B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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 at 31 March 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 31 to the 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 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 their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43 (vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43 (vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("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 Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instance mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of audit trail (edit log), and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective accounting softwares:

   - The feature of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the data base level to log any direct data changes in respective accounting softwares.

   Further, where audit trail (edit log) feature was enabled and operated during the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail (edit log) being tampered with. Additionally, where the audit trail (edit log) feature was enabled in the previous years, the audit trail (edit log) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Prakash

G Prakash

Partner

Membership No.: 099696

ICAI UDIN:26099696FDXIPV8629

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 12 June 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets, however as informed by management, no quarterly returns or statements are required to be filed by the Company with such banks.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments in and granted loans to other parties in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in or granted loans to companies, firms or limited liability partnerships. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to other parties as below:

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in crores)
Aggregate amount during the year Others	0.05
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date Others	0.03

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan or provided guarantee or given any security to any party during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given to employees, in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments have been regular. The Company does not charge interest for loans granted to its employees. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, in respect of loans given by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") have been complied with. Further, there are no investments, loans, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of section 186 of the Act are applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of healthcare services provided by it and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities though there have been slight delays in a few cases of provident fund and professional tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 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 on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have disputed dues relating to Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance and Duty of Customs or Cess. The disputed statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Value Added Tax and Income Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in crore) #	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	GST (including interest and penalties)	7.40	2018-19	Additional Commissioner CGST & CX GSTAT *	Out of the total disputed amount of Rs. 8.07 crore, Rs. 0.67 crore paid under protest.
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	GST (including interest and penalties)	8.26	2019-20	Additional Commissioner CGST & CX	Out of the total disputed amount of Rs. 8.65 crore, Rs. 0.39 crore paid under protest.
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	GST (including interest and penalties)	0.27	2021-22	Commissioner (appeals)	Out of the total disputed amount of Rs. 0.29 crore, Rs. 0.02 crore paid under protest.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in crore) #	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Value Added Tax, Ranchi	VAT	0.19	2013-14	Joint commissioner of State tax (Appeals)	-
Value Added Tax, Ranchi	VAT	0.72	2014-15	Joint commissioner of State tax (Appeals)	Out of the total disputed amount of Rs. 0.74 crore, Rs. 0.02 crore paid under protest.
Value Added Tax, Ranchi	VAT	0.73	2014-15	Deputy commissionerof commercial tax (Appeals)	-
Income Tax, Act	Income Tax	27.55	2021-22	CIT, (Appeals)	Out of the total disputed amount of Rs. 34.44 crore, Rs. 6.89 crore paid under protest.
Income Tax, Act	Income Tax	4.11	2023-24	Rectification filed with the Assessing Officer subsequently in April 2026.	-

Including interest and penalty where applicable.

- * Subsequent to the year end, the Company has filed an appeal with GST Appellate Tribunal against the order of additional commissioner.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associate as defined under the Act. The Company does not have a subsidiary or a joint venture.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate company (as defined under the Act). The Company does not have a subsidiary company or a joint venture company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India) does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Prakash

G Prakash

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Membership No.: 099696

Date: 12 June 2026

ICAI UDIN:26099696FDXIPV8629

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Prakash

G Prakash

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Membership No.: 099696

Date: 12 June 2026

ICAI UDIN:26099696FDXIPV8629

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)
CIN: U45200WB2007PTC112554
Balance Sheet as at

	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
			(₹ in crore)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	297.85	300.71
Capital work-in-progress	3.2	2.78	2.48
Right-of-use assets	4	26.89	26.87
Intangible assets	5	36.06	50.54
Financial assets			
Investments	6.1	5.80	-
Other financial assets	6.2	1.89	9.28
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	2.78	36.47
Income tax assets (net)	8	58.19	24.38
Other non-current assets	9	8.47	8.83
		440.71	**459.56**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	12.06	22.36
Financial assets			
Investments	11.1	18.84	-
Trade receivables	11.2	83.34	71.82
Cash and cash equivalents	11.3	25.92	13.34
Loans	11.4	0.19	0.35
Other financial assets	11.5	10.79	27.04
Other current assets	12	3.51	4.45
		154.65	**139.36**
Total assets		**595.36**	**598.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	61.94	59.72
Other equity	14	221.22	105.67
Total equity		**283.16**	**165.39**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15.1	103.41	198.12
Lease liabilities	15.2	20.15	19.26
Other financial liabilities	15.3	24.62	36.51
Provisions	16	11.54	10.87
Other non-current liabilities	17	0.05	0.37
		159.77	**265.13**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18.2	17.94	17.29
Lease liabilities	15.2	1.86	1.58
Trade payables	18.1		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.77	2.56
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		92.88	108.00
Other financial liabilities	18.3	25.43	21.89
Provisions	19	6.84	7.97
Other current liabilities	20	4.71	9.11
		152.43	**168.40**
Total equity and liabilities		**595.36**	**598.92**
Material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number : 101248W/W - 100022

Prakash

G Prakash
Partner
Membership number: 099696

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)

Sameer Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07554053

Karthik Rajagopal
Director
DIN: 06652382

Partha Pratim Das
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Shreyasi

Shreyasi Baranwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A67611

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)
CIN: U45200WB2007PTC112554
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended

(₹ in crore)

