28
	Transferred to Current Borrowing (Note 15)	(2,172.05)	(2,562.28)
	Total	-	-

1. Indian Rupee Loans from Banks include :

- a) Term loans * of Rs.23628.64 Lacs (As at 31st March, 2023 Rs.22388.06 Lacs) from Scheduled Bank carries interest as linked with Base Rate of banks. The loans are secured by first pari passu charge over Land & Building located at Sector 51, Gurgaon, Haryana and charge over all movable fixed assets, both present & future and second pari passu charge on current assets.

(₹ in lacs)

* Term Loans	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
HDFC Bank Ltd	9,409.19	11,579.86
IDFC Bank Ltd	4,097.55	4,679.68
Axis Bank Ltd.	5,424.71	5,689.17
ICICI Bank Ltd.	4,697.19	439.35
Total	23,628.64	22,388.06

- b) Vehicle Loans of Rs. 192.17 Lacs (As at 31st March, 2023 Rs. Nil Lacs) from Scheduled Bank carries interest as linked with Banks prime lending rate (PLR). The loan is secured on exclusive charge on the vehicles financed out of the said term loan.

FY 2023-24

(₹ in lacs)

Repayment Schedule	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	After FY 2027-28
Secured Loan					
Term Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	778.38	1,556.76	1,765.12	1,528.17	3,841.78
Term Loan - Axis Bank Limited	538.78	719.19	842.05	961.92	2,441.30
Term Loan - IDFC First Bank Limited	716.98	804.26	843.21	698.22	1,047.33
Term Loan - ICICI Bank Limited	141.07	282.14	423.20	564.27	3,291.58
Vehicle Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	34.33	37.35	40.63	44.20	35.68
Processing Cost IND-AS adjustments	(37.49)	(34.57)	(30.53)	(24.24)	(30.22)
Total	2,172.05	3,365.11	3,883.68	3,772.54	10,627.44

FY 2022-23

(₹ in lacs)

Repayment Schedule	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	After FY 2026-27
Secured Loan					
Term Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	1,694.71	1,270.23	1,556.76	1,765.12	5,369.95
Term Loan - Axis Bank Limited	318.41	539.39	719.19	839.05	3,356.22
Term Loan - IDFC First Bank Limited	586.06	716.98	804.26	843.21	1,745.56
Vehicle Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	-	13.35	26.71	40.06	365.02
Processing Cost IND-AS adjustments	(36.90)	(36.34)	(33.26)	(29.02)	(46.65)
Total	2,562.28	2,503.61	3,073.66	3,458.42	10,790.09

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
13.	Provisions				
	Provision for Employee Benefits				
	Leave Benefits	259.57	133.42	224.03	109.65
	Gratuity	772.82	309.56	658.06	252.81
	(Refer Note 35)				
	Other Provisions				
	Provision for Contingencies	-	812.12	-	762.62
	(Refer Note 41)				
	Total	1,032.39	1,255.09	882.10	1,125.07

(₹ in lacs)

14.	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :	As at 1 st April 2022	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 st March 2023
	Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)				
	The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities Recognised in profit and loss account and other comprehensive income				
	Property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(3,935.90)	(1,266.82)	47.44	(5,155.28)
	Provision for Expenses	168.84	23.10	-	191.94
	Allowance for Doubtful Debts (Expected credit loss)	176.58	30.76	-	207.34
	Employee Benefits	302.57	25.62	(14.96)	313.23
	Lease Liability	443.93	671.64	-	1,115.56
	Fair Value Adjustments	8.80	15.00	-	23.80
	Others	137.48	29.68	-	167.16
	Total	(2,697.70)	(471.02)	32.48	(3,136.25)

(₹ in lacs)

14.	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :	As at 1 st April 2023	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 st March 2024
	Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)				
	The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities Recognised in profit and loss account and other comprehensive income				
	Property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(5,155.28)	(1,157.48)	57.60	(6,255.16)
	Provision for Expenses	191.94	12.46	-	204.40
	Allowance for Doubtful Debts (Expected credit loss)	207.34	38.08	-	245.42
	Employee Benefits	313.23	33.03	25.06	371.32
	Lease Liability	1,115.56	563.03	-	1,678.60
	Fair Value Adjustments	23.80	34.61	-	58.40
	Others	167.16	(147.60)	-	19.56
	Total	(3,136.25)	(623.88)	82.66	(3,677.48)

Note : Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they are governed by the same taxation laws.

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
15.	Borrowings		
	Term Loan (current maturity) (Refer Note 12)	2,172.05	2,562.28
	Total	2,172.05	2,562.28

Note 15.1

(The Company has been sanctioned overdraft credit limit of Rs 40 Cr including Rs 10 Cr non-fund based limit. It carries interest rate linked with 3 Month MCLR and are repayable on demand. The Overdraft limit is secured by first Pari passu charge on current assets and second pari passu charge on movable & Immovable fixed assets, both present & future.)

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
16.	Trade payables		
	Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 33)	1,126.41	1,171.65
	Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	7,766.38	7,142.89
	Total	8,892.79	8,314.54

Note 16.1: Trade Payables ageing schedule

(₹ in Lacs)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 st March 2024	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	1,126.41	-	-	-	-	1,126.41
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	4,574.10	3,021.52	33.29	40.46	97.01	7,766.38
Disputed Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues to Others		-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,700.51	3,021.52	33.29	40.46	97.01	8,892.79

(₹ in Lacs)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 st March 2023	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	1,171.65	-	-	-	-	1,171.65
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	5,157.91	1,293.11	494.09	51.20	146.58	7,142.89
Disputed Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues to Others		-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,329.56	1,293.11	494.09	51.20	146.58	8,314.54

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
17.	Other Financial Liabilities (secured)		
	Current		
	Other Payable #	2,025.69	4,246.21
	Unclaim dividends	13.72	-
	Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	82.23	75.60
	Total	2,121.64	4,321.81

Other payable includes payments due on account of capital items, due to employees.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
18.	Other Liabilities		
	Current		
	Advance from Patients / Others *	1,154.56	1,353.21
	Taxes and Other Statutory Dues **	731.37	666.15
	Security Deposits	244.61	262.29
	Deferred Government Grant ***	39.60	659.35
	Total	2,170.13	2,941.00

* Advance from Patients/ Others for which the company is obliged to provide services to the patients/ Others.

** Taxes and other statutory dues includes Withholding Tax, Goods & Services Tax and contribution of PF, ESI etc.

*** During the year, the company has obtained EPCG License against import of fixed assets. The company has recognised this grant as deferred income at fair value, which is being amortised in proportion to fulfillment of Export Obligation (Refer note 40B).

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
19.	<u>Revenue from Operations</u>		
	Sale of Services		
	Revenue from Healthcare & Other Services	81,553.62	69,673.42
	Sale of Goods		
	Sale of Pharmacy Drugs & Medical Consumables	2,024.45	1,509.22
	Sale of Stock in Trade (Pharmacy)	0.36	0.36
	<u>Other Operating Income</u>		
	Income from Nursing Hostel	27.63	28.43
	Income from Education & Training	124.82	106.82
	Income from Export Incentive	659.35	-
	Unclaimed credit balances / provisions no longer required written back	115.83	87.98
	Sale of Scrap	16.78	26.89
	Total	84,522.85	71,433.11

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
20.	<u>Other Income</u>		
	Interest Income	409.28	275.21
	- From Bank deposits	348.97	197.13
	- From Financial Assets carried at amortised cost	28.20	12.35
	- From Others (including interest on tax refunds)	32.11	65.72
	Income from outsource activities (Cafeteria, Parking etc.)	101.22	74.17
	Other Non-Operating Income (net of reimbursements)	117.03	125.99
	Gain on sale of assets	27.31	136.35
	Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)	73.76	101.64
	Total	728.61	713.36

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
21.	<u>Operative Expenses</u>		
	Material and Consumables	20,980.38	18,485.55
	Outsource Lab Test Charges	567.97	376.39
	Fees to Doctors and Consultation	18,609.60	16,245.97
	Professional Medical Consultancy	8,106.54	5,864.18
	Power, Fuel and Water Expenses	1,520.64	1,541.66
	Housekeeping and Catering	1,674.85	1,464.81
	Securities Expenses	301.28	305.52
	Linen and Uniform	250.08	262.52
	Total	52,011.35	44,546.60

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
22.	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories of Stock in Trade				
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	0.54		0.18	
	Inventories at the end of the year	0.54	-	0.54	(0.36)
	Total		-		(0.36)

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
23.	Employee Benefits Expense				
	Salaries, Wages and Bonus		11,883.80		10,178.79
	Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		721.71		614.93
	Share based payment to employees (Refer note 43)		217.54		403.05
	Gratuity Expenses (Refer note 35)		201.05		172.05
	Employee Welfare Expenses		335.12		301.77
	Total		13,359.21		11,670.59

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
24.	Finance Costs				
	Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
	- On term Loans		2,094.33		1,324.03
	- On lease liability		520.89		288.63
	Other Interest Expense		6.27		4.28
	Bank Charges (Including Other Borrowing Costs)		337.73		241.87
	Total		2,959.23		1,858.81

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
25.	Depreciation and amortization expense				
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		2,888.57		2,350.97
	Amortization of intangible assets		194.45		165.20
	Depreciation of Right-of-use assets		720.18		430.40
	Total		3,803.19		2,946.57

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
26.	Other expenses		
	Consumption of stores & spares	201.61	355.46
	Short Term Lease Expenses	182.41	119.94
	Equipment Hire Charges	207.85	184.88
	Repairs and Maintenance - Machinery	1,603.18	1,450.98
	Repairs and Maintenance - Buildings	92.11	15.35
	Repairs and Maintenance - Others	327.51	259.05
	Rates & Taxes	126.54	98.99
	Legal & Professional Consultation Fees	1,217.27	865.78
	AGM & Annual Listing Expenses	22.13	22.14
	Printing & Stationery	209.14	191.86
	Provision for Contingencies	49.50	91.86
	Travelling & Conveyance	616.70	459.52
	Advertisement & Business Promotion	381.79	529.54
	Patients Amenities	84.37	185.26
	Communication Expenses	79.10	57.97
	Charity & Donation	165.00	103.39
	Insurance	92.30	80.98
	Clinical Research Expenses	283.70	364.24
	<u>Auditors Remuneration</u>		
	- Audit Fee	10.27	8.56
	- Limited Review	10.62	8.85
	- Tax Audit Fee	2.83	2.36
	- Others Services & Certification	1.14	3.39
	Directors Sitting Fees	52.17	35.64
	CSR Expenses	66.56	53.67
	Balance Write Back Export Incentive	-	45.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	34.82	38.21
	Bad Debts Written Off	23.15	60.95
	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	151.29	122.21
	Loss on Scrap of Property, Plant and Equipment	5.88	12.18
	Miscellaneous Expenses	13.51	9.42
	Total	6,314.47	5,837.60

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
27.	Tax Expense		
	Recognised in Statement of Profit and loss account		
	Current Tax		
	(a) In respect of the current year	1,224.14	916.55
	(b) Earlier years tax	41.39	(69.77)
	Total	1,265.53	846.78
	Deferred Tax		
	(a) In respect of the current year	623.88	471.02
	Tax expense recognised through statement of profit and loss account	1,889.41	1,317.80
	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of the current year	(82.66)	(32.48)
	Tax credit recognised through Other Comprehensive Income	(82.66)	(32.48)
	The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
	Profit before tax	6,804.01	5,286.30
	Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
	Income tax calculated	1,712.43	1,330.46
	Earlier years Tax	41.39	(69.77)
	Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	1,327.52	895.38
	Additional allowances for tax purposes	(1,197.94)	(1,045.44)
	Effect of Other Adjustments	6.01	207.18
	Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	1,889.41	1,317.80
	Effective Tax Rate	27.77%	24.93%

Note No.

28. Segmental Reporting

Operating segments

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

Geographical information

Geographical information analyses the Company's revenue and non current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

Secondary Segment - Geographical Location of customers

	India		Outside India		Total	
	Current Year (₹ in Lacs)	Previous Year (₹ in Lacs)	Current Year (₹ in Lacs)	Previous Year (₹ in Lacs)	Current Year (₹ in Lacs)	Previous Year (₹ in Lacs)
Revenue by geographical markets	61,890.61	54,025.25	22,632.24	17,407.86	84,522.85	71,433.11
Non current assets	76,439.83	70,708.71	-	-	76,439.83	70,708.71

29. Capital and Other Commitments

(₹ in Lacs)

		As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
a) Capital Commitments			
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (Net of Advances)	5,826.88	2,472.43

b) Other Commitments

- For commitments relating to lease arrangement, please refer Note 32.
- The Company does not have any long term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/ contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

30. Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2024 Rs. 66.56 lacs (during the year ended 31st March, 2023 Rs. 53.60 lacs)
- Amount approved by Board of Directors Rs.66.56 lacs (Previous year Rs. 53.60 lacs)
- Amount spent during the year ended 31st March 2024 :

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Paid (A)	Yet to be paid (B)	Total (A+B)
(i) Construction / acquisition of any property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	66.56 53.67*	-	66.56 53.67*

*For the year ended 31st March, 2023

- Details of related party transactions :
 - Contribution during the year ended 31st March, 2024 Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs. Nil)
 - Payable as at 31st March, 2024 Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs. Nil)

- Details of ongoing CSR projects under section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Balance as at 1 st April, 2023		
- With the Company	-	-
- In separate CSR Unspent account	-	-
	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the period	-	36.10
	-	36.10
Amount spent during the period		
- From the Companies bank account	-	36.10
- From separate CSR Unspent account	-	-
	-	36.10
Balance as at 31 st March, 2024		
- With the Company	-	-
- In separate CSR Unspent account	-	-

(vi) Details of CSR expenditure under section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Balance as at 1 st April, 2023	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the period	66.56	17.57
Amount deposited in a specified fund of Schedule VII of the Act with in 6 months	-	-
Amount spent during the period/year	(66.56)	(17.57)
Balance as at 31 st March, 2024	-	-

(vii) Details of excess CSR expenditure under section 135(5) of the Act (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Balance excess spent as at April 1, 2023	(0.43)	(0.36)
Amount required to be spent during the period	66.56	53.60
Amount spent during the year	(66.56)	(53.67)
Excess amount spent not being carry forwarded	0.43	-
Balance excess spent as at March 31, 2024	(0.00)	(0.43)

31. Related party disclosure

a) Name of related parties

- (i) **Holding Company** Constructive Finance Private Limited
- (ii) **Parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not**
Subsidiary Company Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited
- (iii) **Other related parties:**
- Directors and Key Management Personnel
- Mr. Onkar Kanwar (Chairman)
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty (Managing Director)
Mr. Neeraj Kanwar (Non-Executive Director)
Mrs. Shalini Kanwar Chand (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari (Chief Financial Officer)
Mrs. Shilpa Budhia (Company Secretary) (up to 7th October, 2022)
Mrs. Poonam Makkar (Company Secretary) (from 9th November, 2022)
- Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel ## Mrs. Taru Kanwar
Mrs. Devarchana Rana
Dr. Srishti Chakravarty
- Non-Executive Directors Dr. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly (Non-Executive Director)
Dr. S. Narayan (Independent Director)
Dr. Sanjaya Baru (Independent Director)
Ms. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa (Independent Director)
Mr. Sanjib Sen (Independent Director)
Mr. Sunil Tandon (Independent Director)
- Enterprises owned or Jointly Controlled Apollo Tyres Limited
Entities of Promoter - Promoter Group ## Apollo International Limited
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation
Artemis Education & Research Foundation

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Apollo Tyres Centre of Excellence Limited

where transactions have taken place during the year or previous year / balances outstanding.

Notes: Related parties and their relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors. All transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

b) Transactions during the year

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Reimbursement of Expenses Received								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	-	-	33.28	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Fee								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	-	3.08	0.96	-	-	-	-
Inter-corporate Loan Given								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	-	-	155.00	-	-	-	-
Inter-corporate Loan Recovered								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	-	20.00	135.00	-	-	-	-
Interest on Inter-corporate Loan								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	-	0.43	2.52	-	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiary								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	-	331.50	611.00	-	-	-	-
Sale of Goods / Fixed Assets								
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited								
- Sales of Services &/ or Pharmacy	-	-	14.00	14.07	-	-	-	-
- Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	16.21	-	-	-	-
Recovery of Loans & Advances								
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	12.00	12.00	-	-
Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	-
Lease Expenses *								
Apollo Tyres Centre of Excellence Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12	2.12

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Charges for support services								
Artemis Education Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.39	19.72
Sale of Services / License								
Total Transactions	-	-	-	-	30.79	31.63	237.12	704.44
Transactions in excess of 10%								
---- Apollo Tyres Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.01	698.99
Purchase of services / goods *								
Apollo Tyres Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.08	7.08
Mrs. Devarchana Rana	-	-	-	-	11.02	8.57	-	-
Dr. Srishti Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	24.00	14.00	-	-
Dr. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly	-	-	-	-	24.00	22.95	-	-
Dr. (Brig.) Anil Khetarpal	-	-	-	-	62.00	-	-	-
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	543.02	955.25
Donation Paid								
Artemis Education & Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.50	25.00
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.50	78.39
Sale of Medical Services								
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.86	-
Medical Equipment Hiring								
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	12.00
Directors' Sitting Fees paid								
Mr. Onkar Kanwar	-	-	-	-	4.00	2.50	-	-
Mr. Neeraj Singh Kanwar	-	-	-	-	4.80	3.30	-	-
Mrs. Shalini Kanwar Chand	-	-	-	-	4.80	2.80	-	-
Dr. S. Narayan	-	-	-	-	5.60	4.10	-	-
Dr. Sanjaya Baru	-	-	-	-	4.80	3.50	-	-

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Dr. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly	-	-	-	-	5.20	3.70	-	-
Mr. Sunil Tandon	-	-	-	-	5.20	3.10	-	-
Ms. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	-	-	-	-	5.40	4.10	-	-
Mr. Sanjib Sen	-	-	-	-	4.60	3.10	-	-
Key management personnel-Compensation								
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	664.73	474.35	-	-
Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	-	-	-	-	86.34	75.75	-	-
Mrs. Poonam Makkar	-	-	-	-	42.44	20.03	-	-
Mrs. Shilpa Budhia	-	-	-	-	-	14.47	-	-
Share-based payments #	-	-	-	-	372.21	372.21	-	-
Defined benefit obligation as at year end								
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-	134.17	100.77	-	-
Short-term benefits	-	-	-	-	29.45	24.31	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	163.62	125.09	-	-
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	-	-	-	131.94	100.13	-	-
Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	-	-	-	-	28.49	24.12	-	-
Mrs. Poonam Makkar	-	-	-	-	3.20	0.83	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	163.62	125.09	-	-

* Transactions are reported including taxes.

Perquisite value of ESOP exercised during the year ended 31st March 2024 is Rs 1151.90 Lacs (Previous year Rs 904.49 Lacs)
(₹ in Lacs)

Balance Payable	Name of Entity	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Relatives of Director & KMP	-	-
	Devlina Chakravarty	2.38	-
	Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	9.04	-
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	45.35	55.94

(₹ in Lacs)

Balance Recoverable	Name of Entity	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Relatives of Director & KMP	8.61	13.87
	Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	10.09
	Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	1.00	2.85
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Apollo Tyres Limited	85.90	23.97
	Apollo International Limited	23.21	6.09
	Artemis Health Sciences Foundation	3.31	-
	Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	-	39.05
	Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited (Corporate Guarantee Outstanding)	2,500.00	2,500.00

32. Leases

a. Movement of Lease Liabilities during the year

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,432.47	1,763.88
Addition/Deletion during the year	2,625.35	2,937.66
Finance cost accrued during the year	520.89	288.63
Payment of Lease Liability	(909.13)	(557.69)
Balance at the end of the year	6,669.57	4,432.47

Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase / (decrease))

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Depreciation expense	720.18	430.40
Short Term Lease Expenses (refer note 26)	182.41	119.94
Finance Cost	520.89	288.63
Total Expense for the year	1,423.49	838.97

b. The following is the cash outflow on lease during year

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Payment of lease liabilities - Principal amount	388.24	269.07
Payment of lease liabilities - Interest amount	520.89	288.63
Total Cash outflow on leases	909.13	557.69

c. The table below provides detail regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted cases

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Less than 1 year	1,183.65	1,186.26
1 to 5 years	6,308.60	3,209.35
Over 5 years	4,010.87	3,990.46
Total Cash outflow on leases	11,503.11	8,386.07

- d. The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when fall due.
- e. Lease payments during the period have been disclosed under financing activities in the Standalone Statement of Cash flows.
- f. The Company has entered into a lease agreement to operate a hospital which shall commence in the next financial year.
33. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosures as per Section 22 of “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006” are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year.		
- Principal Amount	1,126.41	1,171.65
- Interest thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

34. Earning Per Share (EPS)

Particulars		Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Net profit after Tax			
Profit / (Loss) attributable to the Equity Shareholders	(₹ in Lacs)	4,914.60	3,968.50
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic earning per share	(Number)	13,57,70,081	13,33,60,859
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted earning per share	(Number)	13,92,53,581	13,85,86,109
Earning Per Share (in Rupees)			
- Basic	(In Rupees)	3.62	2.98
- Diluted	(In Rupees)	3.53	2.86
Nominal value of Equity Shares	(In Rupees)	1.00	1.00

The shares pending for allotment for the previous year have been considered for the purpose of calculation of EPS appropriately. The Board of Directors of Artemis Medicare Services Limited (‘Company’) in its meeting held on August 5, 2021, approved a proposal for sub-division of the face value of the equity shares of the Company from Rs. 10 per equity share to Re. 1 per equity share i.e. 1 equity share to be split into 10 equity shares. Subsequent to the approval of the above proposal by the shareholders of the Company, the record date was fixed as September 24, 2021 and thereafter the sub-division became effective. Accordingly, the basic and diluted earnings per equity share (EPS) have been computed for all the periods presented in the Financial Results of the Company on the basis of new number of equity shares in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per shares.

35. Employee Benefits

A) Defined Contribution Plan

Expense under defined contribution plans include:	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023 (₹ in Lacs)
a) Employer's contribution to provident fund	663.79	558.70

The expense is disclosed in the line item - contribution to provident fund and other funds in Note 23.

B) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of the service gets a gratuity on retirement / termination at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company has also provided for long-term compensated absences.

(₹ in Lacs)

	Gratuity (unfunded)		Leaves (unfunded)	
	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligations:				
a) Obligation at the beginning	910.87	876.38	333.68	325.80
b) Current Service Cost	136.01	118.59	104.52	98.32
c) Interest Cost	65.58	53.46	24.03	19.87
d) Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
e) Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	99.57	(59.43)	5.62	(45.72)
f) Benefits paid	(129.65)	(78.14)	(74.86)	(64.58)
g) Obligation at the year end	1,082.38	910.87	392.98	333.68
(ii) Change in Plan Assets (Reconciliation of opening and closing balances):				
a) Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning	-	-	-	-
b) Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-
c) Expected return on Plan Asset	-	-	-	-
d) Contributions	-	-	-	-
e) Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
f) Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
g) Fair Value of Plan Assets at year end	-	-	-	-
(iii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations:				
a) Present value of obligation at year end	1,082.38	910.87	392.98	333.68
b) Fair Value of Plan Assets at year end	-	-	-	-
c) Asset / Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	1,082.38	910.87	392.98	333.68

(iv) Amount recognized in the income statement

a) Current Service Cost	136.01	118.59	104.52	98.32
b) Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
c) Interest Cost	65.58	53.46	24.03	19.87
d) Curtailment Cost (Credit)	-	-	-	-
e) Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
f) Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	-	-	5.62	(45.72)
g) Expenses recognized during the year	201.59	172.05	134.16	72.47

(v) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

a) Unrealised actuarial Gain / (Loss)	(99.57)	59.43	-	-
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(vi) Assumptions:

	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
a) Discounting Rate (per annum)	7.10%	7.20%
b) Future Salary Increase	6.50%	6.50%
Withdrawal / Employee Turnover Rate		
c) Age upto 30 years	36.00%	36.00%
d) Age from 31 to 44 years	32.00%	32.00%
e) Age above 44 years	15.00%	15.00%
Mortality table used	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14 ult)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14 ult)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discounted rate, expected salary escalation rate and withdrawal rate. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The above information is certified by the actuarial valuer.

Enterprise best estimate of contribution during next year is Rs. 180.52 Lacs for Gratuity & Rs. 101.47 Lacs for Leave Encashment.

The discount rate is based on prevailing market yield of Government Bonds as at the date of valuation.

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024		Year Ended 31 st March, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 1.00%	40.50	43.39	34.14	36.52
Change in Salary escalation rate by 1.00%	43.22	41.09	36.42	34.67

Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivity as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

36. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company 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 Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Notes 12 & 15 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements other than for covenants under various loan arrangements of the Company.

The Company's Board reviews the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at 31st March 2024 of 58.85% (previous year 59.87%) (See below).

Gearing Ratio :

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows : (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Debt *	23,903.04	22,463.66
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 8)	1,325.58	2,166.61
Net Debt	22,577.46	20,297.04
Total Equity (Net of Revaluation Reserve)	38,365.13	33,901.44
Gearing Ratio	58.85%	59.87%

* Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.

37. Financial Instruments

i) Categories of Financial Instruments

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies for Company. (₹ in Lacs)

Financial Assets	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans- Non Current	56.99	59.90
Other Financial assets - Non Current	403.72	422.23
Trade receivables - Current	8,349.95	8,480.82
Cash and cash equivalents	1,325.58	2,166.61
Other Bank balances - Current	4,468.36	2,666.34
Loans - Current	200.57	103.90
Other financial assets - Current	677.97	697.89
Total	15,483.13	14,597.69

At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of financial assets designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

(₹ in Lacs)

Financial Liabilities	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings - Non Current	21,648.77	19,825.78
Borrowings - Current	2,172.05	2,562.28
Lease Liabilities - Non Current	5,854.61	3,936.67
Lease Liabilities - Current	814.96	495.80
Trade payables - Current	8,892.79	8,314.54
Other financial liabilities - Current	2,121.64	4,321.81
Total	41,504.81	39,456.87

The management considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost in the balance sheet approximates their fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

- i. **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date;
- ii. **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii. **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets/liabilities

ii) Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks including market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by magnitude of risk. The Company has limited exposure from the international market as the Company's operations are in India. The Company has limited exposure towards foreign currency risk it earns approx. & 14.55% of its revenue from in foreign currency from international patients. Also capital expenditure includes capital goods purchased in foreign currency through the overseas vendors. The Company has not taken any derivative contracts to hedge the exposure. However the exposure towards foreign currency fluctuation is partly hedged naturally on account of receivable from customers and payable to vendors in foreign currency.

Market Risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

a) Foreign Currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

I. Assets	Foreign Currency	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs
Receivables (trade & others) (A)	USD	4.34	359.73	6.92	563.24
Hedges by derivative contracts (B)	USD	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Receivables (C = A - B)	USD	4.34	359.73	6.92	563.24

II. Liabilities	Foreign Currency	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs
Payables (trade & others) (including Deferred payment liability) (D)	USD	1.61	135.61	-	-
Hedges by derivative contracts (E)	USD	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Payables (F = D - E)	USD	1.61	135.61	-	-

III. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	Foreign Currency	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs
Contingent Liabilities (G)	USD	-	-	-	-
Commitments (H)	USD	-	-	-	-
Hedges by derivative contracts (I)	USD	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Payables (J = G + H - I)	USD	-	-	-	-
Total unhedged FC Exposures (K = C - F - J)	USD	2.72	224.12	6.92	563.24

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the USD currency.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the Rupees against the USD. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. In case of net foreign currency outflow, a positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the Rupees against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative. In case of net foreign currency inflow, a positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. weakens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the Rupees against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

(₹ in Lacs)

If decrease by 1%	Currency Impact (net USD Inflow)	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Particulars		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	2.24	5.63
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	2.24	5.63

(₹ in Lacs)

If increase by 1%	Currency Impact (net USD Inflow)	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Particulars		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	(2.24)	(5.63)
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(2.24)	(5.63)

b) Interest Rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest Rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

(₹ in Lacs)

If increase by 1% in interest rates	Interest Impact	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Particulars		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	(238.21)	(223.88)
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(238.21)	(223.88)

(₹ in Lacs)

If decrease by 1% in interest rates	Interest Impact	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Particulars		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	238.21	223.88
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	238.21	223.88

c) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks, as well as credit exposure to trade receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counter party credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other Receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. The Company has a process in place to monitor outstanding receivables on a monthly basis. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including government entities, insurance companies, corporates, individual and others. The default in collection as a percentage to total receivable is low. Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than one year are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

Cash and bank balances, loans and other financial assets

Cash and bank balances comprises of deposits with bank, interest accrued on deposits, and security deposits,. These deposits are held with credit worthy banks. The credit worthiness of such banks are evaluated by the Management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2024, and 31 March 2023 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

The security deposit pertains to rent deposit given to lessors. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantee given by the company on behalf of the subsidiary company. The company's maximum exposure in this regard is the maximum amount company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on at 31st March 2024 is Rs. 1535.50 Lacs (31st March 2023 Rs.1765.54 Lacs).This financial guarantee has been issued to banks. Based on the expectations at the end of reporting period, the company considers likelihood of any claim under guarantee is remote.

d) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note given below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

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

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount (net of transaction cost)
As at 31st March, 2024					
Term Loan	2,172.05	3,365.11	18,283.65	23,820.82	23,820.82
Trade Payables	8,892.79	-	-	8,892.79	8,892.79
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	82.23	-	-	82.23	82.23
Lease Liability	814.96	783.08	5,071.53	6,669.57	6,669.57
Other Financial Liability	2,025.69	-	-	2,025.69	2,025.69
Total	13,987.70	4148.20	23,355.19	41,491.09	41,491.09

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount (net of transaction cost)
As at 31st March, 2023					
Term Loan	2,562.28	2,503.61	17,322.17	22,388.06	22,388.06
Trade Payables	8,314.54	-	-	8,314.54	8,314.54
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	75.60	-	-	75.60	75.60
Lease Liability	495.80	430.51	3,506.15	4,432.47	4,432.47
Other Financial Liability	4,246.21	-	-	4,246.21	4,246.21
Total	15,694.42	2934.13	20,828.32	39,456.87	39,456.87

38. Disclosure pursuant to SEBI (Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) Regulations 2015 and Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act 2013 for Unsecured loans to Subsidiaries:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Purpose	Amount Outstanding As at 31 st March, 2024	Amount Outstanding As at 31 st March, 2023
Corporate Guarantee given to bank on behalf of subsidiary	Business Purpose	2,500.00	2,500.00
Loan Given	Business Purpose	-	20.00
Investment in subsidiary company (Refer Note 3)	Investment	1,501.50	1,170.00

39. Disclosure under Ind AS - 115 (Revenue from contracts with customers)

(₹ in Lacs)

a. Disaggregated revenue information	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Type of Services or goods		
Revenue from Healthcare & Other Services	82,498.05	69,923.54
Revenue from Sale of Pharmacy Drugs & Medical Consumables	2,024.80	1,509.58
Total	84,522.85	71,433.11
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Revenue from Customers based in India	61,890.61	54,025.25
Revenue from Customers based outside India	22,632.24	17,407.86
Total	84,522.85	71,433.11
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Services transferred over time (Healthcare Services & Others)	82,481.26	69,896.65
Goods (Pharmacy & Scrap) transferred at a point in time	2,041.59	1,536.46
Total	84,522.85	71,433.11

Location of revenue recognition (refer to note no. 28)

(₹ in Lacs)

b. Trade receivables and Contract Customers	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Trade Receivables	8,349.95	8,480.82
Unbilled revenue	653.38	660.58
Contract Liabilities (advance from patients)	1,154.56	1,353.21

- c. The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivables is right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for ongoing services at the reporting date yet to be invoiced is recorded as unbilled revenue. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are presented net of impairment in the Balance sheet.
- d. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0- 90 days. Rs. 151.29 Lacs (Rs. 122.21 Lacs as at 31st March 2023) was recognised during the year as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.
- e. **Performance obligation and remaining performance obligation**
The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. As on 31st March 2024, there were no remaining performance obligation as the same is satisfied upon delivery of goods/services.

40. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
A Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts		
(i) In respect of compensation demanded by the patient / their relatives, for negligence in treatment and are pending with various consumers disputes redressal forums. The Company has been advised by its legal counsel that it is possible, the action may succeed after considering that insurance cover has also been taken by the Company and the doctors, the Company is of the view that is adequately insured to mitigate the possibility of any loss to that extent.	3,099.24	2,061.64
(ii) Basis the Apex court judgement dated 28th February 2019 in the matter of "M/s Surya Roshini Limited Vs RPFC", the RPFC (Regional Provident Fund Commissioner – I) Gurugram, has passed an impugned order (dated 12th January 2021) against the company to deposit a sum of Rs. 392.16 Lacs plus interest & penalty for the period November 2015 till January 2019. The Company had filed an appeal & got favourable order from the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal -1. The Company has received a notice from the Hon'ble High Court directing the Company to appear before it on April 25, 2024 to show cause against admission of the said writ petition. On the listed date of hearing, the Hon'ble/learned Judge has adjourned the matter to November 8, 2024.	392.16	-
(iii) Outstanding Bank Guarantee's issued out of non fund based overdraft limit	609.01	609.01
(iv) Other income tax matters (Refer Note D, below)	744.93	744.93

- B The status of completion of obligation as at the end on licensing years for the EPCG licenses obtained by the Group is as under:

Export Obligation value (₹ in lacs)	Licensing Year	Export Obligation to be completed till	Export Obligation completed (Rs in lacs)	Export Duty Payable (With interest)
237.55	2023-2024	2028-2029	237.55	40.71

- C Corporate guarantee given to Bank in respect of financial assistance availed by the subsidiary company i.e. Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited Outstanding as on 31st March 2024 for Rs. 1535.5 Lacs (Previous Year Rs. 1765.54 Lacs).
- D i) For the AY 2014-15, assessing officer has raised Demand u/s 201(1) on account of non-deduction of TDS u/s 194J on year end provision of Rs. 9.57 Lacs & u/s 201(1A) on account of interest on delay in deduction & deposit of Rs. 10.01 Lac. The Company has filed an appeal before the appellate authority, which has been dismiss by the department and the company is in the process to file an appeal before Hon,ble ITAT against the order passed by the CIT(A).

- ii) For the Income Tax assessment proceedings for AY 2017-18, Assessing officer has made addition of Rs. 937.84 Lacs. Additions made by the Assessing Officer have not resulted in any demand, as the additions have been set off against unabsorbed losses of the Company. However, the Company has filed an appeal before CIT (Appeals) against the order passed by the Assessing Officer and matter is sub-judice.
- iii) For the AY 2019-20, Assessing officer has not allowed MAT credit of Rs 220.15 Lac, rejecting rectification application u/s 154. The Company has filed appeal before the CIT (A), matter is sub-Judice.
- iv) For the AY 2020-21, Assessing officer has not allowed claim of depreciation on Goodwill of Rs 1064.54 Lacs. The Company has filed appeal before CIT(A), the matter is sub- Judice & pending for hearing.
- v) For the AY 2021-22, the Asstt. Director of Income Tax, CPC, vide order u/s 143 (1) has made an unjustified addition by disallowing expenditure of Rs 652.40 Lacs while processing the income tax return. The Company has filed an appeal before CIT(A) and the matter is sub-Judice.

41. The Company carries a general provision for contingencies towards various claims against the Company including claims raised by patients / vendors / government authorities, not acknowledged as debts as mentioned in note no. 40 A

(₹ in Lacs)

Opening Balance as at 01.04.2023	Additional provision made during the year	Incurred / (reversed) against provision during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.03.2024
762.62	49.50	0.00	812.12

42. Events occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

The Board at its meeting held on April 5, 2024 and the members at their Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on May 3, 2024 approved the issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (carrying an interest at the rate of 2.65% per annum, compounded quarterly on a cumulative basis) of face value of Rs. 100,000 (Rupees One Lakh) each (“CCDs”) to International Finance Corporation, a qualified institutional buyer and who does not belong to the promoter/ promoter group of the Company, by way of a preferential issue on a private placement basis for raising an amount of Rs. 33,000 Lacs. Such CCDs shall be convertible into equity shares of the Company having a face value of Re. 1/- (Rupee One only) each (“Equity Shares”), in one or more tranches, within a period up to 18 (eighteen) months from the date of allotment of the CCDs, at a price of Rs. 174.03/- (Rupees One Hundred Seventy Four and Three Paise only) per Equity Share, such that the total number of Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to conversion of all CCDs shall not exceed 1,89,62,247 Equity Shares. The Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to conversion of CCDs shall rank pari-passu with the then existing Equity Shares of the Company in all respects, including as to dividend and voting powers.

Pursuant to applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has received necessary in-principle approval of BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on May 7, 2024 in relation to issuance of 1,89,62,247 Equity Shares upon conversion of such CCDs.

43. Share-based payments

(a) The share-based payment plan is an employee option plan. The options are equity settled options.

The Board and shareholders have approved the Artemis Medicare Management Stock Option Plan – 2021 (the Plan). In accordance with the Plan, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, had, on April 1, 2021, granted 6,96,700 Stock Options to the Managing Director. These stock options are to be vested after a minimum of one year from the grant date and it may extend up to a maximum of four years from the grant date. The exercise period is one year from the date of respective vesting.

Further, according to the sub-division of the Equity Shares of the Company from the face value of ₹10/- each per share into ₹ 1/- each per share, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee revised the no. of Stock Options to bring the same in line with the Sub-divided Equity Shares of the Company. Accordingly, the revised no. of Stock Options stands at 69,67,000 Stock Options with the face value of ₹ 1/- each.

(b) Set out below is the summary of options

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
	Average exercise price/ share in INR	No. of options	Average exercise price/ share in INR	No. of options
Opening Balance	-	52,25,250	-	69,67,000
Granted during the period/ year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period/ year	21.37	17,41,750	21.37	17,41,750
Expired during the period/ year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance		34,83,500		52,25,250
To be vested and exercisable		34,83,500		52,25,250

Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of period as at March 31, 2024 is 1 years (Previous year: 2).

(c) Share options outstanding at the end of the period/ year have the following exercise period and exercise prices:

Grant	Grant Date	Exercise Period	Exercise Price/ Share in ₹	Share Option as on 31 st March, 2024	Share Option as on 31 st March, 2023
Grant - I	01.04.2021	2 years from the date of grant	-	-	-
Grant - II	01.04.2021	3 years from the date of grant	-	-	17,41,750
Grant - III	01.04.2021	4 years from the date of grant	21.37	17,41,750	17,41,750
Grant - IV	01.04.2021	5 years from the date of grant	21.37	17,41,750	17,41,750

(d) The company has estimated fair value of options using Black Scholes Model. The following assumptions have been used for calculation of fair value of options granted:

Assumption Factor	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Risk Free Rate	4.52% - 5.80%	4.52% - 5.80%
Expected Life of option	2-5 years	2-5 years
Expected Volatility	55.80%	55.80%
Share Price	1	1

(e) Fair value of options granted :-

The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black Scholes Model which takes into account the exercise price, term of option, the share price at grant date, and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of option. The Fair Value of the Stock option as of grant date was ₹ 21.37. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company issued 17,41,750 equity shares (March 31, 2023: 17,41,750).

(f) Expense arising from share-based payment transactions :-

The company has recorded an expense of ₹ 217.54 Lacs for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 403.05 Lacs), as a part of the employee benefits expense.

(g) In the existing Employee Stock Option Scheme, 34,83,500 options have been exercised till March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 17,41,750).

Note 44: Ratio Analysis and its Elements

Note 44.1: Ratio

Particulars	Units	31 st March, 2024	31 st March, 2023	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Times	0.94	0.80	17.54
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	0.62	0.66	(5.98)
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Times	1.93	2.20	(12.30)
Inventory Turnover ratio	Times	19.21	15.09	27.28
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	3.98	3.89	2.32
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	6.78	7.14	(5.09)
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	(34.06)	(28.67)	18.80
Net Profit ratio	Percentage	5.81%	5.56%	4.66
Return on Equity ratio	Percentage	13.60%	12.52%	8.59
Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	14.82%	12.02%	23.29
Return on Investment	Percentage	10.30%	8.10%	27.10

Note 44.2: Elements of Ratio

(₹ in Lacs)

Ratios	31 st March, 2024		31 st March, 2023	
	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current ratio	16,401.23	17,426.66	15,822.52	19,760.50
Debt- Equity Ratio	23,820.81	38,365.13	22,388.06	33,901.44
Debt Service Coverage ratio	11,677.02	6,059.01	8,773.88	3,992.66
Inventory Turnover ratio	20,980.38	1,092.15	18,485.55	1,224.83
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	33,486.00	8,415.39	30,030.00	7,722.16
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	58,325.82	8,603.66	50,384.20	7,053.59
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	84,522.85	(2,481.70)	71,433.11	(2,491.73)
Net Profit Ratio	4,914.60	84,522.85	3,968.50	71,433.11
Return on Equity ratio	4,914.60	36,133.29	3,968.50	31,684.73
Return on Capital Employed	9,763.23	65,863.42	7,145.11	59,425.75
Return on Investment	9,763.23	94,803.27	7,145.11	88,183.36

Note 44.3: Consideration of Element of Ratio

i. Current Ratio:	Numerator= Current Assets Denominator= Current Liabilities
ii. Debt-Equity Ratio:	Numerator= Total Debt Denominator= Total Equity - Revaluation Reserve
iii. Debt Service Coverage ratio:	Numerator= Profit After Tax + Interest Cost + Depreciation Denominator= Principal Repayment + Interest Cost
iv. Inventory Turnover ratio:	Numerator= Cost of Goods Sold Denominator= Average Inventory
v. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Total Credit Sales Denominator= Average Trade Receivables
vi. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Total Credit Purchases Denominator= Average Trade Payables
vii. Net Capital Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Revenue from operations Denominator= Average Working Capital (i.e. Current Assets - Current Liabilities)
viii. Net Profit ratio:	Numerator= Net Profit after tax Denominator= Revenue from operations
ix. Return on Equity ratio:	Numerator= Profit after tax Denominator= Average Total Equity - Revaluation Reserve
x. Return on Capital Employed:	Numerator= Profit Before Tax + Finance cost Denominator= Equity - Revaluation Reserve + Debt + Deferred Tax Liability
xi. Return on Investment:	Numerator= Profit Before Tax+ Finance cost Denominator= Total Assets

Note . 44.4: Reasons for more than 25% increase/ (decrease) in above ratios

Particulars	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Not Significant
Debt-Equity Ratio	Not Significant
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Not Significant
Inventory Turnover ratio	The change in the ratio has been due to increase in Cost of Good sold & decrease in inventory holding during the year.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Not Significant
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Not Significant
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Not Significant
Net Profit ratio	Not Significant
Return on Equity ratio	Not Significant
Return on Capital Employed	Not Significant
Return on Investment	The change in the ratio has been due to an increase profit margins and better assets utilisation during the year.

45. Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company did not have any transactions with struck-off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) The Company does not have any creation, modification or satisfaction of charges that are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period/year.
- (iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (vii) The Company has not raised funds on short-term basis which have been utilised for long-term purposes.
- (viii) The Company had not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, as amended.
- (x) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (xi) There were no amounts, during the year, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (xii) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued a notification (Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021) effective from 1st April 2023, stating that every company that uses accounting software maintaining its books of account shall use only the accounting software where there is a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transactions, and further creating an edit log of each change made to books of account with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company uses SAP S4 Hana accounting software and a Hospital Information system (HIS) application for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software.

Further, the database, for both SAP and HIS, are managed by external third-party service providers. In respect of the same, access to direct database-level changes is available only to third-party service providers and, it is not available to any of the Company personnel. In line with best practices, we have sought assurance through the Independent Service Auditor’s Assurance Report on the Description of Controls and their Design and Operating Effectiveness (SOC Type 2 report). However, since the SOC Type 2 report could not be obtained for HIS and the report of SAP does not specifically cover any controls related to the audit trail, we cannot comment on whether the audit trail feature was enabled at the database level.

46. Other Notes

- (i) In the opinion of the Board of Directors, Trade Receivables, other current financial assets, and other current assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the company's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.
- (ii) The balances of some of the accounts classified as Trade Payables, Trade Receivables, etc. are in the process of reconciliations/ confirmation. In the opinion of Board of directors, the result of such exercise will not have any material impact on the carrying value.
- (iii) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 10, 2024 has approved the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024.

As per our report of even date attached

Signature to Note 1 to 46

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To The Members of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of **Artemis Medicare Services Limited** (hereinafter referred to as “the Holding Company”), and its subsidiary company (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as “the Group”), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, 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 for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of the 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 and on the other financial information of the subsidiary company as referred to in ‘Other Matters’ paragraph below, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31,

2024, and the consolidated profit and consolidated total Other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’) read together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters (‘KAM’) are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>1. Capitalisation of Property, Plant, and Equipment</p> <p>The Group is in the process of executing and has completed various projects for the expansion of the hospital, installation of new machinery, new leased properties, etc. Since these projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for the intended use and due to their materiality in the context of the Financial Statements of the Group, this is considered to be an area with significant effect.</p> <p>With regard to the above projects, management has identified specific expenditures including employee costs and other overheads relating to each of the assets in the above projects and has applied significant management judgement and estimation for consideration of cost incurred and percentage of completion of the project to ensure that the capitalization of assets meets the recognition criteria as per the requirement of Ind AS. This has been determined as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure during the year and the risk that the elements of costs are not appropriately capitalized.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <p>Our audit procedures performed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We performed an understanding and evaluation of the system of internal control process over the projects and those included in capital work in progress, with reference to the identification and testing of key controls. ▪ We assessed the progress of the project and the intention and ability of the management to carry forward the project. ▪ Understood, evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating to the capitalisation of various costs incurred; ▪ Tested the direct and indirect costs capitalised, on a sample basis, with the underlying supporting documents to ascertain the nature of costs and basis for allocation, where applicable, and evaluated whether they meet the recognition criteria provided in the Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment; ▪ Ensured adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements on the management judgments in such cases. <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the management’s determination of the amounts and disclosure of PPE and CWIP as at the year-end is considered to be reasonable.</p>

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
2. Allowance for expected credit loss related to trade receivables:	
<p>The Group exercises significant judgement in assessing and calculating the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on Trade Receivables as per the requirement of Ind AS 109. Owing to the nature of operations of the Company and related customer profiles, for the purpose of expected credit loss assessment of trade receivables, the Group exercises significant judgement to estimate timing and amount of realization of trade receivables which involves consideration of ageing status, credit information of its customers, historical trends of collection and expected deduction basis past trends.</p> <p>Considering the significant judgement involved, high estimation uncertainty and materiality of amounts involved, we have identified allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <p>Our audit procedures in relation to allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables, but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtained an understanding of the process adopted by the Group for calculation, recording and monitoring of the impairment loss; ▪ Understood the appropriateness of the Group’s accounting policy for allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables and assessed its compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind AS’); ▪ Assessed, on a sample basis, that items in the receivables ageing report were classified within the correct ageing bracket by comparing individual items in the report with underlying documentation; ▪ Analysed the methodology used by the management and considered the payment history of customers to determine the trend used for arriving at the expected credit loss provision by validating collection and deduction trends. Since the assumptions and inputs used for calculating ECL is based on historical data, we assessed whether such historical experience was representative of current circumstances; and ▪ Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements to reflect the expected credit loss provision and trade receivables. <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the management’s determination of the amounts and disclosure of Provision as per ECL method as at the year-end is considered to be reasonable.</p>

Information Other than the Consolidated financial statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

The Holding Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Director’s Report including annexures to the Director’s Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report and Report on Corporate Governance, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The Management Discussion and Analysis Report, Director’s Report including annexures to the Director’s Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report and Report on Corporate Governance are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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, compare it with the financial statements of the subsidiary audited by the other

auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.

When we read the Management Discussion and Analysis, Director’s Report, Business Responsibility Report and Report on Corporate Governance, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and shall take appropriate actions, if required.

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

The Holding Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and

consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities 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 their respective entities 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 also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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 SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial 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 Holding company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management of the Holding Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management of the Holding Company's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the 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. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in the

aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work, and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company, 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 the 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 communication.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statement of one subsidiary i.e., Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited included in the consolidated financial statement, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 3,994.71 lacs as at March 31, 2024, total revenues of ₹ 3,354.70 lacs and net cash inflows of ₹ 15.04 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2024, as considered in the consolidated financial statements.