	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	704.04	645.11
Other income	22	3.29	2.62
Total income		**707.33**	**647.73**
Expenses			
Purchase of medical consumables and pharmacy items		157.96	156.91
Changes in inventories of medical consumables and pharmacy items	23	10.30	(3.12)
Employee benefits expense	24	114.23	159.76
Finance costs	25	19.20	28.33
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	49.02	43.27
Other expenses	27	278.59	271.24
Total expenses		**629.30**	**656.39**
Profit/(loss) before tax and exceptional item		**78.03**	**(8.66)**
Exceptional items	28	**(1.64)**	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		**76.39**	**(8.66)**
Tax expense			
Current tax	7	2.50	-
Deferred tax	7	33.34	1.42
Tax expense		**35.84**	**1.42**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**40.55**	**(10.08)**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gain of defined benefit plans		1.37	0.89
Income tax effect on above		(0.35)	(0.31)
OCI for the year (net of tax)		**1.02**	**0.58**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**41.57**	**(9.50)**
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share [nominal value of share ₹ 10 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 10)]	29		
Basic (₹)		6.72	(1.69)
Diluted (₹)		6.72	(1.69)
Material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
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Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)
CIN: U45200WB2007PTC112554
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(a) Equity share capital*

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	Nos.	₹ in crore
Balance as at April 01, 2025	5,97,16,728	59.72
Change in equity share capital during the year	22,28,236	2.22
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**6,19,44,964**	**61.94**
Balance as at April 01, 2024	5,97,16,728	59.72
Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**5,97,16,728**	**59.72**

* Also, refer note 13.

(b) Other equity **

(₹ in crore)

	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Employee stock option outstanding	Retained earnings	Re-measurement gain of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2025	**96.08**	-	**8.52**	**1.07**	**105.67**
Profit for the year	-	-	40.55	-	40.55
OCI for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	1.02	1.02
Total comprehensive income	**96.08**	-	**49.07**	**2.09**	**147.24**
Issue of shares during the year	73.98	-	-	-	73.98
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**170.06**	-	**49.07**	**2.09**	**221.22**
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**96.08**	**0.16**	**18.60**	**0.49**	**115.33**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(10.08)	-	(10.08)
OCI for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	0.58	0.58
Total comprehensive income	**96.08**	**0.16**	**8.52**	**1.07**	**105.83**
Share based payments charge (refer note 24)	-	(0.16)	-	-	(0.16)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**96.08**	-	**8.52**	**1.07**	**105.67**

** Also, refer note 14.

Nature and purpose of each reserve:

1. **Securities premium** - Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares.
2. **Employee stock option outstanding** - Employee stock option outstanding reserve is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees.
3. **Retained earnings** - Retained earnings comprises of prior and current period's undistributed earnings after tax.
4. **Re-measurement gain of defined benefit plans** - Represents remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax).

Material accounting policies (refer note 2.2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number : 101248W/W - 100022

G Prakash
Partner
Membership number: 099696

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)

Sameer Agarwal
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DIN: 07554053

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Partha Pratim Das
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Shreyasi Baranwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A67611

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)
CIN: U45200WB2007PTC112554
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		(₹ in crore)
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	76.39	(8.66)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	49.02	43.27
Share based payments reversals	-	(0.16)
Bad debts/ advances written off	4.77	59.31
Loss allowance (reversal) on trade receivables (net)	(2.09)	(47.40)
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds (net)	(0.26)	(0.25)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(0.32)	-
Profit on sale of property plant and equipment (net)	(0.07)	-
Gain on sale of investment in associate	(1.49)	-
Interest income on bank deposits and other financial assets	(0.81)	(1.98)
Interest income on income tax refund	(0.34)	(0.39)
Gain on lease liability reversal	-	(0.17)
Finance costs	18.31	26.24
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	0.20	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**143.31**	**69.81**
Movements in working capital :		
Change in trade receivables	(14.20)	(21.81)
Change in loans	0.16	0.07
Change in other assets	0.49	(4.97)
Change in inventories	10.30	(3.12)
Change in other financial assets	21.62	(8.42)
Change in trade payables	(14.91)	(7.49)
Change in provisions	0.14	0.51
Change in other current liabilities	(4.72)	(1.34)
Change in other financial liabilities	0.95	1.30
Cash generated from operations	**143.14**	**24.54**
Income tax paid - (net)	(35.98)	(10.07)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**107.16**	**14.47**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(38.52)	(52.14)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.13	-
Maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	1.99	133.34
Investment made in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(0.22)	(135.96)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associate	1.49	-
Proceeds from sale of investments in mutual funds	65.43	54.25
Purchase of investments in mutual funds	(89.49)	(54.00)
Interest received	1.04	1.58
Net cash used in investing activities	**(58.15)**	**(52.93)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	76.20	-
Proceeds of long-term borrowings	10.46	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(18.56)	(11.77)
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	113.55	82.00
Repayment of inter-corporate deposits	(199.62)	(22.00)
Interest and processing charges paid	(14.49)	(21.44)
Payment of lease obligations	(1.52)	(0.89)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(2.45)	(2.03)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	**(36.43)**	**23.87**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**12.58**	**(14.59)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13.34	27.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**25.92**	**13.34**
Components of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows		
Cash on hand	0.68	0.50
With banks - on current accounts	25.24	12.84
Total cash and cash equivalents	**25.92**	**13.34**

Material accounting policies (refer note 2.2)

Refer note 40 for reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activites.

The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number : 101248W/W - 100022

G Prakash
Partner
Membership number: 099696

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)

Sameer Agarwal
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DIN: 07554053

Karthik Rajagopal
Director
DIN: 06652382

Partha Pratim Das
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Shreyasi Baranwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A67611

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

1 Corporate information

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited ((Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited), ('the Company' or 'the hospital' or 'MH Eastern') was incorporated on January 12, 2007 as private limited company under the provision of Companies Act of India, 1956 with its registered office at Mukundapur, Kolkata, West Bengal, India, 700099. The hospital at Mukundpur, Kolkata has been set up on land taken on "Build Operate Transfer" (BOT) basis from Eastern India Healthcare Foundation ('trust') for a period of 60 years, which may be extended for a further period of 30 years at the sole discretion of the Company, however, not exceeding the lease term i.e. 99 years. The hospital at Ranchi is operated from a building taken on lease from "Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital & Research Centre" for a period of 30 years. The Company is primarily engaged in business of rendering medical and health care services.