These standalone financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary is based solely on the reports of the other auditor and the procedures performed by us as stated under Auditor's Responsibilities section above.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to the preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the matters stated in paragraph 1(B)(f) below on reporting under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules");
 - (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 Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company which are incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Holding company, and the subsidiary company incorporated in India. Our report expresses an

unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over the financial reporting of those companies;

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- (a) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group- Refer to note 39 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- (b) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- (c) There were no amounts, during the year, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India;
- (d) (i) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditor of such subsidiary, respectively, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 45(iv), no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 by the subsidiary to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or of the subsidiary ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditor of the subsidiary, respectively, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45(v), no funds (which are material either individually or in the

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

- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under d(i) and d(ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- (e) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Holding Company whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- (f) Based on our examination which included test checks, and as communicated by the respective auditor of the subsidiary, the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares except, in the case of the Holding Company, the feature of the recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts cannot be commented upon, as the SOC Type 2 report could not be obtained for HIS and the report of SAP does not specifically cover any controls related to the audit trail.

For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

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

- C. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended;

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company which are incorporated in India to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by the auditors of the subsidiary, included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, provided to us by the Management of the Holding Company and based on the identification of matters of qualifications or adverse remarks in their CARO reports by the respective component auditors and provided to us, we report that the auditors of such companies have not reported any qualifications or adverse remarks in their CARO report.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 006711N/ N500028)

Place of Signature: Noida
Dated: May 10, 2024
UDIN: 24057986BKEEQC1023

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Artemis Medicare Services Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of **Artemis Medicare Services Limited** ("the Holding Company") as of March 31, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013 which are its subsidiary companies, as of that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of other auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Holding company, and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

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 "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 risk of misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143 (3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements insofar as it related to one subsidiary company, which is incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of auditors of such company.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.: 006711N/ N500028)

Place of Signature: Noida
Dated: May 10, 2024
UDIN: 24057986BKEEQC1023

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No. 057986

Consolidated Balance Sheet

 as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	61,049.62	51,563.04
Capital work-in-progress	2.2	3,344.73	9,468.03
Right-of-use assets	2.3	6,016.49	4,057.77
Goodwill	2.4	4,162.07	4,162.07
Other Intangible assets	2.5	698.62	745.23
Other Intangible assets under development	2.6	-	3.58
Financial assets			
i. Loans	3.1	57.55	59.90
ii. Other financial assets	3.2	403.72	422.23
Non-current tax assets (Net)	4	2,874.62	2,580.12
Other non-current assets	5	533.84	397.69
Total non-current assets	A	79,141.26	73,459.66
Current assets			
Inventories	6	1,008.27	1,399.10
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	7	9,482.33	9,327.63
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,460.88	2,286.86
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	4,673.36	2,807.34
iv. Loans	3.1	202.24	85.40
v. Other financial assets	3.2	701.33	687.25
Other current assets	5	481.60	441.86
Total current assets	B	18,010.01	17,035.44
Total Assets	C = A + B	97,151.27	90,495.10
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,358.61	1,341.19
Other equity	11	43,476.68	38,973.56
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		44,835.29	40,314.75
Non-controlling Interests		633.05	454.23
Total equity	D	45,468.34	40,768.98
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	22,771.77	21,358.91
ii. Lease Liabilities		5,854.61	3,936.67
Provisions	13	1,057.19	899.19
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	14	3,534.46	2,951.89
Total non-current liabilities	E	33,218.03	29,146.66

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	2,584.54	2,794.68
ii. Lease Liabilities		814.96	495.80
iii. Trade payables			
(A) Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	16	1,376.08	1,171.65
(B) Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	16	8,075.45	7,646.69
iv. Other financial liabilities	17	2,166.46	4,377.52
Other current liabilities	18	2,187.59	2,964.71
Provisions	13	1,259.82	1,128.41
Total current liabilities	F	18,464.90	20,579.46
Total liabilities	G = E + F	51,682.93	49,726.12
Total equity and liabilities	H = D + G	97,151.27	90,495.10

Significant accounting policies

1

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2 to 46

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Income			
Revenue from Operations	19	87,857.43	73,742.52
Other Income	20	735.39	733.90
Total income	(I)	88,592.82	74,476.42
Expenses			
Operative Expenses	21	54,030.89	45,992.93
Purchases of Stock in Trade	-	-	0.36
Changes in inventories of Stock in Trade	22	-	(0.36)
Employee benefits expense	23	13,894.63	12,077.50
Finance costs	24	3,128.66	1,967.65
Depreciation and other amortization expense	25	4,031.65	3,100.44
Other expenses	26	6,661.71	6,277.30
Total expenses	(II)	81,747.54	69,415.82
Profit before exceptional items & Tax	III = (I - II)	6,845.28	5,060.60
Exceptional Items	IV	-	-
Profit before Tax	V = (III + IV)	6,845.28	5,060.60
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	27	1,224.14	916.55
Earlier year tax		41.39	(69.77)
Deferred Tax Charge / (Credit)		665.28	412.71
Total Tax Expense	(VI)	1,930.81	1,259.49
Profit after tax for the year	VII = (V - VI)	4,914.47	3,801.11
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (refer note 35)	(VIII)	(99.96)	59.69
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(IX)	25.16	(15.03)
Deferred Tax adjustment on revaluation that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(X)	57.60	47.44
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:	XI = (VIII + IX + X)	(17.20)	92.10

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Total comprehensive income for the year	XII = (VII + XI)	4,897.27	3,893.21
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		4,914.06	3,859.76
Non-controlling interests		0.41	(58.65)
		4,914.47	3,801.11
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		4,896.96	3,951.80
Non-controlling interests		0.31	(58.59)
		4,897.27	3,893.21
Earning Per Equity Share (Face Value of Re. 1/- each)			
- Basic (₹)	34	3.62	2.89
- Diluted (₹)		3.53	2.79

Significant accounting policies

1

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2 to 46

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

 for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		6,845.28	5,060.61
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		4,031.65	3,100.44
Interest Income		(425.29)	(297.59)
Finance Cost		2,776.06	1,724.96
Employee Cost towards Stock Based Payments		217.54	403.05
Unclaimed Credit balances / provisions no longer required written back		(115.83)	(87.98)
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss		189.89	153.86
Bad Debts Written Off		23.15	60.95
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)		3.26	(18.26)
Export Incentive (Deferred government grant)		(659.35)	-
Loss / (Gain) on Sale / Scrap of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)		(21.43)	(114.13)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		12,864.93	9,985.91
Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital			
- (Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables		(371.01)	(2,182.73)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in inventories		390.84	(159.43)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets (Current)		(14.08)	(99.51)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets (Non - Current)		53.90	(92.87)
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other Current Assets		(39.74)	245.38
- (Increase)/ Decrease in Other non-current Assets		(1,113.15)	(884.95)
- Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables		749.03	2,909.23
- Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions (Current)		131.41	74.21
- Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions (Non - Current)		58.04	130.62
- Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities (Current)		(117.77)	583.46
- Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities (Current)		(1,123.92)	2,494.25
Cash generated from operations		11,468.48	13,003.57
Income tax refund / (paid)		(583.04)	(287.50)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(A)	10,885.44	12,716.07
Cash flow from investing activity			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment / CWIP		(7,255.30)	(14,647.19)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		32.42	154.02
Maturity / (investments) of / in fixed deposits having original maturity of more than 3 months		(1,866.02)	(1,607.43)
Interest received		389.89	279.32
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(B)	(8,699.01)	(15,821.28)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars		Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Cash flow from financing activity			
Proceeds from non-current borrowings		4,532.53	8,280.00
Repayment of non-current borrowings		(3,329.81)	(2,482.73)
Proceeds from issuance of shares to non controlling interests		178.50	329.00
Proceeds from issuance of Equity Share Capital (ESOP)		17.42	17.42
Payment of lease liabilities - Principal amount		(388.24)	(269.07)
Payment of lease liabilities - Interest amount		(520.89)	(288.63)
Loans and Advances given		(114.49)	(38.83)
Dividend paid		(611.37)	-
Interest paid		(2,776.06)	(1,724.96)
Net cash generated from financing activities	(C)	(3,012.41)	3,822.20
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents	(A + B + C)	(825.98)	716.99
Cash & cash equivalents as the beginning of the year		2,286.86	1,569.87
Cash & cash equivalents as the end of the year	Total	1,460.88	2,286.86
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		102.82	92.86
Balances with Banks:			
On current accounts		861.06	709.00
Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of 3 months or less		497.00	1,485.00
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 8)	Total	1,460.88	2,286.86

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity

I Equity Share Capital (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No	Amount
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	10	1,323.77
Change in equity share capital during the year		17.42
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10	1,341.19
Change in equity share capital during the year		17.42
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10	1,358.61

II Other Equity (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	Reserves and Surplus				Items of OCI Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	Share option outstanding account	Other Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non - controlling Interests (NCI)	Total
		Capital Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Securities premium					
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	11	14,457.89	6,693.18	12,868.98	-	(176.59)	775.26	34,618.72	183.82	34,802.55
Profit / (Loss) for the year	11	-	-	3,859.76	-	-	-	3,859.76	(58.66)	3,801.10
Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation	11	-	47.44	-	-	-	-	47.44	-	47.44
Equity Settled Share based Payment Reserve	11	-	-	-	372.21	-	30.84	403.05	-	403.05
Other comprehensive income (OCI) (net of tax)	11	-	-	-	-	44.59	-	44.59	0.07	44.66
Further Issue of Equity Shares of Subsidiary to Non Controlling Interest	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329.00	329.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	11	14,457.89	6,740.62	16,728.74	372.21	(132.00)	806.10	38,973.56	454.23	39,427.80
Profit / (Loss) for the year	11	-	-	4,914.06	-	-	-	4,914.06	0.42	4,914.48
Dividend Paid during the year	11	-	-	(611.37)	-	-	-	(611.37)	-	(611.37)
Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation	11	-	57.60	-	-	-	-	57.60	-	57.60
Equity Settled Share based Payment Reserve	11	-	-	-	372.21	-	(154.67)	217.54	-	217.54
Other comprehensive income (OCI) (net of tax)	11	-	-	-	-	(74.70)	-	(74.70)	(0.10)	(74.80)
Further Issue of Equity Shares of Subsidiary to Non Controlling Interest	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.50	178.50
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	11	14,457.89	6,798.23	21,031.42	744.42	(206.70)	651.42	43,476.69	633.05	44,109.75

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2 to 46

As per our report of even date attached

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Note No.

1.1 Corporate information

Artemis Medicare Services Limited (“The Group”) was incorporated on 18th May, 2004. The Group is engaged in the business of managing and operating of multi specialty hospitals and commenced its commercial operation by setting up Artemis Hospital (formerly Artemis Health Institute) at Gurugram on July 16, 2007.

1.2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet (also referred as Statement of Assets and Liabilities) and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division II of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash flows. The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Ind AS and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.

Functional Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Lacs rounded off to two Decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act. Earning Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees to two Decimals places.

c) Classification of Current / Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be settled in the Company’s normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- iv) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Based on the nature of the products and services, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

d) Basis of Accounting

The Group maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorised as below 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:

- i. **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the group can access at measurement date;
- ii. **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii. **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets/liabilities

1.3 Key estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Financial Information in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the (i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities and (ii) Statement of Profit and Loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the Financial Information are continuously evaluated by the Group and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

i. Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets

Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, they are based on 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.

ii. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

iii. Recognition of deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax base, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

iv. Recognition and measurement of other provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the Statement of Assets and Liabilities date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.

v. Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

1.4 Basis for Consolidation

The consolidated financial statement includes the financial statement of Parent Company and its subsidiary. The parent company has control over the subsidiary when :

- a) It has power over the investee;
- b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the parent obtains controls over the subsidiary and ceases when parent loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities , income and expenses of subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date parent gains control to the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit and loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the shareholders of the Parent Company to the non controlling interest. Total comprehensive income of subsidiary is attributed to owners of parent company and the non controlling interests even if this results in non controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Wherever necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statement of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the groups accounting policies.

Financial statement of the Group Companies are consolidated on line by line basis. All intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the group are eliminated in full on consolidation. Non-controlling interest represents the part of net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the parent company.

The following subsidiary was consolidated:

Name of the subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	% of Holding	% of Holding
		31 st March, 2024	31 st March, 2023
Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	India	65	65

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

1.5 Summary of Material accounting policies

a) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost (or revalued amounts, as the case may be), less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the property, plant and equipment to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such property, plant and equipment are ready to be put to use.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit, unless such interest is capitalised as per borrowing cost.

The Group identifies and determines separate useful life of each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset, as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

b) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Depreciation on all of the property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight line method at the rates prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and / or useful life estimated by management supported by technical valuer's independent assessment. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimates of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation commences when the PPE are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on all PPE except land are provided on a straight line based on the estimated useful life of PPE, which is as follows:

Assets	Useful Life of property, plant and equipment as per Schedule II	Useful Life of property, plant and equipment as per Management supported by Technical Valuer's Estimate
Buildings :		
- with RCC	60 Years	
- Temporary Structure (Porta Cabin)		30 Years
- Tubewell / Borewell	5 Years	
Plant & Machinery :		
- Electric Medical Equipments	13 Years	
- Other Medical Equipments	15 Years	
- Other Plant & Machinery	15 Years	
- Loose Tools & Instruments		5 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years	
Computers & Data Processing Units		
- Desktop & Laptops	3 Years	
- Servers & Network	6 Years	
Vehicles	8 Years	
Furnitures & Fittings	10 Years	
Electrical Installations & Equipments	10 Years	

Leasehold Improvements including renovation done on shared facilities have been depreciated as per the useful life ascertained or over the primary period of lease / contract, whichever is shorter.

c) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, when applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Indian Accounting Standards.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Software

Cost of software is amortized over a period of 6 years, being the estimated useful life as per the management estimates

d) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an property, plant and equipment that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective property, plant and equipment. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

e) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication based on internal/ external factors 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 Group 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 assets those are 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 the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Leases

Where the Group is the lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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 Group assesses whether:(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset("ROU")and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less(short-term leases)and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cost.

Where the Group is the lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets subject to operating leases are included in PPE. Rental income on operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Group's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

g) Inventories

Inventories of Pharmacy Drugs & Other Items, Medical Consumables and the Stores and Spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred to bring inventories to their present locations and conditions. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

h) Revenue recognition

The Group derives revenue primarily from Healthcare Services through operating of multi-speciality Hospital.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price. Revenue is reduced for returns, trade allowances for deduction, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Sale of Pharmacy Drugs and Medical Supplies including Traded Goods

Revenue is recognized as and when Pharmacy Drugs, Medical Supplies and Traded goods are sold. Revenue from the sale of Pharmacy Drugs, Medical Supplies and Traded good are recognised when control of the goods has passed to the buyer i.e. at the point of sale / to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Sale is net of sales returns, discounts and goods & services tax.

Income from Operations

Revenue is recorded when the performance obligation are satisfied. For outpatient customers services are simultaneously received and consumed by the patient. For inpatient customers, revenue is recognized as serviced are performed over the period. Revenue for the ongoing services at the reporting date is recognised as unbilled revenue. The income is stated net of discount and price differences, as per terms of contract.

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

Income from Nursing Hostel

Revenue is recognized as per contractual arrangement with nursing staff using the hostel facilities.

Income from Lease Rentals & Outsourced Facilities

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the terms of lease agreements entered into with the respective lessees.

Income from Service Export from India Scheme (SEIS)

Income from 'Service Export from India Scheme' is recognized on accrual basis as and when eligible services are performed and convertible foreign exchange is received on a net basis.

Income from Clinical Research

Income from clinical research is recognised as and when the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of the respective agreements.

Income from Sponsorships

Sponsorship income is recognized when the underlying obligations are completed as per contractual terms.

i) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements, transaction in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period

- i) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date,
- ii) Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
- iii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

j) Employees Benefits

Short term employee benefits

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

Post employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. The Group records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

k) Income taxes

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

i) 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 current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Group operates.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax is measured based on tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

l) Expenditure on new projects

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

m) Earnings Per share

Basic earnings per share is being calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the year (including prior period items, if any) attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

n) Operating Cycle

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

o) Financial Instrument

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

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 profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- i) the assets is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- ii) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI financial assets are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for financial assets through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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 expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets

at FVTPL is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets). The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Group measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Group again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Group has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group 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. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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 profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss since there are no designated hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or then the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- i) it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- ii) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Group that are designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL 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. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. 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.

p) Provisions & Contingencies

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

q) Contingent Liabilities

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

r) Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and such grants can reasonably have a value placed upon them.

Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

s) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement are comprise of cash at bank and cash in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the cash flow statement. Book overdraft are shown within other financial liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of operating activities in the cash flow statement.

t) Recent pronouncements

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

Note No. 2.1

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)									
	Freehold Land	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Plant and Equipments	Vehicles	Total	
<u>COST OR DEEMED COST</u>										
As at 31st March 2022	13,262.44	16,314.69	161.45	1,421.18	1,263.09	480.15	20,272.78	291.34	53,467.08	
Additions ¹	-	2,763.62	154.13	227.10	383.30	227.13	7,242.26	98.84	11,096.36	
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	(51.23)	(3.88)	(0.14)	(10.73)	(243.52)	(10.10)	(319.59)	
As at 31st March 2023	13,262.44	19,078.31	264.35	1,644.40	1,646.25	696.55	27,271.51	380.08	64,243.85	
Additions	-	6,734.65	184.86	291.07	285.07	109.94	4,797.85	208.03	12,611.46	
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	-	(221.40)	(52.31)	(100.73)	(1,257.38)	(79.17)	(1,710.99)	
As at 31st March 2024	13,262.44	25,812.96	449.22	1,714.07	1,879.01	705.76	30,811.98	508.94	75,144.33	
<u>DEPRECIATION</u>										
As at 31st March 2022	-	1,138.13	121.60	835.63	441.60	329.09	7,485.51	118.06	10,469.63	
Charge for the year	-	307.76	41.93	224.53	117.31	80.16	1,693.97	39.18	2,504.85	
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	(39.05)	(3.88)	(0.10)	(0.34)	(240.68)	(10.10)	(294.14)	
As at 31st March 2023	-	1,445.89	124.48	1,056.29	558.80	408.91	8,938.81	147.14	12,680.33	
Charge for the year	-	399.42	57.18	243.77	149.89	98.36	2,118.35	46.95	3,113.93	
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	-	(221.40)	(50.34)	(100.28)	(1,253.92)	(74.06)	(1,700.01)	
As at 31st March 2024	-	1,845.31	181.67	1,078.66	658.36	406.99	9,803.23	120.03	14,094.25	
NET BOOK VALUE										
As at 31st March 2023	13,262.44	17,632.42	139.87	588.11	1,087.45	287.64	18,332.71	232.94	51,563.04	
As at 31st March 2024	13,262.44	23,967.65	267.55	635.41	1,220.65	298.77	21,008.75	388.91	61,049.62	

1. Additions includes borrowing cost capitalised of Rs. 48.63 Lacs during the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Rs. 83.40 lacs). The Group capitalised the borrowing cost in capital work-in-progress (CWIP) pertaining to projects under progress. During the year interest capitalised under CWIP is amounting to Rs 145.43 lacs (31st March 2023: Rs 228.89 Lacs).
2. Aggregate amount of depreciation has been included under "Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss, refer to note 25.
3. Title deeds of all the immovable properties comprising of land and building are held in the name of the Company. In respect of lease-hold land and self-constructed buildings on leasehold land, the land lease agreement is in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
4. There are no proceedings against, being the Company registered under "the Act", that have been initiated or pending against them for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
5. For Assets pledged as security - Refer Note 12

Note No. 2.2

CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	9,468.03	6223.25
Addition during the year	6,567.57	14,586.85
Capitalised during the year	12,690.87	11,342.07
Closing Balance	3,344.73	9,468.03

(i) CWIP ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3,344.73	-	-	-	3,344.73
Projects temporarily suspended #	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,344.73	-	-	-	3,344.73

(ii) CWIP ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	8,700.00	768.03	-	-	9,468.03
Projects temporarily suspended #	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,700.00	768.03	-	-	9,468.03

No Projects have been temporarily suspended.

(iii) Capitalisation of Expenditure :

During the year, the Group has capitalised the following expenses to the cost of property, plant and equipment/capital work in progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of the amount capitalised by the Group.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Borrowing Cost	145.43	228.89
Professional consultancy Fees	138.34	45.63
Other directly attributable expenses	156.75	138.68
Closing Balance	440.52	413.20

Note No. 2.3

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	4,057.77	1,461.36
Addition during the year	2,678.90	3,026.82
Deletion during the year	-	-
Depreciation	720.18	430.40
Closing Balance *	6,016.49	4,057.77

* (Refer Note 32 for disclosure)

Note No. 2.4

GOODWILL

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	4,162.07	4,162.07
Addition during the year	-	-
Impairment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	4,162.07	4,162.07

Impairment testing

For the purpose of annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations in which the goodwill arises as set out below, and is compared to its recoverable value:

Goodwill allocated to operating segments

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Health Care Services	4,162.07	4,162.07
	4,162.07	4,162.07

Goodwill impairments note

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Impairment is recognized, when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ('CGU'). The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flow forecasts, based on certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement. Cash flow projections were developed covering a five-year period as of March 31, 2024, which reflects a more appropriate indication/trend of the future track of business of the Company. The assumptions are taken based on past trends and management estimates and judgement. Future cash flows are discounted with "Weighted Average Cost of Capital". The key assumptions are as follows:

Annual growth rate considered for 5 years (average)	9.40%
Terminal growth rate (i)	5.00%
Cost of Capital (Wacc) (ii)	17.49%
Nominal risk free rate	7.10%
Budgeted EBIDTA growth rate considered	14.40%

(i) Terminal value has been arrived at by extrapolating the last forecasted year cash flows to perpetuity. This long-term growth rate takes into consideration external macroeconomic sources of data. Such long-term growth rate considered does not exceed that of the relevant business and industry sector.

(ii) The discount rate, which is applied to the net free cash flows of the whole entity, should reflect the opportunity cost to all capital providers (namely, shareholders, internal funding provided by the Company, and debt), weighted by their relative contribution to the total capital of the group. This is commonly referred to as the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The estimate of recoverable amount is particularly sensitive towards post-tax discount rate and terminal growth rate. There will be no impairment even if the weighted average cost of capital is increased by 0.5% and the terminal growth rate is decreased by 0.5%. Management is not currently aware of any other reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause a unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

Note No. 2.5

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
<u>COST OR DEEMED COST</u>	Computer Software	Computer Software
Opening Balance	1,355.42	677.74
Addition during the year	150.95	677.68
Deletion during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,506.38	1,355.42
<u>AMORTIZATION</u>		
Opening Balance	610.20	444.99
Addition during the year	197.56	165.20
Deletion during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	807.75	610.20
NET BOOK VALUE	698.62	745.23

Note No. 2.6

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March, 2024	As At 31 st March, 2023
Opening Balance	3.58	194.02
Addition during the year	67.97	241.54
Capitalised during the year	71.55	431.98
Closing Balance	-	3.58

Other Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Other Intangible assets under development	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Other Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Amount for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Other Intangible assets under development	3.58	-	-	-	3.58
Total	3.58	-	-	-	3.58

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
3.1	Financial Assets		
	Loans		
	Non Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Others Loans & advances to Employees *	57.55	59.90
	Total	57.55	59.90
	Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
3.1	Others Loans & advances to Employees *	202.24	85.40
	Total	202.24	85.40
	* Loans & advances to Employees includes dues from Executive Director, KMP etc. (Refer Note 31) (As a part of service condition extended to all its eligible employees)	1.00	25.00
3.2	Other Financial Assets		
	Non Current		
	Security Deposits	376.50	364.48
	Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity and remaining maturity of more than 12 months ** (Refer Note 9)	27.22	57.75
	Total	403.72	422.23
	Current		
3.2	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	35.39	18.27
	Unbilled Revenue (Accrued operating income)	665.93	668.98
	Total	701.33	687.25

** Given as security to secure bank guarantee issued to Government Authorities.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
4.	Non-current tax assets (Net)		
	Non Current		
	Income Tax Recoverable (Net of provision for taxation)	2,874.62	2,580.12
	Total	2,874.62	2,580.12

(Aggregate amount of Tax Provisions as on 31st March 2024 Rs 3036.38 Lacs (Previous year Rs 2525.66 Lacs)

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
5.	Other Assets		
	Non-Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Capital Advances	490.47	354.22
	Prepaid Expenses	43.37	43.47
	Total	533.84	397.69
	Current (Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Advances recoverable	75.54	55.17
	Balances with statutory / government authorities	0.78	12.06
	Prepaid Expenses	405.28	374.63
	Export Incentive receivable	-	-
Total	481.60	441.86	

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
6.	Inventories		
	(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
	Stock of Pharmacy Drugs & Medical Consumables	945.34	1,310.27
	Stock in Trade (Pharmacy and Other Items)	0.54	0.54
	Stores & Spares	62.38	88.29
Total	1,008.27	1,399.10	

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
7.	Trade Receivables		
	Current - at amortised cost		
	Considered good	10,439.51	10,099.83
	Significant increase in Credit Risk	93.41	88.49
	Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less: Allowance for credit losses	(1,050.59)	(860.70)
Total	9,482.33	9,327.63	

7.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments						
	Not due	Less than 6 Month	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables– considered good	2,315.06	4,539.76	1,536.00	1,296.85	381.65	370.21	10,439.51
Undisputed Trade Receivables– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	5.89	11.47	11.90	64.15	93.41
Undisputed Trade Receivables– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,315.06	4,539.76	1,541.89	1,308.32	393.54	434.36	10,532.92

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments						
	Not due	Less than 6 Month	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables– considered good	2,005.52	5,129.60	1,339.93	1,055.50	290.71	278.57	10,099.83
Undisputed Trade Receivables– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	88.49	88.49
Undisputed Trade Receivables– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,005.52	5,129.60	1,339.93	1,055.50	290.71	367.06	10,188.33

7.2 Trade Receivables Includes :

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
- Dues from KMP's and Enterprises owned or significantly influenced.	122.04	56.88

7.3 As per Ind AS 109, the Group is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognizing the allowance for doubtful debts. The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The Group uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.

The Group has recorded an allowance of Rs. 1050.59 Lacs (Previous Year Rs. 860.7 Lacs) towards trade receivables. The Management believes that there is no further provision required in excess of the allowance for credit loss.

The movement in allowance for expected credit loss in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Allowance for expected credit loss	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Opening balance	860.70	706.84
Credit loss created /(reversed)	189.89	153.86
Closing balance	1,050.59	860.70

7.4 The Group's exposure to currency risks related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 37.

7.5 Refer Note 12 for information on trade receivable hypothecated as security by the Group.

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
8.	Cash & Cash Equivalents		
	Balance with Banks:		
	- In Current Accounts	861.06	709.00
	- Bank deposit with original maturity of three months or less.	497.00	1,485.00
	Cash on hand	102.82	92.86
	Total	1,460.88	2,286.86

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
9.	Other Bank Balances		
	- Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months *	4,659.64	2,807.34
	- Unpaid dividend accounts #	13.72	-
	- Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of more than 12 months and remaining maturity of more than 12 months *	27.22	57.75
	- Amount disclosed under Other Non-Current Financial Assets	(27.22)	(57.75)
	Total	4,673.36	2,807.34

* Given as security of Rs. 347.65 Lacs (Previous Year Rs. 165.07 Lacs) to secure bank guarantee issued to Government Authorities.

These balances are not available for use by the Company and corresponding balance is disclosed as unclaimed dividend in note no 17.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
10.	Share Capital:		
a.	Authorised Shares (in nos.)		
	69,55,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.1/- Each # (69,55,00,000 as at March 31, 2023 Equity Shares of Re.1/- Each)	6,955.00	6,955.00
	Non-Cumulative 50,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- Each (50,000 as at March 31, 2023 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- Each)	50.00	50.00
b.	Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Shares (in nos.)		
	13,58,60,500 Equity Shares of Re. 1/- Each (Refer Note 43) (13,41,18,750 as at March 31, 2023 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each fully paid up (refer # below)	1,358.61	1,341.19
	Total Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Capital	1,358.61	1,341.19

c. Reconciliation of the equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Reconciliation	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	Nos.	₹ in Lacs	Nos.	₹ in Lacs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	13,41,18,750	1,341.19	13,23,77,000	1,323.77
Share Split from face value of Rs 10/- to Re 1/- each equity shares (refer # below).	-	-	-	-
Share issued under Employee Stock Option Scheme (Refer Note 43)	17,41,750.00	17.42	17,41,750	17.42
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	13,58,60,500	1,358.61	13,41,18,750	1,341.19

d. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The Holding company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Re.1 per share (March 31, 2023 Re. 1 per share). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share, where voting is held by show of hands. In case of Poll each holder of equity share is entitled to Number of votes against Number of shares held.

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

e. Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates:

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	No. of Shares #	₹ in Lacs	No. of Shares #	₹ in Lacs
Constructive Finance Private Limited - holding company	9,24,25,790	924.26	9,24,25,790	924.26

f. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	No. of Shares #	% of Holding	No. of Shares #	% of Holding
Constructive Finance Private Limited - holding company	9,24,25,790	68.03%	9,24,25,790	68.91%
Governor of Kerala	67,49,600	4.97%	67,49,600	5.03%

g. Shares reserved for issue under options

Pursuant to approved employee stock option scheme 2021, the Group has granted 69,67,000 nos of employees stock options of which 17,41,750 options have been exercised during financial year 2024 (Previous year 17,41,750). Also refer Note 43.

h. Shares held by promoters :

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
	No. of Shares #	% of Holding	No. of Shares #	% of Holding
Onkar Kanwar	5,000	0.00%	5,000	0.00%
Constructive Finance Private Limited	9,24,25,790	68.03%	9,24,25,790	68.91%
Total	9,24,30,790	68.03%	9,24,30,790	68.92%

i. No equity shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash during the last five years.

j. The Group has not issued any bonus shares in the last five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. There are no securities which are convertible into equity shares.

k. There are no calls unpaid by Directors or Officers of the Group.

l. As per the records of the Group, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

The Board of Directors of Artemis Medicare Services Limited ('Group') in its meeting held on August 5, 2021, approved for sub-division of the face value of the equity shares of the Group from Rs. 10 per equity share to Re. 1 per equity share i.e. 1 equity share to be split into 10 equity shares. Subsequent to the approval by the shareholders of the Group, on the record date i.e., September 24, 2021 the sub-division became effective.

m. Summary of dividend and proposed dividend

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
a) Dividend paid on equity shares		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. 0.45 per share (previous year Nil)	611.37	-

b) Proposed dividends on equity shares:

Final dividend proposed for the year ended March 31, 2024, Rs.0.45 per share (March 31, 2023: Rs 0.45 per share)

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and are not recognised as a liability.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
11.	Other Equity :		
a.	Capital Reserve		
	Balance as per last financial statements	14,457.89	14,457.89
	Closing Balance	14,457.89	14,457.89
b.	Securities Premium		
	Balance as per last financial statements	372.21	-
	Addition during the year	372.21	372.21
	Closing Balance	744.42	372.21
c.	Retained earnings		
	Balance as per last financial statements	16,728.73	12,868.97
	Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	4,914.06	3,859.76
	Less : Dividend for the year	611.37	-
	Closing Balance	21,031.42	16,728.73
d.	Share option outstanding account		
	Balance as per last financial statements	806.10	775.26
	Additions during the years	217.54	403.05
	Deletion during the years	372.21	372.21
	Closing Balance	651.42	806.10
e.	Revaluation Reserve		
	Balance as per last financial statements	6,740.62	6,693.18
	Add : Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation	57.60	47.44
	Closing Balance	6,798.23	6,740.62
f.	Items of OCI re-measurement		
	Balance as per last financial statements	(132.00)	(176.59)
	Other comprehensive income (net of tax) (refer note 35)	(74.70)	44.59
	Balance at end of year	(206.70)	(132.00)
	Total Other Equity	43,476.68	38,973.56

Non controlling interests

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
Balance as per last financial statements	454.23	183.82
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	0.42	(58.66)
Add: Other comprehensive income (OCI) (net of tax)	(0.10)	0.07
Add: Further Issue of Equity Shares	178.50	329.00
Closing Balance	633.05	454.23

a. Capital Reserve

Capital reserve represents excess of assets over liabilities and share issued consequent to scheme of arrangement of transferor companies in earlier years.

b. Security Premium

Security premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The same is to be utilised in accordance with the provision of section 52 of the companies Act 2013.

c. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer of general reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders etc.

d. Share option outstanding account

The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under the Company's Employee stock option plan. Refer note 43.

e. Revaluation Reserve

Revaluation Reserve represents freehold land revalued as on 31st March, 2016 as per independent valuer's report and related deferred tax adjustments.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
12.	Borrowings		
	Non Current Borrowings		
	Term Loans		
	<u>From Banks</u>		
	- Indian Rupee loans from Banks (secured) (at amortised cost)	22,771.77	21,358.91
	Total	22,771.77	21,358.91
	Current Maturity		
	Term Loans		
	<u>From Banks</u>		
	- Indian Rupee loans from Banks (secured) (at amortised cost)	2,584.54	2,794.68
	Transferred to Current Borrowing (Note 15)	(2,584.54)	(2,794.68)
	Total	-	-

1. Indian Rupee Loans from Banks include :

- a) Holding Company term loans* of Rs. 23628.64 Lacs (As at 31st March, 2023 Rs. 22388.06 Lacs) from Scheduled Bank carries interest as linked with Base Rate of banks. The loans are secured by first pari passu charge over Land & Building located at Sector 51, Gurgaon, Haryana and charge over all movable fixed assets, both present & future and second pari passu charge on current assets.