With effect from November 26, 2024, the name of the Company has been changed from Medica Hospitals Private Limited to Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited.

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest crores, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 12, 2026.

Details of the material accounting policies are included in Note 2.2

(b) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) Basis of measurement

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

Items	Measurement
Certain financial assets and liabilities (Refer note 35)	Fair Value
Net defined asset / liability	Fair Value of plan asset less present value of defined benefit obligation

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

Judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Judgements:
Note 15.2 - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options.

Estimates (including assumptions):
Note 6.1, 6.2, 11.5 - Impairment of financial assets
Note 16 and 19 - Provisions
Note 2.2 (b), (c) and (f) - useful life of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets
Note 24, 33 - Employee benefits expense, wages and bonus; key actuarial assumptions
Note 35 - Financial instruments
Note 7, 8 and 31 - Recognition of deferred tax, provisions and other contingencies

(e) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the note 35 – financial instruments.

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(f) Consolidation Exemption

The Company has not prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 as required under Ind AS 28 - Investment in Associate and Joint Ventures and Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements for the consolidation of its associate i.e., Medica TS Hospitals Private Limited. The Company has availed the exemption available under Ind AS 28 and Ind AS 110 whereby both the Company and its associate shall be included in the consolidated financial statements of Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited) ["MHSPL"], its Holding Company. For this purpose, the shareholders of the Company has provided their consent for the consolidation of Medica TS Hospitals Private Limited in MHSPL.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statement.

(b) Property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment, borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the comapny and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment under installation or construction as at the balance sheet date is shown as capital work-in-progress and the related advances are shown under Non current assets.

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. April 01, 2021), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category of assets	Useful life estimated by management	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	18 - 60 years	30 years
Facility and office Equipment	7 years	10 years
Equipments	13 years	10 - 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years	10 years
Electrical installations	7 years	10 years
Computers	3-7 years	6 - 10 years
Vehicles	3-7 years	6 - 10 years

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).
Second hand assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life as per technical estimates.

Leasehold land/Leasehold improvements/Leasehold Building are depreciated over the primary lease period or useful life, whichever is shorter, on a straight-line basis.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Assets having the value upto ₹10,000 is fully depreciated in the period/year of purchase.

The management had estimated, supported by technical advice, the useful life of the category of assets, which are lower and in some cases higher, such as for building than those indicated in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Effective July 1, 2024, based on the technical evaluation, the Company has revised the estimated useful lives of its property plant and equipment. The change in accounting estimate is applied prospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' and has an impact on the depreciation and amortisation expense. The financial impact due to the change in the estimate is disclosed below:

(₹ in crore)

Year ending	(Decrease)/ increase in depreciation and amortisation charge
March 31, 2025	4.24
March 31, 2026	(0.56)
March 31, 2027	(0.43)
March 31, 2028	(0.22)
September 30, 2029 to September 30, 2083	(3.03)

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Hospitals Eastern India Private

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.
Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

There are no internally generated intangible assets capitalized by the company.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Category of assets	Useful life estimated by management
Computer software - application	3-5 Years
Non compete fees	5 Years

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. This recognition criteria is not applicable to non-financial assets such as deferred tax assets and inventories.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows till perpetuity.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited

(f) Leases

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.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Right of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. . The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has applied lease exemption to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less, except where it anticipates renewals and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant yearly rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

(g) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (j) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
iii) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loans to employees included under other non-current financial assets. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 11.2.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
This category includes quoted investments in mutual funds of the Company. These investments are restated to its fair value at the end of every financial year. Unrealised gain/loss on such restatement and realised gain or loss on sale of investments in mutual funds are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

In certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
• Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
• Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(h) Inventories

Inventories of pharmacy items and medical consumables are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-Item basis. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location after adjusting for Goods and Services Tax (GST) wherever applicable, applying the first in first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs to be incurred to make the sale. Adequate provision is made for slow moving, non-moving and expired inventory, as determined necessary.

(i) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. Bank overdrafts are classified as part of cash and cash equivalent, as they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

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(j) Total income

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised as per Ind AS 115, "Revenue from contract with customers", when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, taking into consideration defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Disaggregation of revenue
The Company disaggregates revenue into revenue from rendering hospital services, pharmacy sales and other operating income. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of Company's revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Operating Income
Revenue from Hospital services is recognised as and when the services are performed, unless significant future uncertainties exists, while revenue from sale of pharmacy items is recognised when the control of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. The Company assesses the distinct performance obligations in the contract and measures to at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive, net of Goods and Services Tax and adjusted for discounts and concessions.

Income from occupational health centre and ambulance service are recorded as and when rendered.

Rental Income
Rental Income is recognised on an accrual basis and over the year of tenancy.

Contract balances
Trade receivables
Unbilled revenue represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (g) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs its obligation under the contract.

(ii) Other income

Interest Income

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

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

(k) Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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(l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plan
Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund and Pension Fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plan - gratuity
The Company operates a defined benefit plan for its employees for gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end using the projected unit credit method.
Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent years.

Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability. The Company recognises the following changes in the defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
(i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
(ii) Interest expense

Other long-term employee benefits - compensated absences
Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

(m) Taxes
Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:
- where deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in associates, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit or loss is recognised outside the statement of profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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 and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and to the same taxation authority.

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Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet

(n) Share-based payments (ESOP)*

Employees (including senior executives and directors) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions
The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share option outstanding account in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Failure to satisfy any one of the vesting conditions other than market conditions is treated as a forfeiture and previously recognised expenses are reversed in the statement of profit and loss. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

The vesting needs to be done as per defined in the Grant Letter. There will be two categories of the vesting rights:
Time options – This will be vested on a time basis as mentioned above, subject to meeting the terms and conditions mentioned in the Employment Letter.
Performance Based - The performance based vesting will be done on achievement of the performance figures (Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBIDTA) as per the budget approved by the board of the previous year of the Company. In case, the same has not been achieved there will be no grant under this for that year. However, there will be a catch up period of one year wherein if the shortfall of the previous year is made up, then the options will be vested of the previous year.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

In case, the amount of the liability recognised on the date of modification is greater than the amount previously recognised as an increase in equity, the Company is following the accounting policy to recognise such excess as an expense in the statement of profit or loss at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

* Refer note 34

(o) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net off any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

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(q) Contingent liabilities

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

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

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(s) Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information based on its reporting to Chief Operating Decision Maker (refer note 38 on segment reporting).

(t) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

CSR expenditure as per provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, is charged to the statement of profit and loss as an expense as and when incurred.

(u) Equity share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 12.

(v) New and amended standards

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.
The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:
• What is meant by a right to defer settlement
• That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
• That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
• That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification
In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.
The amendment does not have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.
The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:
•A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
•Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.
The amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

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3.1 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

	Buildings	Facility and Office equipment	Equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical installations	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost								
At April 01, 2024	**151.56**	**6.23**	**189.19**	**16.97**	**-**	**6.21**	**1.53**	**371.69**
Additions	0.21	-	9.79	0.24	1.57	12.28	-	**24.09**
Disposals/ adjustments	(0.55)	(6.23)	-	4.25	2.08	0.16	(0.00)*	**(0.29)**
At March 31, 2025	**151.22**	**-**	**198.98**	**21.46**	**3.65**	**18.65**	**1.53**	**395.49**
Additions	1.45	-	8.88	6.43	4.32	6.96	-	**28.04**
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	(0.03)	(0.20)	-	(0.81)	-	**(1.04)**
At March 31, 2026	**152.67**	**-**	**207.83**	**27.69**	**7.97**	**24.80**	**1.53**	**422.49**
Depreciation								
At April 01, 2024	**8.33**	**3.58**	**42.69**	**6.94**	**-**	**3.71**	**0.75**	**66.00**
Charge for the year	2.87	-	18.72	4.35	0.51	2.39	0.23	**29.07**
Disposals/ adjustments	(0.00)*	(3.58)	-	2.39	0.89	0.01	-	**(0.29)**
At March 31, 2025	**11.20**	**-**	**61.41**	**13.68**	**1.40**	**6.11**	**0.98**	**94.78**
Charge for the year	2.91	-	17.16	3.01	0.86	6.71	0.18	**30.83**
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	(0.03)	(0.20)	-	(0.74)	-	**(0.97)**
At March 31, 2026	**14.11**	**-**	**78.54**	**16.49**	**2.26**	**12.08**	**1.16**	**124.64**
Net book value								
At March 31, 2025	**140.02**	**-**	**137.57**	**7.78**	**2.25**	**12.54**	**0.55**	**300.71**
At March 31, 2026	**138.56**	**-**	**129.29**	**11.20**	**5.71**	**12.72**	**0.37**	**297.85**

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 crore

Notes:

(3.1.1) Refer note 15.1 for details on Property, plant and equipment provided as security for borrowings.

3.2 Capital work in progress

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening	2.48	0.36
Additions	28.34	26.21
Less: Transferred to Property, plant and equipment	(28.04)	(24.09)
Closing	**2.78**	**2.48**

Capital work in progress ageing schedule

At March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	2.78	-	-	-	2.78
Total	**2.78**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.78**

At March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	2.48	-	-	-	2.48
Total	**2.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.48**

There are no capital work-in-progress for which the completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original budget.

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4 Right of use assets

(₹ in crore)

	Right-of-use assets				
	Leasehold land *	Buildings	Equipments	Computers	Total
Cost					
At April 01, 2024	0.95	29.88	0.19	-	**31.02**
Additions	-	0.88	-	2.99	**3.87**
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(2.67)	-	-	**(2.67)**
At March 31, 2025	**0.95**	**28.09**	**0.19**	**2.99**	**32.22**
Additions	-	3.05	-	-	**3.05**
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	(0.48)	**(0.48)**
At March 31, 2026	**0.95**	**31.14**	**0.19**	**2.51**	**34.79**
Depreciation					
At April 01, 2024	0.03	4.68	0.15	-	**4.86**
Charge for the year	0.02	1.66	0.04	0.33	**2.05**
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(1.56)	-	-	**(1.56)**
At March 31, 2025	**0.05**	**4.78**	**0.19**	**0.33**	**5.35**
Charge for the year	0.01	1.67	-	1.00	**2.68**
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	(0.13)	**(0.13)**
At March 31, 2026	**0.06**	**6.45**	**0.19**	**1.20**	**7.90**
Net book value					
At March 31, 2025	**0.90**	**23.31**	**-**	**2.66**	**26.87**
At March 31, 2026	**0.89**	**24.69**	**-**	**1.31**	**26.89**

Notes:

(4.1) The lease agreements in respect of the immovable properties that have been taken on lease are disclosed as Right-of-use assets which have been duly executed in the favour of the Company. Certain of these immovable properties are provided as security for borrowings with the bank.

(4.2) Refer note 15.1 for details on immoveable assets pledged as security for borrowings.

* It represents land acquired on lease from Governor of West Bengal, Urban Development (Town and Country Planning) Department in Asansol for construction of hospital.