(₹ in Lacs)

* Term Loans	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
HDFC Bank Ltd	9,409.19	11,579.86
IDFC Bank Ltd	4,097.55	4,679.68
Axis Bank Ltd.	5,424.71	5,689.17
ICICI Bank Ltd.	4,697.19	439.35
Total	23,628.64	22,388.06

- b) Subsidiary Company term loans# of Rs. 1535.5 Lacs (As at 31st March, 2023 Rs. 1765.54 Lacs) from Scheduled Bank carries interest as linked with one year MCLR. The loans are secured by the charge on entire movable fixed assets and second charge on current assets.

(₹ in Lacs)

* Term Loans	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
HDFC Bank Ltd	639.36	871.76
ICICI Bank Ltd.	896.14	893.78
Total	1,535.50	1,765.54

- c) Vehicle Loans of Rs. 192.17 Lacs (As at 31st March, 2023 Rs. Nil Lacs) from Scheduled Bank carries interest as linked with Bank's Prime Lending Rate (PLR). The Loan is secured on exclusive charge on the vehicles financed out of the said term loan.

FY 2023-24

(₹ in lacs)

Repayment Schedule	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	After FY 2027-28
Secured Loan					
Term Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	1,190.87	2,093.08	2,260.53	1,621.80	3,841.78
Term Loan - Axis Bank Limited	538.78	719.19	842.05	961.92	2,441.30
Term Loan - IDFC First Bank Limited	716.98	804.26	843.21	698.22	1,047.33
Term Loan - ICICI Bank Limited	141.07	282.14	423.20	564.27	3,291.58
Vehicle Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	34.33	37.35	40.63	44.20	35.68
Processing Cost IND-AS adjustments	(37.49)	(34.57)	(30.53)	(24.24)	(30.22)
Total	2,584.54	3,901.44	4,379.09	3,866.16	10,627.44

FY 2022-23

(₹ in lacs)

Repayment Schedule	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	After FY 2026-27
Secured Loan					
Term Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	1,927.11	2,803.36	1,556.76	1,765.12	5,369.95
Term Loan - Axis Bank Limited	318.41	539.39	719.19	839.05	3,356.22
Term Loan - IDFC First Bank Limited	586.06	716.98	804.26	843.21	1,745.56
Vehicle Loan - HDFC Bank Limited	-	13.35	26.71	40.06	365.02
Processing Cost IND-AS adjustments	(36.90)	(36.34)	(33.26)	(29.02)	(46.65)
Total	2,794.68	4,036.75	3,073.65	3,458.42	10,790.09

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024		As At 31 st March 2023	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
13.	Provisions				
	Provision for Employee Benefits				
	Leave Benefits	281.87	133.62	240.77	109.66
	Gratuity	775.32	314.09	658.42	256.14
	(Refer Note 35)				
	Other Provisions				
	Provision for Contingencies	-	812.12	-	762.62
	(Refer Note 40)				
	Total	1,057.19	1,259.82	899.19	1,128.41

(₹ in lacs)

14.	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :	As at 1 st April 2022	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 st March 2023
	Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)				
	The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities Recognised in profit and loss account and other comprehensive income				
	Property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(3,981.98)	(1,291.80)	47.44	(5,226.34)
	Provision for Expenses	168.84	23.12	-	191.96
	Allowance for Doubtful Debts (Expected credit loss)	176.58	30.76	-	207.34
	Employee Benefits	305.21	28.81	(15.03)	318.99
	Lease Liabilities	443.93	671.63	-	1,115.56
	Fair Value Adjustments	8.80	14.93	-	23.73
	Unabsorbed Losses	168.01	74.14	-	242.15
	Others	138.99	35.72	-	174.71
	Total	(2,571.61)	(412.70)	32.41	(2,951.89)

(₹ in lacs)

14.	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :	As at 1 st April 2023	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 st March 2024
	Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)				
	The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities Recognised in profit and loss account and other comprehensive income				
	Property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(5,226.34)	(1,169.10)	57.60	(6,337.84)
	Provision for Expenses	191.96	12.44	-	204.40
	Allowance for Doubtful Debts (Expected credit loss)	207.34	38.08	-	245.42
	Employee Benefits	318.99	34.60	25.16	378.75
	Lease Liabilities	1,115.56	563.04	-	1,678.60
	Fair Value Adjustments	23.73	34.67	-	58.40
	Unabsorbed Losses	242.15	(56.30)	-	185.85
	Others	174.71	(122.75)	-	51.96
	Total	(2,951.89)	(665.28)	82.76	(3,534.46)

Note : Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they are governed by the same taxation laws.

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
15.	Borrowings		
	Term Loan (current maturity) (Refer Note 12)	2,582.18	2,794.68
	Total	2,582.18	2,794.68

Note 15.1

The Holding Company has been sanctioned overdraft credit limit of Rs 40 Cr including Rs 10 Cr non-fund based limit. It carries interest rate linked with 3 Month MCLR and are repayable on demand. The Overdraft limit is secured by first Pari passu charge on current assets and second pari passu charge on movable & Immovable fixed assets, both present & future.

The Subsidiary Company has been sanctioned overdraft credit limit of Rs 1 Cr . It carries interest rate linked with 6 Month MCLR and are repayable on demand. The Overdraft limit is secured by hypothecation over movable assets being funded by the bank and unconditional & irrevocable corporate guarantee of Holding Company.

(₹ in lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
16.	Trade payables		
	Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 33)	1,376.08	1,171.65
	Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	8,075.45	7,646.69
	Total	9,451.53	8,818.34

Note 16.1: Trade Payables ageing schedule

(₹ in Lacs)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 st March 2024	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	1,376.08	-	-	-	-	1,376.08
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	4,574.10	3,330.59	33.29	40.46	97.01	8,075.45
Disputed Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,950.18	3,330.59	33.29	40.46	97.01	9,451.53

(₹ in Lacs)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 st March 2023	Outstanding for following Periods from due date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	1,171.65	-	-	-	-	1,171.65
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	5,157.91	1,796.91	494.09	51.20	146.58	7,646.69
Disputed Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,329.56	1,796.91	494.09	51.20	146.58	8,818.34

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
17.	Other Financial Liabilities (secured)		
	Current		
	Other Payable #	2,064.61	4,295.22
	Unclaim dividends	13.72	-
	Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	88.13	82.30
	Total	2,166.46	4,377.52

Other payable includes payments due on account of capital items, due to employees.

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31 st March 2024	As At 31 st March 2023
18.	Other Liabilities		
	Current		
	Advance from Patients / Others *	1,154.56	1,353.21
	Taxes and Other Statutory Dues * *	747.13	686.02
	Security Deposits	246.30	266.12
	Deferred Government Grant * * *	39.60	659.35
	Total	2,187.59	2,964.71

* Advance from Patients/ Others for which the Group is obliged to provide services to the patients/ Others.

* * Taxes and other statutory dues includes Withholding Tax, Goods & Services Tax and contribution of P F, ESI etc.

* * * During the year, the group has obtained EPCG License against import of fixed assets. The company has recognised this grant as deferred income at fair value, which is being amortised in proportion to fulfillment of Export Obligation (Refer note 39B).

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
19.	Revenue from Operations		
	Sale of Services		
	Revenue from Healthcare & Other Services	84,441.11	71,981.11
	Sale of Goods		
	Sale of Pharmacy Drugs & Medical Consumables	2,471.54	1,510.94
	Sale of Stock in Trade (Pharmacy)	0.36	0.36
	Other Operating Income		
	Income from Nursing Hostel	27.63	28.43
	Income from Education & Training	124.82	106.82
	Income from Export Incentive required written back	659.35	-
	Sale of Scrap	115.83	87.98
		16.78	26.89
	Total	87,857.43	73,742.52

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
20.	Other Income				
	Interest Income		425.29		297.59
	- From Bank deposits	360.41		223.13	
	- From Financial Assets carried at amortised cost	28.20		12.35	
	- From Others (including interest on tax refunds)	36.67		62.11	
	Income from outsource activities (Cafeteria, Parking etc.)		101.22		74.17
	Other Non-Operating Income (net of reimbursements)		107.81		124.16
	Gain on sale of assets		27.31		136.35
	Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)		73.76		101.64
	Total		735.39		733.90

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
21.	Operative Expenses				
	Material and Consumables		21,865.75		19,105.81
	Outsource Lab Test Charges		573.87		381.86
	Fees to Doctors and Consultation		19,529.24		16,924.16
	Professional Medical Consultancy		8,139.97		5,889.85
	Power, Fuel and Water Expenses		1,597.06		1,605.09
	Housekeeping and Catering		1,750.97		1,506.58
	Securities Expenses		312.12		309.99
	Linen and Uniform		261.91		269.59
	Total		54,030.89		45,992.93

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
22.	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories of Stock in Trade				
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	0.54		0.18	
	Inventories at the end of the year	0.54	-	0.54	(0.36)
	Total		-		(0.36)

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024		Year Ended 31 st March 2023	
23.	Employee Benefits Expense				
	Salaries, Wages and Bonus		12,369.86		10,549.84
	Contribution to Provident and Other Funds		760.73		641.65
	Share based payment to employees (Refer note 43)		217.54		403.05
	Gratuity Expenses (Refer note 35)		204.27		174.25
	Employee Welfare Expenses		342.23		308.70
	Total		13,894.63		12,077.50

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
24.	Finance Costs		
	Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	- On term Loans	2,248.90	1,432.05
	- On lease liability	520.89	288.63
	Other Interest Expense	6.27	4.28
	Bank Charges (Including Other Borrowing Costs)	352.59	242.68
	Total	3,128.66	1,967.65

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
25.	Depreciation and amortization expense		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,113.93	2,504.85
	Amortization of intangible assets	197.56	165.20
	Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	720.18	430.40
	Total	4,031.65	3,100.44

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
26.	Other expenses		
	Consumption of stores & spares	201.61	355.46
	Short Term Lease Expenses	190.24	121.77
	Equipment Hire Charges	207.85	185.45
	Repairs and Maintenance - Machinery	1,730.11	1,562.58
	Repairs and Maintenance - Buildings	92.11	15.49
	Repairs and Maintenance - Others	352.56	281.08
	Rates & Taxes	128.38	129.95
	Legal & Professional Consultation Fees	1,276.53	893.50
	AGM & Annual Listing Expenses	22.13	22.14
	Printing & Stationery	216.37	202.61
	Provision for Contingencies	49.50	91.86
	Travelling & Conveyance	638.50	480.23
	Advertisement & Business Promotion	430.98	694.81
	Patients Amenities	84.32	185.26
	Communication Expenses	80.73	59.59
	Charity & Donation	165.00	103.39
	Insurance	94.84	82.76
	Clinical Research Expenses	283.70	364.24

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
	<u>Auditors Remuneration</u>		
	- Audit Fee	12.84	10.06
	- Limited Review	10.62	8.85
	- Tax Audit Fee	3.72	2.95
	- Others Services & Certification	2.55	4.28
	Directors Sitting Fees	52.17	35.64
	CSR Expenses	66.56	53.67
	Balance Written-off Export Incentive	-	45.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	34.82	38.21
	Bad Debts Written Off	23.15	60.95
	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	189.89	153.86
	Loss on Scrap of Property, Plant and Equipment	5.88	22.22
	Miscellaneous Expenses	14.03	9.47
	Total	6,661.71	6,277.30

(₹ in Lacs)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
27.	Tax Expense		
	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss account		
	Current Tax		
	(a) In respect of the current year	1,224.14	916.55
	(b) Earlier years tax	41.39	(69.77)
	Total	1,265.53	846.78
	Deferred Tax		
	(a) In respect of the current year	665.28	412.71
	Tax expense recognised through statement of profit and loss account	1,930.81	1,259.49
	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of the current year	(82.76)	(32.41)
	Tax credit recognised through Other Comprehensive Income	(82.76)	(32.41)
	The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
	Profit before tax	6,845.28	5,060.60
	Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
	Income tax calculated	1,722.82	1,273.65
	Earlier years Tax	41.39	(69.77)
	Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	1,327.52	895.38
	Additional allowances for tax purposes	(1,197.94)	(1,045.44)
	Effect of other adjustments	37.03	205.67
	Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	1,930.81	1,259.49
	Effective Tax Rate	28.21%	24.89%

Note No.

28. Segmental Reporting

Operating segments

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

Geographical information

Geographical information analyses the Group’s revenue and non-current assets by the Group’s country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

Secondary Segment - Geographical Location of customers

Particulars	India		Outside India		Total	
	Current Year (₹ in Lacs)	Previous Year (₹ in Lacs)	Current Year (₹ in Lacs)	Previous Year (₹ in Lacs)	Current Year (₹ in Lacs)	Previous Year (₹ in Lacs)
Revenue by geographical markets	65,225.19	56,334.67	22,632.24	17,407.86	87,857.43	73,742.52
Non current assets	78,679.99	72,977.53	-	-	78,679.99	72,977.53

29. Capital and Other Commitments

(₹ in Lacs)

		As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
a) Capital Commitments			
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (Net of Advances)	5,843.67	2,476.01

b) Other Commitments

- i) For commitments relating to lease arrangement, please refer Note 32.
- ii) The Group does not have any long term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/ contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

30. Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (This is with respect to the company alone)

- i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year ended 31st March, 2024 Rs. 66.56 lacs (during the year ended 31st March, 2023 Rs. 53.60 lacs)
- ii) Amount approved by Board of Directors Rs.66.56 lacs (Previous year 53.60 lacs)
- iii) Amount spent during the year ended 31st March 2024 :

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Paid (A)	Yet to be paid (B)	Total (A+B)
(i) Construction / acquisition of any property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	66.56 53.67*	- -	66.56 53.67*

*For the year ended 31st March, 2023

iv) Details of related party transactions :

- a) Contribution during the year ended 31st March, 2024 Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs. Nil)
- b) Payable as at 31st March, 2024 Rs. Nil (Previous year - Rs. Nil)

v) Details of ongoing CSR projects under section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Balance as at 1 st April, 2023		
- With the Group	-	-
- In separate CSR Unspent account	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the period	-	36.10
	-	36.10
Amount spent during the period		
- From the Group's bank account	-	36.10
- From separate CSR Unspent account	-	-
	-	36.10
Balance as at 31 st March, 2024		
- With the Group	-	-
- In separate CSR Unspent account	-	-
	-	-

(vi) Details of CSR expenditure under section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Balance as at 1 st April, 2023	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the period	66.56	17.57
Amount deposited in a specified fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	-	-
Amount spent during the period/year	(66.56)	(17.57)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-

(vii) Details of excess CSR expenditure under section 135(5) of the Act (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Balance excess spent as at 1 st April, 2023	(0.43)	(0.36)
Amount required to be spent during the period	66.56	53.60
Amount spent during the year	(66.56)	(53.67)
Excess amount spent not being carry-forwarded	0.43	-
Balance excess spent as at 31st March, 2024	(0.00)	(0.43)

31. Related party disclosure

a) Name of related parties

- (i) **Holding Company** Constructive Finance Private Limited
- (ii) **Other related parties**
- Director and Key Management Personnel
- Mr. Onkar Kanwar (Chairman)
 - Dr. Devlina Chakravarty (Managing Director)
 - Mr. Neeraj Kanwar (Non-Executive Director)
 - Mrs. Shalini Kanwar Chand (Non-Executive Director)
 - Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari (Chief Financial Officer)
 - Mrs. Shilpa Budhia (Company Secretary) (up to 7th October, 2022)
 - Mrs. Poonam Makkar (Company Secretary) (from 9th November, 2022)
 - Dr. Kapil Mohan (CEO) Subsidiary
 - Mr. Joginder Singh (CFO) Subsidiary

Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel ##	Mrs. Taru Kanwar Mrs. Devarchana Rana Dr. Srishti Chakravarty
Non-Executive Directors	Dr. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly (Non-Executive Director) Dr. S. Narayan (Independent Director) Dr. Sanjaya Baru (Independent Director) Ms. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa (Independent Director) Mr. Sanjib Sen (Independent Director) Mr. Sunil Tandon (Independent Director) Mr. Sachin Grover (Non-Executive Director) Subsidiary
Enterprises owned or Jointly Controlled Entities of Promoter - Promoter Group ##	Apollo Tyres Limited Apollo International Limited Artemis Health Sciences Foundation Artemis Education & Research Foundation Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited Apollo Tyres Centre of Excellence Limited Philips Medical Systems Nederland BV Apollo Supply Chain Pvt. Ltd

where transactions have taken place during the year or previous year/ balances outstanding

Notes: Related parties and their relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors. All transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

b) Transactions during the year

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Parent Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Reimbursement of Expenses Received						
Recovery of Loans & Advances						
Devlina Chakravarty	-	-	12.00	12.00	-	-
Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	-
Lease Expenses *						
Apollo Tyres Centre of Excellence Limited	-	-	-	-	3.54	3.54
Apollo Supply Chain Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	1.12	-
Charges for support services						
Artemis Education Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	12.39	19.72
Sale of Services / License						
Total Transactions	-	-	30.79	31.63	237.12	704.44
Transactions in excess of 10%						
---- Apollo Tyres Limited	-	-	-	-	220.01	698.99

Particulars	Parent Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Purchase of services / goods *						
Apollo Tyres Limited.	-	-	-	-	7.08	7.08
Devarchana Rana	-	-	11.02	8.57	-	-
Dr. Srishti Chakravarty			24.00	14.00		
Nirmal Kumar Ganguly	-	-	24.00	22.95		-
Dr. (Brig.) Anil Khetarpal			62.00	-		
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	-	-	-	-	543.02	955.25
Donation Paid						
Artemis Education & Research Foundation	-	-	-	-	42.50	25.00
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation	-	-	-	-	122.50	78.39
Sale of Medical Services						
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation					41.86	-
Medical Equipment Hiring						
Artemis Health Sciences Foundation					12.00	12.00
Directors' Sitting Fees paid						
Onkar Kanwar	-	-	4.00	2.50	-	-
Neeraj Singh Kanwar	-	-	4.80	3.30	-	-
Shalini Kanwar Chand	-	-	4.80	2.80	-	-
S. Narayan	-	-	5.60	4.10	-	-
Sanjaya Baru	-	-	4.80	3.50	-	-
Nirmal Kumar Ganguly	-	-	5.20	3.70	-	-
Sunil Tandon	-	-	5.20	3.10	-	-
Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa	-	-	5.40	4.10	-	-
Sanjib Sen	-	-	4.60	3.10	-	-
Key management personnel-Compensation						
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	-	664.73	474.35	-	-
Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	-	-	86.34	75.75	-	-
Mrs. Poonam Makkar	-	-	42.44	20.03	-	-
Shilpa Budhia	-	-	-	14.47	-	-
Dr. Kapil Mohan	-	-	52.57	16.60	-	-
Mr. Joginder Singh	-	-	31.36	11.12	-	-

Particulars	Parent Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Share-based payments #			372.21	372.21		
Defined benefit obligation as at year end						
Post-employment benefits	-	-	135.97	101.45	-	-
Short-term benefits	-	-	36.29	28.75	-	-
Total	-	-	172.26	130.20	-	-
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	-	131.94	100.13	-	-
Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	-	-	28.49	24.12	-	-
Mrs. Poonam Makkar	-	-	3.20	0.83	-	-
Dr. Kapil Mohan	-	-	5.83	3.83		
Mr. Joginder Singh	-	-	2.81	1.27	-	-
Total	-	-	172.26	130.20	-	-

* Transactions are reported including taxes.

Perquisite value of ESOP exercised during the year ended 31st March 2024 is Rs. 1151.90 Lacs (Previous year Rs. 904.49 Lacs)
(₹ in Lacs)

Balance Payable	Name of Entity	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Relatives of Director & KMP	-	-
	Devlina Chakravarty	2.38	-
	Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	9.04	-
	Dr.Kapil Mohan	3.01	2.92
	Mr Joginder Singh	1.82	1.33
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	45.35	55.94

(₹ in Lacs)

Balance Recoverable	Name of Entity	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Relatives of Director & KMP	8.61	13.87
	Dr. Devlina Chakravarty	-	10.09
	Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari	1.00	2.85
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Apollo Tyres Limited	85.90	23.97
	Apollo International Limited	23.21	6.09
	Artemis Health Sciences Foundation	3.31	-

32. Leases

a. Movement of Lease Liabilities during the year

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,432.47	1,763.88
Addition during the year	2,625.35	2,937.66
Finance cost accrued during the year	520.89	288.63
Payment of Lease Liability	(909.13)	(557.69)
Balance at the end of the year	6,669.57	4,432.47

Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase / (decrease))

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Depreciation expense	720.18	430.40
Short Term Lease Expenses (refer note 26)	190.24	121.77
Finance Cost	520.89	288.63
Total Expense for the year	1,431.31	840.80

b. The following is the cash outflow on lease during year

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Payment of lease liabilities - Principal amount	388.24	269.07
Payment of lease liabilities - Interest amount	520.89	288.63
Total Cash outflow on leases	909.13	557.69

c. The table below provides detail regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted cases

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March 2024	Year Ended 31 st March 2023
Less than 1 year	1,191.47	1,186.26
1 to 5 years	6,308.60	3,210.15
Over 5 years	4,010.87	3,990.46
Total Cash outflow on leases	11,510.93	8,386.87

- d. The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when fall due.
- e. Lease payments during the period have been disclosed under financing activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash flows.
- f. The Group has entered into a lease agreement to operate a hospital which shall commence in the next financial year.

33. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the company alone, from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosures as per Section 22 of “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006” are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year.		
- Principal Amount	1,367.43	1,171.65
- Interest thereon	8.65	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	8.65	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

34. Earning Per Share (EPS)

Particulars		Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Net profit after Tax			
Profit / (Loss) attributable to the Equity Shareholders	(₹ in Lacs)	4,914.06	3,859.76
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic earning per share	(Number)	13,57,70,081	13,33,60,859
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted earning per share	(Number)	13,92,53,581	13,85,86,109
Earning Per Share (in Rupees)			
- Basic	(In Rupees)	3.62	2.89
- Diluted	(In Rupees)	3.53	2.79
Nominal value of Equity Shares	(In Rupees)	1.00	1.00

The shares pending for allotment for the previous year have been considered for the purpose of calculation of EPS appropriately.

The Board of Directors of Artemis Medicare Services Limited (‘Group’) in its meeting held on August 5, 2021, approved a proposal for sub-division of the face value of the equity shares of the Group from Rs. 10 per equity share to Re. 1 per equity share i.e. 1 equity share to be split into 10 equity shares. Subsequent to the approval of the above proposal by the shareholders of the Group, the record date was fixed as September 24, 2021 and thereafter the sub-division became effective. Accordingly, the basic and diluted earnings per equity share (EPS) have been computed for all the periods presented in the Financial Results of the Group on the basis of new number of equity shares in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per shares.

35. Employee Benefits

A) Defined Contribution Plan

Expense under defined contribution plans include:	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023 (₹ in Lacs)
Employer's contribution to provident fund	700.17	583.36

The expense is disclosed in the line item - contribution to provident fund and other funds in Note 23.

B) Defined Benefit Plan

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of the service gets a gratuity on retirement / termination at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Group has also provided for long-term compensated absences.

(₹ in Lacs)

Gratuity (unfunded)		Leaves (unfunded)	
Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023

(i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligations:

a) Obligation at the beginning	914.55	878.13	350.43	333.54
b) Current Service Cost	138.96	120.66	117.32	110.46
c) Interest Cost	65.86	53.59	25.27	20.53
d) Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
e) Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	99.95	(59.69)	3.01	(46.18)
f) Benefits paid	(129.92)	(78.14)	(80.54)	(67.93)
g) Obligation at the year end	1,089.40	914.55	415.49	350.43

(ii) Change in Plan Assets (Reconciliation of opening and closing balances):

a) Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning	-	-	-	-
b) Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-
c) Expected return on Plan Asset	-	-	-	-
d) Contributions	-	-	-	-
e) Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
f) Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
g) Fair Value of Plan Assets at year end	-	-	-	-

(iii) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations:

a) Present value of obligation at year end	1,089.40	914.55	415.49	350.43
b) Fair Value of Plan Assets at year end	-	-	-	-
c) Asset / Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	1,089.40	914.55	415.49	350.43

(iv) Amount recognized in the income statement

a) Current Service Cost	138.96	120.66	117.32	110.46
b) Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
c) Interest Cost	65.86	53.59	25.27	20.53
d) Curtailment Cost (Credit)	-	-	-	-
e) Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
f) Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	-	-	3.01	(46.18)
g) Expenses recognized during the year	204.82	174.24	145.58	84.82

(v) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

a) Unrealised actuarial Gain / (Loss)	(99.95)	59.69	-	-
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(vi) Assumptions:

	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
a) Discounting Rate (per annum)	7.10% - 7.25%	7.20% - 7.39%
b) Future Salary Increase	5% - 6.5%	5% - 6.5%
Withdrawal / Employee Turnover Rate		
c) Age upto 30 years	36.00%	36.00%
d) Age from 31 to 44 years	32.00%	32.00%
e) Age above 44 years	15.00%	15.00%
Mortality table used	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14 ult)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14 ult)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discounted rate, expected salary escalation rate and withdrawal rate. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The above information is certified by the actuarial valuer.

Group best estimate of contribution during next year is Rs. 184.88 Lacs for Gratuity & Rs. 112.41 Lacs for Leave Encashment.

The discount rate is based on prevailing market yield of Government Bonds as at the date of valuation.

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024		Year Ended 31 st March, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 1.00%	40.18	43.73	33.95	36.72
Change in Salary escalation rate by 1.00%	43.56	40.77	36.62	34.48

Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivity as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

36. Capital Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Notes 12, 15 & 17 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Group.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements other than for covenants under various loan arrangements of the Group.

The Group's Board reviews the capital structure of the Group on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at 31st March 2024 of 63.05% (previous year 65.37%) (See below).

Gearing Ratio :

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows : (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Debt *	25,444.44	24,235.89
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 8)	1,460.88	2,286.86
Net Debt	23,983.55	21,949.03
Total Equity (Net of Revaluation Reserve)	38,037.07	33,574.13
Gearing Ratio	63.05%	65.37%

* Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.

37. Financial Instruments

i) Categories of Financial Instruments

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies for Group. (₹ in Lacs)

Financial Assets	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans- Non Current	57.55	59.90
Other Financial assets - Non Current	403.72	422.23
Trade receivables - Current	9,482.33	9,327.63
Cash and cash equivalents	1,460.88	2,286.86
Other Bank balances - Current	4,673.36	2,807.34
Loans - Current	202.24	85.40
Other financial assets - Current	701.33	687.25
Total	16,981.40	15,676.61

At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of financial assets designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

(₹ in Lacs)

Financial Liabilities	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings - Non Current	22,774.13	21,358.91
Borrowings - Current	2,582.18	2,794.68
Trade payables - Current	9,451.53	8,818.34
Lease Liabilities - Non Current	5,854.61	3,936.67
Lease Liabilities - Current	814.96	495.80
Other financial liabilities - Current	2,166.46	4,377.52
Total	43,643.86	41,781.91

The management considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost in the balance sheet approximates their fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

- i. **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date;
- ii. **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii. **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets/liabilities

ii) **Financial Risk Management Objectives**

The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks including market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Group through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by magnitude of risk. The Group has limited exposure from the international market as the Group's operations are in India. The Group has limited exposure towards foreign currency risk it earns approx. 14.55% of its revenue from in foreign currency from international patients. Also capital expenditure includes capital goods purchased in foreign currency through the overseas vendors. The Group has not taken any derivative contracts to hedge the exposure. However the exposure towards foreign currency foreign currency fluctuation is partly hedged naturally on account of receivable from customers and payable to vendors in foreign currency.

Market Risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

a) **Foreign Currency risk management**

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

I. Assets	Foreign Currency	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs
Receivables (trade & others) (A)	USD	4.34	359.73	6.92	563.24
Hedges by derivative contracts (B)	USD	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Receivables (C = A - B)	USD	4.34	359.73	6.92	563.24

II. Liabilities	Foreign Currency	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs
Payables (trade & others) (including Deferred payment liability) (D)	USD	1.61	135.61	-	-
Hedges by derivative contracts (E)	USD	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Payables (F = D - E)	USD	1.61	135.61	-	-

(₹ in Lacs)

III. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	Foreign Currency	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent ₹ In Lacs
Contingent Liabilities (G)	USD	-	-	-	-
Commitments (H)	USD	-	-	-	-
Hedges by derivative contracts (I)	USD	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Payables (J = G + H - I)	USD	-	-	-	-
Total unhedged FC Exposures (K = C - F - J)	USD	2.72	224.12	6.92	563.24

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the USD currency

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the Rupees against the USD. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. In case of net foreign currency outflow, a positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the Rupees against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative. In case of net foreign currency inflow, a positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. weakens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the Rupees against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

(₹ in Lacs)

If decrease by 1%	Currency Impact (net USD Inflow)	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Particulars		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	2.24	5.63
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	2.24	5.63

(₹ in Lacs)

If increase by 1%	Currency Impact (net USD Inflow)	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Particulars		
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	(2.24)	(5.63)
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(2.24)	(5.63)

b) Interest Rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest Rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

(₹ in Lacs)

If increase by 1% in interest rates	Interest Impact	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	(253.56)	(241.54)
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(253.56)	(241.54)

(₹ in Lacs)

If decrease by 1% in interest rates	Interest Impact	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	253.56	241.54
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	253.56	241.54

c) Credit Risk Management

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, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks, as well as credit exposure to trade receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counter party credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other Receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. The Group has a process in place to monitor outstanding receivables on a monthly basis. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including government entities, insurance companies, corporates, individual and others. The default in collection as a percentage to total receivable is low. Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than one year are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

Cash and bank balances, loans and other financial assets

Cash and bank balances comprises of deposits with bank, interest accrued on deposits, and security deposits. These deposits are held with credit worthy banks. The credit worthiness of such banks are evaluated by the Management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2024, and 31 March 2023 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

The security deposit pertains to rent deposit given to lessors. The Group does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties.

d) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note given below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Group has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

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

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount (net of transaction cost)
As at 31st March, 2024					
Term Loan	2,582.18	3,901.44	18,872.69	25,356.30	25,356.30
Trade Payables	9,451.53	-	-	9,451.53	9,451.53
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	88.13	-	-	88.13	88.13
Lease Liability	814.96	783.08	5,071.53	6,669.57	6,669.57
Other Financial Liability	4,295.22	-	-	4,295.22	4,295.22
Total	17,232.03	4,684.52	23,944.22	45,860.75	45,860.75

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount (net of transaction cost)
As at 31st March, 2023					
Term Loan	2,794.68	4,036.75	17,322.16	24,153.59	24,153.59
Trade Payables	8,818.34	-	-	8,818.34	8,818.34
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	82.30	-	-	82.30	82.30
Lease Liability	495.80	430.51	3,506.15	4,432.47	4,432.47
Other Financial Liability	4,295.22	-	-	4,295.22	4,295.22
Total	16,486.34	4,467.26	20,828.32	41,781.91	41,781.91

38. Disclosure under Ind AS - 115 (Revenue from contracts with customers)

(₹ in Lacs)

a. Disaggregated revenue information	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Type of Services or goods		
Revenue from Healthcare & Other Services	85,385.53	72,231.22
Revenue from Sale of Pharmacy Drugs & Medical Consumables	2,471.90	1,511.30
Total	87,857.43	73,742.52
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Revenue from Customers based in India	65,225.19	56,334.66
Revenue from Customers based outside India	22,632.24	17,407.86
Total	87,857.43	73,742.52
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Services transferred over time (Healthcare Services & Others)	85,368.75	72,204.33
Goods (Pharmacy & Scrap) transferred at a point in time	2,488.68	1,538.19
Total	87,857.43	73,742.52

(₹ in Lacs)

b. Trade receivables and Contract Customers	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	Year Ended 31st March, 2023
Trade Receivables	9,482.33	9,327.63
Unbilled revenue	665.93	668.98
Contract Liabilities (advance from patients)	1,154.56	1,353.21

c. The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivables is right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for ongoing services at the reporting date yet to be invoiced is recorded as unbilled revenue. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are presented net of impairment in the Balance sheet.

d. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0- 90 days. Rs. 189.89 Lacs (Rs. 153.86 Lacs as at 31st March 2023) was recognised as provision during the year for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

e. Performance obligation and remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Group expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. As on 31st March 2024, there were no remaining performance obligation as the same is satisfied upon delivery of goods/services.

39. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
A Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts		
(i) In respect of compensation demanded by the patient / their relatives, for negligence in treatment and are pending with various consumers disputes redressal forums. The Group has been advised by its legal counsel that it is possible, the action may succeed after considering that insurance cover has also been taken by the Group and the doctors, the Group is of the view that is adequately insured to mitigate the possibility of any loss to that extent.	3,099.24	2,061.64
(ii) Basis on the Apex court judgement dated 28th February 2019 in the matter of “M/s Surya Roshini Limited Vs RPFC”, the RPFC (Regional Provident Fund Commissioner – I) Gurugram, has passed an impugned order (dated 12th January 2021) against the holding company to deposit a sum of Rs. 392.16 Lacs plus interest & penalty for the period November 2015 till January 2019. The Holding Company had filed an appeal & got favourable order from the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal -1. The Holding Company has received a notice from the Hon’ble High Court directing the Company to appear before it on April 25, 2024 to show cause against admission of the said writ petition. On the listed date of hearing, the Hon’ble/learned Judge has adjourned the matter to November 8, 2024.	392.16	-
(iii) Outstanding Bank Guarantee’s issued out of non fund based overdraft limit	609.01	609.01
(iv) Other income tax matters (Refer Note C, below)	744.93	744.93

B The status of completion of obligation as at the end on licensing years for the EPCG licenses obtained by the Group is as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Export Obligation value (Rs. in lacs)	Licensing Year	Export Obligation to be completed till	Export Obligation completed (Rs in lacs)	Export Duty Payable (With interest)
237.55	2023-2024	2028-2029	237.55	40.71

- C
- i) For the AY 2014-15, assessing officer has raised Demand u/s 201(1) on account of non-deduction of TDS u/s 194J on year end provision of Rs. 9.57 Lacs & u/s 201(1A) on account of interest on delay in deduction & deposit of Rs. 10.01 Lac. The Company has filed an appeal before the appellate authority, which has been dismissed by the department and the group is in the process to file an appeal before Hon,ble ITAT against the order passed by the CIT(A).
 - ii) For the Income Tax assessment proceedings for AY 2017-18, Assessing officer has made addition of Rs. 937.84 Lacs. Addition made by the Assessing Officer has not resulted any demand, as the additions has been set off against unabsorbed losses of the Company. However, the Group has filed an appeal before CIT (Appeals) against the order passed by the Assessing Officer and matter is sub-judice.
 - iii) For the AY 2019-20, Assessing officer has not allowed MAT credit of Rs 220.15 Lac, rejecting rectification application u/s 154. Company has filed appeal before the CIT (A), matter is sub-Judice.
 - iv) For the AY 2020-21, Assessing officer has not allowed claim of depreciation on Goodwill of Rs 1064.54 Lacs. The Group has filed appeal before CIT(A), the matter is sub- Judice & pending for hearing.
 - v) For the AY 2021-22, the Asstt. Director of Income Tax, CPC, vide order u/s 143 (1) has made unjustified addition by disallowing expenditure of Rs 652.40 Lacs while processing the income tax return, the Company has filed an appeal before CIT(A), matter is sub-Judice. iv) For the AY 2020-21, Assessing officer has not allowed claim of depreciation on Goodwill of Rs 1064.54 Lacs. The Group has filed appeal before CIT(A), the matter is sub- Judice & pending for hearing.

40. The Group carries a general provision for contingencies towards various claims against the Group including claims raised by patients / vendors / government authorities, not acknowledged as debts as mentioned in note no. 38A

(₹ in Lacs)

Opening Balance as at 01.04.2023	Additional provision made during the year	Incurred / (reversed) against provision during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.03.2024
762.62	49.50	0.00	812.12

41. Events occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

The Board at its meeting held on April 5, 2024 and the members at their Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on May 3, 2024 approved the issuance of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (carrying an interest at the rate of 2.65% per annum, compounded quarterly on a cumulative basis) of face value of Rs. 100,000 (Rupees One Lakh) each ("CCDs") to International Finance Corporation, a qualified institutional buyer and who does not belong to the promoter/ promoter group of the Company, by way of a preferential issue on a private placement basis for raising an amount of Rs. 33,000 Lakhs. Such CCDs shall be convertible into equity shares of the Company having a face value of Re. 1/- (Rupee One only) each ("Equity Shares"), in one or more tranches, within a period up to 18 (eighteen) months from the date of allotment of the CCDs, at a price of Rs. 174.03/- (Rupees One Hundred Seventy Four and Three Paise only) per Equity Share, such that the total number of Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to conversion of all CCDs shall not exceed 1,89,62,247 Equity Shares. The Equity Shares to be issued pursuant to conversion of CCDs shall rank pari-passu with the then existing Equity Shares of the Company in all respects, including as to dividend and voting powers.

Pursuant to applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has received necessary in-principle approval of BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on May 7, 2024 in relation to issuance of 1,89,62,247 Equity Shares upon conversion of such CCDs.

42. a) Interest in other entities

Detail of subsidiaries which have been consolidated are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest held by the group		Ownership Interest held by the non-controlling interests		Reporting date used for consolidation
			31 st March, 2024	31 st March, 2023	31 st March, 2024	31 st March, 2023	
1	Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited	India	65%	65%	35%	35%	31 st March, 2024

b) Additional information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Current Year 2023-24

(₹ in Lacs)

S. No.	Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	As % of consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
	Artemis Medicare Services Limited (Parent)	96.03%	43,661.86	100.00%	4,914.60	98.32%	(16.91)	100.01%	4,897.69

S. No.	Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	As % of consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
1	Subsidiary Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt Ltd.	2.59%	1,175.66	0.02%	0.79	1.10%	(0.19)	0.01%	0.60
	Non-controlling Interests in Subsidiary	1.39%	633.05	0.01%	0.42	0.59%	(0.10)	0.01%	0.32
	Adjustments on consolidation	0.00%	(2.23)	-0.04%	(1.34)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(1.34)
TOTAL		100%	45,468.34	100%	4,914.47	100%	(17.20)	100%	4,897.27

Previous Year 2022-23

(₹ in Lacs)

S. No.	Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	As % of consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
1	Artemis Medicare Services Limited (Parent)	96.82%	39,472.10	104.40%	3,968.52	99.79%	91.91	104.30%	4,060.42
	Subsidiary Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt Ltd.	2.07%	843.57	-2.87%	(108.93)	0.13%	0.12	-2.79%	(108.81)
	Non-controlling Interests in Subsidiary	1.11%	454.23	-1.54%	(58.66)	0.07%	0.07	-1.50%	(58.59)
	Adjustments arising	0.00%	(0.92)	-0.01%	0.18	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.18
TOTAL		100%	40,768.98	100%	3,801.11	100%	92.10	100%	3,893.21

43. Share-based payments

(a) The share-based payment plan is an employee option plan. The options are equity settled options.

The Board and shareholders have approved the Artemis Medicare Management Stock Option Plan – 2021 (the Plan). In accordance with the Plan, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, had, on April 1, 2021, granted 6,96,700 Stock Options to the Managing Director. These stock options are to be vested after a minimum of one year from the grant date and it may extend up to a maximum of four years from the grant date. The exercise period is one year from the date of respective vesting.

Further, according to the sub-division of the Equity Shares of the Group from the face value of ₹10/- each per share into ₹ 1/- each per share, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee revised the no. of Stock Options to bring the same in line with the Sub-divided Equity Shares of the Group. Accordingly, the revised no. of Stock Options stands at 69,67,000 Stock Options with the face value of ₹ 1/- each.

(b) Set out below is the summary of options

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
	Average exercise price/ share in ₹	No. of options	Average exercise price/ share in ₹	No. of options
Opening Balance	-	52,25,250	-	69,67,000
Granted during the period/ year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period/ year	21.37	17,41,750	21.37	17,41,750
Expired during the period/ year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance		34,83,500		52,25,250
To be vested and exercisable		34,83,500		52,25,250

Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of period as at March 31, 2024 is 1 years (Previous year: 2).

(c) Share options outstanding at the end of the period/ year have the following exercise period and exercise prices:

Grant	Grant Date	Exercise Period	Exercise Price/ Share in ₹	Share Option as on 31 st March, 2024	Share Option as on 31 st March, 2023
Grant - I	01.04.2021	2 years from the date of grant	-	-	-
Grant - II	01.04.2021	3 years from the date of grant	-	-	17,41,750
Grant - III	01.04.2021	4 years from the date of grant	21.37	17,41,750	17,41,750
Grant - IV	01.04.2021	5 years from the date of grant	21.37	17,41,750	17,41,750

(d) The group has estimated fair value of options using Black Scholes Model. The following assumptions have been used for calculation of fair value of options granted:

Assumption Factor	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Risk Free Rate	4.52% - 5.80%	4.52% - 5.80%
Expected Life of option	2-5 years	2-5 years
Expected Volatility	55.80%	55.80%
Share Price	1	1

(e) Fair value of options granted :-

The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black Scholes Model which takes into account the exercise price, term of option, the share price at grant date, and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of option. The Fair Value of the Stock option as of grant date was ₹ 21.37. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company issued 17,41,750 equity shares (March 31, 2023: 17,41,750).

(f) Expense arising from share-based payment transactions :-

The group has recorded an expense of ₹ 217.54 Lacs for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 403.05 Lacs), as a part of the employee benefits expense.

(g) In the existing Employee Stock Option Scheme, 34,83,500 options have been exercised till March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 17,41,750).

Note 44: Ratio Analysis and its Elements

Note 44.1: Ratio

Particulars	Units	31 st March, 2024	31 st March, 2023	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Times	0.98	0.83	17.84
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	0.66	0.71	(7.62)
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Times	2.17	2.28	(4.72)
Inventory Turnover ratio	Times	19.45	14.48	34.34
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	3.56	3.60	(1.18)
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	6.64	7.06	(5.84)
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	(43.97)	(31.68)	38.77
Net Profit ratio	Percentage	5.59%	5.15%	8.52
Return on Equity ratio	Percentage	14.44%	11.98%	20.56
Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	14.76%	11.50%	28.41
Return on Investment	Percentage	10.27%	7.77%	32.19

Note 44.2: Elements of Ratio

(₹ in Lacs)

Ratios	31 st March, 2024		31 st March, 2023	
	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current ratio	18,010.01	18,462.54	17,035.44	20,579.46
Debt- Equity Ratio	25,356.30	38,670.11	24,153.59	34,028.35
Debt Service Coverage ratio	14,005.59	6,458.47	10,128.69	4,450.39
Inventory Turnover ratio	21,865.75	1,123.97	19,105.81	1,319.39
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	33,486.00	9,404.98	30,030.00	8,334.54
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	60,692.60	9,134.93	52,270.22	7,407.71
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	87,857.43	(1,998.27)	73,742.52	(2,327.45)
Net Profit Ratio	4,914.47	87,857.43	3,801.11	73,742.52
Return on Equity ratio	4,914.47	34,027.89	3,801.11	31,730.73
Return on Capital Employed	9,973.94	67,560.87	7,028.25	61,133.84
Return on Investment	9,973.94	97,151.27	7,028.25	90,495.10

Note 44.3: Consideration of Element of Ratio

i. Current Ratio:	Numerator= Current Assets Denominator= Current Liabilities
ii. Debt-Equity Ratio:	Numerator= Total Debt Denominator= Total Equity - Revaluation Reserve
iii. Debt Service Coverage ratio:	Numerator= Profit After Tax + Interest Cost + Depreciation Denominator= Principal Repayment + Interest Cost
iv. Inventory Turnover ratio:	Numerator= Cost of Goods Sold Denominator= Average Inventory
v. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Total Credit Sales Denominator= Average Trade Receivables
vi. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Total Credit Purchases Denominator= Average Trade Payables
vii. Net Capital Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Revenue from operations Denominator= Average Working Capital (i.e. Current Assets - Current Liabilities)
viii. Net Profit ratio:	Numerator= Net Profit after tax Denominator= Revenue from operations
ix. Return on Equity ratio:	Numerator= Profit after tax Denominator= Average Total Equity - Revaluation Reserve
x. Return on Capital Employed:	Numerator= Profit Before Tax + Finance cost Denominator= Equity - Revaluation Reserve + Debt + Deferred Tax Liability
xi. Return on Investment:	Numerator= Profit Before Tax+ Finance cost Denominator= Total Assets

Note . 44.4: Reasons for more than 25% increase/ (decrease) in above ratios

Particulars	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Not Significant
Debt-Equity Ratio	Not Significant
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Not Significant
Inventory Turnover ratio	The change in the ratio has been due to increase in Cost of Good sold & decrease in inventory holding during the year.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Not Significant
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Not Significant
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	The change in the ratio has been due to an increase profit margins and better assets utilisation during the year.
Net Profit ratio	Not Significant
Return on Equity ratio	Not Significant
Return on Capital Employed	The change in the ratio has been due to an increase profit margins and better assets utilisation during the year.
Return on Investment	The change in the ratio has been due to an increase profit margins and better assets utilisation during the year.

45. Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Group did not have any transactions with struck-off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) The Group does not have any creation, modification or satisfaction of charges that are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period/year.
- (iv) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Group has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (vii) The Group has not raised funds on short-term basis which have been utilised for long-term purposes.
- (viii) The Group had not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The Group has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix) The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, as amended.
- (x) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (xi) There were no amounts, during the year, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group.
- (xii) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued a notification (Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021) effective from 1st April 2023, stating that every company that uses accounting software maintaining its books of account shall use only the accounting software where there is a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transactions, and further creating an edit log of each change made to books of account with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Holding Company uses SAP S4 Hana accounting software and a Hospital Information system (HIS) application for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software.

Further, the database, for both SAP and HIS, are managed by external third-party service providers. In respect of the same, access to direct database-level changes is available only to third-party service providers and, it is not available to any of the Company personnel. In line with best practices, we have sought assurance through the Independent Service Auditor’s Assurance Report on the Description of Controls and their Design and Operating Effectiveness (SOC Type 2 report). However, since the SOC Type 2 report could not be obtained for HIS and the report of SAP does not specifically cover any controls related to the audit trail, we cannot comment on whether the audit trail feature was enabled at the database level.

In the case of the Subsidiary Company, the accounting software used for maintaining its books or accounts has a feature of recording the audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensured that the audit trail has not been disabled. Further, there were no instances of audit trail features being tampered with.

46. Other Notes

- (i) In the opinion of the Board of Directors, Trade Receivables, other current financial assets, and other current assets have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the Group's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.
- (ii) The balances of some of the accounts classified as Trade Payables, Trade Receivables, etc. are in the process of reconciliations/ confirmation. In the opinion of Board of directors, the result of such exercise will not have any material impact on the carrying value.
- (iii) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 10, 2024 has approved the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024.

As per our report of even date attached

Signature to Note 1 to 46

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number.: 006711N/N500028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Neena Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 057986

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Noida
Dated : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiary

(Information in respect of subsidiary to be presented with amounts ₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the subsidiary	Artemis Cardiac Care Private Limited
2	The date since when subsidiary was acquired/incorporated	January 14, 2019
3	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	N.A
4	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A
5	Share Capital	2,310.00
6	Reserves & surplus	(501.30)
7	Total assets	3,994.71
8	Total Liabilities	2,186.01
9	Investments	0
10	Turnover	3,334.58
11	Profit before taxation	42.62
12	Provision for taxation	41.42
13	Profit after taxation	1.20
14	Proposed Dividend	0
15	% of shareholding	65

Note:

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: NA
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: NA

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Artemis Medicare Services Limited

Onkar Kanwar
Chairman
DIN : 00058921

Devlina Chakravarty
Managing Director
DIN : 07107875

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
Chief Financial Officer

Poonam Makkar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F7919

Place : Gurugram
Dated : May 10, 2024