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5 Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

	Intangible assets		
	Computer software	Non compete fees*	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2024	5.28	52.50	**57.78**
Additions	19.66	-	**19.66**
At March 31, 2025	**24.94**	**52.50**	**77.44**
Additions	1.03	-	**1.03**
At March 31, 2026	**25.97**	**52.50**	**78.47**
Amortisation			
At April 01, 2024	4.25	10.50	**14.75**
Charge for the year	1.65	10.50	**12.15**
At March 31, 2025	**5.90**	**21.00**	**26.90**
Charge for the year	5.01	10.50	**15.51**
At March 31, 2026	**10.91**	**31.50**	**42.41**
Net book value			
At March 31, 2025	**19.04**	**31.50**	**50.54**
At March 31, 2026	**15.06**	**21.00**	**36.06**

* Refer note 44

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6 Non-current financial assets

6.1 Investments

(₹ in crore)

	No of units		Amounts	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investments carried at cost (unquoted)				
A) Investment in Equity shares of Associate company*				
Medica TS Hospital Private Limited [shares of ₹10 each fully paid up] (net of impairment)	-	7,40,000	-	-
(A)			-	-
B) Investment in preference shares of Associate company*				
Medica TS Hospital Private Limited [0.01% Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up] (net of impairment) (refer note 6.1.1)	-	2,30,05,182	-	-
(B)			-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments carried at cost (A+B)			-	-
Aggregate value of investments			-	-
Aggregate value of provision for impairment			-	17.81
C) Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss				
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)** (refer note 6.1.2 to note 6.1.3)			5.80	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			**5.80**	-
Aggregate value of provision for impairment			-	-
Aggregate market value of investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss (C)			**5.80**	-
Aggregate value of Investments (A+B+C)			**5.80**	-

Notes:

* The Company has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ('SPA') with Tata Steel Limited on March 17, 2026, to dispose its entire stake in Medica TS Hospitals Private Limited for a consideration of ₹ 1.49 crore subject to certain conditions stipulated in the SPA. Further, the company received the said consideration on March 30, 2026. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had made provision for impairment of its investment amounting to ₹ 17.81 crore, as it did not expect any recoverable amount from its investment.

** Information about the Company's exposure to credit and market risks, and fair value measurement, is included in Note 35 and 36.

(6.1.1) Terms/ rights attached to preference shares:

As at April 01, 2021, the Company had given unsecured loan to Medica TS Hospital Private Limited amounting ₹ 23.01 crore which was interest free and repayable on demand. Pursuant to the second amendment to the joint venture agreement excuted on 28th September 2021, the unsecured loan has been converted into 0.01% Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (OCRPS) .

Each OCRPS has a par value of ₹ 10 per share and is convertible at the option of the issuer into Equity shares on expiry of ten Periods from the date of Issuance. The conversion price of equity shares would get decided on fixed to fixed basis as per an independent valuer's report. In case of redemption, the amount payable to each of Tata Steel Limited and Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited) on a pro rata basis, shall be equal to the aggregate of:
(i) the face value of OCRPS being redeemed and
(ii) Redemption premium to be fixed as per independent valuer's report

The preference shares carry a dividend of 0.01% per annum on a non- cumulative basis over the tenure of the OCRPS. The dividend rights are non- cumulative. The OCRPS has been considered as an equity instrument and as per Ind AS 28 has been valued at the carrying value of the unsecured loan.

(6.1.2) The underlying investments are secured by Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) maintained by the company.
(6.1.3) Refer note 15.1 for details on investments provided as security for borrowings.

6.2 Other financial assets (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Margin money deposit with banks (refer note 6.2.1)	0.55	2.24
Bank deposits due to mature after twelve months from the reporting date (refer note 6.2.2)	0.47	5.98
Security Deposits	0.87	1.06
	1.89	**9.28**

(6.2.1) Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of ₹ 0.55 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2.24 crores) are subject to charge to secure the performance bank guarantees of the Company.

(6.2.2) It includes Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) maintained by the Company with bank amounting to ₹ Nil crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5.98 crores).

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7 Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

	(₹ in crore)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statement of Profit and loss:		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	2.50	-
	2.50	**-**
Deferred tax:		
Reversal of temporary differences (net)	33.34	1.42
	33.34	1.42
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**35.84**	**1.42**
OCI section		
Tax on net gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	0.35	0.31
Income tax expense reported in OCI	**0.35**	**0.31**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

	(₹ in crore)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	76.39	(8.66)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17 % (March 31, 2025: 34.94%)	19.23	(3.03)
Impact of statutory tax rate changes on capital gains	-	4.53
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	0.24	0.31
DTA not recognized on long term capital losses in absence of reasonable certainty of adjustment in future years	3.18	-
DTA not recognized on account of change in tax position	13.86	-
Others	(0.67)	(0.39)
	35.84	**1.42**

Deferred tax

			(₹ in crore)	
	Recognised in balance sheet		Recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Property plant equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation/ amortization as per Companies Act, 2013.	(16.20)	(21.35)	(5.15)	1.16
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis *	6.94	37.85	30.91	20.58
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	4.09	-	(4.09)	-
Deferred tax on fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	(0.08)	-	0.08	-
Deferred Tax on security deposits and others	8.03	-	(8.03)	
Deferred tax assets recognised on unabsorbed depreciation	-	15.32	15.32	(15.32)
Deferred tax assets recognised on unabsorbed losses	-	4.65	4.65	(4.65)
Others	-	-	-	(0.04)
Deferred tax charge			**33.69**	**1.73**
Net deferred tax assets	**2.78**	**36.47**		

* Includes items under 43B such as Leave encashment, gratuity, bonus. Gratuity amount routed through Other Comprehensive Income pertaining to remeasurement of defined benefit plan.

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	(₹ in crore)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	19.06	57.82
Deferred tax liabilities	(16.28)	(21.35)
Net deferred tax assets	**2.78**	**36.47**

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset:

	(₹ in crore)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	**36.47**	**38.20**
Tax (charge) during the year recognised in profit and loss	(33.34)	(1.42)
Subtotal	**3.13**	**36.78**
Tax (charge) during the year recognised in OCI	(0.35)	(0.31)
Net deferred tax assets	**2.78**	**36.47**

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Unrecognised deferred tax asset:

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Gross amount	Unrecognised Tax effect	Gross amount	Unrecognised Tax effect
Carried forward long term capital losses	22.26	3.18	-	-
	22.26	**3.18**	-	-

Tax losses carried forward:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Amount (₹ in crore)	Expiry date	Amount (₹ in crore)	Expiry date
Carried forward long term capital losses	22.26	FY 2033-34	-	-

8 Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (net of provision for income tax)	58.19	24.38
	58.19	**24.38**

9 Other non-current assets (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Capital advances	0.31	1.12
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	8.12	7.69
Prepaid expenses	0.04	0.02
	8.47	**8.83**

10 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Pharmacy items	5.65	8.32
Medical consumables	6.41	14.04
	12.06	**22.36**

Refer note 15.1 for details of Inventories provided as security for borrowings.

11 Current financial assets

11.1 Investments

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Investments in mutual funds (quoted) *	18.84	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	**18.84**	-

* Information about the Company's exposure to credit and market risks, and fair value measurement, is included in Note 35 and 36.
(11.1.1) Refer note 15.1 for details of Investments provided as security for borrowings.

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11.2 Trade receivables (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated) *

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Considered good	96.82	87.39
Less: loss allowance on trade receivables	(13.48)	(15.57)
	83.34	**71.82**

(11.2.1) Refer note 15.1 for provided on Trade receivables provided as security for borrowings.
(11.2.2) There are no trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk.
(11.2.3) Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category is as follows:

As at March 31, 2026 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due (including unbilled revenue) *	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	43.83	35.25	8.73	0.85	0.09	8.07	**96.82**
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**43.83**	**35.25**	**8.73**	**0.85**	**0.09**	**8.07**	**96.82**
Expected credit allowance %	-	**10.17%**	**10.13%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**13.92%**

As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due (includes unbilled revenue) *	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	29.28	36.43	12.42	1.20	0.06	8.00	**87.39**
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**29.28**	**36.43**	**12.42**	**1.20**	**0.06**	**8.00**	**87.39**
Expected credit allowance %	-	-	**50.79%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**17.82%**

* includes unbilled revenue of ₹ 7.82 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4.89 crores) as considered good.

11.3 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	25.24	12.84
Cash on hand	0.68	0.50
	25.92	**13.34**

(11.3.1) Refer note 15.1 for details of Cash and cash equivalents pledged as security for borrowings.

11.4 Loans (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Loans to employees (refer note 11.4.1)	0.19	0.35
	0.19	**0.35**

(11.4.1) There are no loans which have significant increase in credit risk nor which are credit impaired.
(11.4.2) Refer note 15.1 for details of Loans pledged as security for borrowings.

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11.5 Other financial assets (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Margin money deposit with banks (refer note 11.5.1)	5.81	3.79
Bank deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	3.41	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.58	0.34
Other receivables *	0.99	22.91
	10.79	**27.04**

* includes receivables from related parties (refer note 30)

(11.5.1) Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of ₹ 5.81 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹3.79 crores) are subject to charge to secure the performance bank guarantees of the Company.

(11.5.2) Refer note 15.1 for details of Other financial assets pledged as security for borrowings.

12 Other current assets (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	1.63	1.27
Advances to suppliers		
Considered good	1.60	2.26
Considered doubtful	2.76	2.76
	4.36	5.02
Less: Provision against advance to suppliers	(2.76)	(2.76)
Net advance to suppliers	1.60	2.26
Balance with government authorities	0.28	0.92
	3.51	**4.45**

(12.1) Refer note 15.1 for details of Other assets pledged as security for borrowings.

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13 Equity Share capital

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
13.1 Authorised shares (Nos.)		
6,50,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 6,00,00,000) equity shares of face value of ₹ 10/- each	65.00	60.00
13.2 Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (Nos.)		
6,19,44,964 (March 31, 2025: 5,97,16,728) equity shares of face value of ₹ 10/- each	61.94	59.72
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**61.94**	**59.72**

Notes:

(13.2.1) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has issued 22,28,236 equity shares on rights basis to its existing shareholders for raising upto ₹ 76.21 crores. The rights issue was fully subscribed and allotment concluded on December 18, 2025.

13.3 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Nos.	₹ in crore	Nos.	₹ in crore
At the beginning of the year	5,97,16,728	59.72	5,97,16,728	59.72
Add : Issued during the year	22,28,236	2.22	-	-
At the end of the year	**6,19,44,964**	**61.94**	**5,97,16,728**	**59.72**

13.4 Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year, the Company has not declared any dividend.

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

13.5 Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Nos.	₹ in crore	Nos.	₹ in crore
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited)* (the Holding Company)	6,19,44,964	61.94	5,97,16,728	59.72

***Notes:**
a) Out of the above, 100 shares (March 31, 2025: 100 shares) are held by Dr. H Sudharshan Ballal and 2 shares (March 31, 2025: Nil) each are held by Mr. Pratik Gupta and Mr. Satish K R as a nominee of Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited

b) The Holding Company is a subsidiary of Manipal Health Enterprises Limited, the ultimate holding company.
c) 28.92% (March 31, 2025: 30%) of the shares held by Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited in the Company have been pledged in favour of previous lender which has now been refinanced. However, the pledge on the shares is yet to be released.

13.6 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited) (the Holding Company)	6,19,44,964	100.00%	5,97,16,728	100.00%

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

13.7 Details of shareholding by the promoters of the company

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up held by:					
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited) (the Holding Company)	5,97,16,728	22,28,236	6,19,44,964	100.00%	4%
	5,97,16,728	**22,28,236**	**6,19,44,964**		

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up held by:					
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited) (the Holding Company)	5,97,16,728	-	5,97,16,728	100.00%	-
	5,97,16,728	**-**	**5,97,16,728**		

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13.8 There have been no issue of bonus shares, buy back of shares, issue of shares for consideration other than cash for the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

13.9 The Company does not have any shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

14 Other equity

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
14.1 Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	96.08	96.08
Add: Addition during the year (refer note 13.2.1)	73.98	-
Balance at the end of the year	**170.06**	**96.08**
14.2 Employee stock options outstanding account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	0.16
Add: Share based payments (reversal) for the year (refer note 24 and 34)	-	(0.16)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**
14.3 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8.52	18.60
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	40.55	(10.08)
Balance at the end of the year	**49.07**	**8.52**
14.4 Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.07	0.49
Add: OCI for the year (net of tax)	1.02	0.58
Balance at the end of the year	**2.09**	**1.07**
Total of other equity	**221.22**	**105.67**

15 Non-current financial liabilities

15.1 Borrowings (secured unless other-wise stated)

(₹ in crore)

		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current Borrowings			
Term loan from banks (refer note 15.1.1 to 15.1.2)		114.22	118.99
Equipment loan (refer note 15.1.1 and 15.1.3)		7.08	10.35
Unsecured loan from related party (refer note 15.1.4 to 15.1.5)		-	86.07
	(A)	**121.30**	**215.41**
Less: Current maturities - disclosed under the head short term borrowings			
Term loan from banks		15.18	14.07
Equipment loan		2.71	3.22
	(B)	**17.89**	**17.29**
	(A-B)	**103.41**	**198.12**

15.1.1 Details of principal outstanding, effective interest rate and repayment terms for borrowings from bank:-

As at March 31, 2026 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest Rate as on March 31, 2026	Frequency	Number of structured installments	Year of Maturity	Principal Outstanding (net of transaction cost)
Secured Term loan (Bank 1)	7.17%	Quarterly	Upto 34 Installments	September 30, 2033	114.22
Secured Term loan (Bank 2) - Equipment loan	7.34%- 7.90%	Monthly	upto 77 installment	August 20, 2030	7.08

As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest Rate as on March 31, 2025	Frequency	Number of structured installments	Year of Maturity	Principal Outstanding (net of transaction cost)
Secured Term loan (Bank 1)	8.17%	Quarterly	Upto 34 Installments	September 30, 2033	118.99
Secured Term loan (Bank 2) - Equipment loan	8.31% - 8.79%	Monthly	upto 77 installment	August 20, 2030	9.58
Secured Term loan (Bank 3) - Equipment loan	9.75%	Monthly	upto 13 installment	September 02, 2025	0.77

15.1.2 The terms and conditions of all the term loans and overdraft facility from banks are as follows :

During the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company entered into facility agreement with its lenders and offered consolidated security as below:-

a) first ranking pari passu Security Interest over all movable fixed assets and current assets of the Company along with Manipal Health Enterprises Limited (Formerly known as Manipal Health Enterprises Private Limited) (MHEL), Manipal Hospitals (Dwarka) Private Limited (MHDPL), Manipal Hospitals Private Limited (MHPL), Manipal Hospitals (East) India Private Limited (MHEIPL), Manipal Hospitals (Bengaluru) Private Limited (MHBPL) including but not limited to movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, intangible assets (including goodwill, trademarks and patents) and all other movable properties of whatsoever nature (both present and future) (other than any debt service reserve amounts (including in the form of fixed deposits or lien marked mutual funds) or debt service reserve accounts required to be maintained or maintained with respect to the Facilities) as per the facility agreement.
b) first ranking pari passu Security Interest over specific Immovable Properties of MHEL, MHEIPL, MHDPL & MHPL
c) first ranking pari passu Security Interest, by way of hypothecation, over all leasehold improvements of all Immovable Properties and Excluded Properties.
d) exclusive Security Interest over the debt service reserve amounts (including in the form of fixed deposits or lien marked mutual funds) or debt service reserve accounts required to be maintained or maintained with respect to such Facility).

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15.1.3 The terms and conditions of Loan for purchase of equipments as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

a) First and Exclusive Hypothecation on Financed Equipment
b) Personal guarantee of Mr. Ayanabh Deb Gupta (upto July 04, 2024) and Mr. Komal Dutta Dashora (upto July 04,.2024)

15.1.4 Details of principal outstanding, effective interest rate and repayment terms for inter-corporate deposits:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal outstanding (₹ in crores)	-	86.07
Effective Interest Rate	-	9.00%
Year of repayment	-	2027

15.1.5 Inter-corporate deposits received from Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited) ('MHSPL') and the interest accrued on the same, also refer note 15.3

(₹ in crore)

Entities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited)		
Principal	-	86.07
Interest accrued	-	1.50

15.2 Lease liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	20.84	19.18
Add: New leases during the year	3.04	3.86
Add: Interest accrued	2.45	2.03
Less: Interest paid	(2.45)	(2.03)
Less: Lease rent paid	(1.52)	(0.89)
Less: Lease reversals/ adjustments	(0.35)	(1.31)
	22.01	**20.84**
Non-current	20.15	19.26
Current	1.86	1.58

15.2.1 Notes

Refer notes 2.2 (f) in relation to accounting policy for leases.
Refer note 4 for depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset and additions to right-of-use assets and the carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.
Refer note 27.1 in relation to short term leases and leases of low-value assets accounted for applying paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116.
The Company has taken on lease certain building for hospital operations, hostels for staff, equipments and office spaces and certain computers for use in the course of its business.
Refer note 36 C. disclosure on maturity analysis of lease payments
Refer note 40 disclosure on cash outflows for lease liabilities

15.3 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest accrued on Inter-corporate deposit	-	1.50
Other payable (refer note 44)	24.57	34.96
Security deposit	0.05	0.05
	24.62	**36.51**

16 Provisions

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	11.54	10.87
	11.54	**10.87**

17 Other Non current liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income received in advance	0.05	0.37
	0.05	**0.37**

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18 Current financial liabilities

18.1 Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.77	2.56
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	92.88	108.00
	95.65	110.56

(18.1.1) For details relating to payable to related parties refer note 30.
(18.1.2) There were no disputed dues to Micro enterprises and small enterprises and other creditors.
(18.1.3) Ageing for trade payables from the due date of payment for each of the category mentioned above:

As at March 31, 2026 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due (Including provision for expense)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.72	0.05	-	-	-	**2.77**
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	74.91	5.61	9.90	1.10	1.36	**92.88**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**77.63**	**5.66**	**9.90**	**1.10**	**1.36**	**95.65**

As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due (Including provision for expense)	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.87	0.66	0.03	-	-	**2.56**
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	77.46	27.84	1.30	1.40	-	**108.00**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**79.33**	**28.50**	**1.33**	**1.40**	-	**110.56**

18.2 Borrowings (Short term)

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Term loan from banks (refer note 15.1.1 to 15.1.2)	15.18	14.07
Equipment loan (refer note 15.1.1 and 15.1.3)	2.71	3.22
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings *	0.05	-
	17.94	17.29

* The details of interest rates, repayment and other terms are disclosed under note 15.1

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18.3 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Capital creditors *	4.41	4.41
Sundry deposits	0.42	0.42
Retention money	0.41	0.03
Other payables (includes payable to related party, refer note 30 and note 44)**	20.19	17.03
	25.43	**21.89**

* As at March 31, 2026, outstanding amount of ₹ 0.10 crores (March 31, 2025: 0.02 crores) is due to micro and small enterprises. There are no interest due or outstanding on the same. There were no amounts paid to micro and small enterprises beyond the appointed date during the current and the previous year.

** Includes ₹ 3.14 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3.14 crores) towards liability booked for grant received by the Company.
During the financial Period 2021-22, the Company had entered into a tripartite agreement with a financial institution DEG-Deutsche Investitions – UND ENTWICKLUNGSGESELLSSCHAFT MBH ('DEG') and a public charitable trust (Eastern India Healthcare Foundation, or "the Trust") to facilitate covid care under "develoPPP.de Covid-19 Project" (Covid 19 project). Contributions were done for the Covid 19 project in the following manner:
The Company & the Trust (collectively referred to as "Partners") – ₹13.34 crores
Other Body Corporates – ₹10.00 crores
DEG – ₹14.42 crores

DEG had provided the financial assistance for its share of contribution of ₹ 14.42 crores to the trust. The trust had reimbursed the amount incurred by the Company as follows:
a) Expenses incurred by the Company and reimbursed by the trust - ₹ 5.66 crores.
b) Expenses incurred by the Company but subsequently adjusted through credit notes raised by the vendors due to payments made to them directly by the trust - ₹ 5.03 crores.
c) Expenses incurred by the trust and underlying goods / services provided to the Company for using them for Covid 19 project. - ₹ 3.73 crores.
The amount referred to in point (a) and (b) above, had been reduced from Purchase of traded goods aggregating ₹ 8.58 crores and from other expenses aggregating ₹ 2.11 crores.
Out of the total amount to be contributed by the Body Corporates, the Company had spent ₹ 5.00 crores for procurement of assets and goods / services, which has been reimbursed by a Body corporate to the Company. The Company had reduced this financial assistance from additions in Property, plant and equipment aggregating ₹ 4.80 crores and from other expenses aggregating ₹ 0.20 crores. The remaining balance of ₹ 5.00 crores has been directly incurred by another Body corporate.
The Company had complied with the all the requirements of the agreement. Total unspent amount related to the grant stands at ₹ 3.14 crores. (March 31, 2025: 3.14 crores)

19 Provisions

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	5.43	6.88
Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	1.41	1.09
	6.84	**7.97**

20 Other current liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	3.09	2.83
Advance received from customer [refer note 21(b)]	1.62	6.28
	4.71	**9.11**

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21 Revenue from operations *

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Hospital services	699.36	625.27
Pharmacy sales	24.13	19.42
Less: Discounts #	(23.08)	(4.65)
Total (a)	**700.41**	**640.04**
Other operating income		
Occupational health centre and ambulance service	-	0.97
Rental income	0.82	0.03
Others	2.81	4.07
Total (b)	**3.63**	**5.07**
Total (a+b)	**704.04**	**645.11**

* includes transactions with related parties (refer note 30)
\# primarily from hospital services

a) The revenue from contracts with customer at disaggregation is provided above.

b) Changes in contract liabilities- Advance received from customers

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**6.28**	**5.85**
Less: Revenue recognised that was included in the balance at the beginning of the year (refer note 20)	(6.28)	(5.85)
Add: Increase due to advance from patients received, net of unbilled revenue (refer note 20)	1.62	6.28
Balance at the end of the year	**1.62**	**6.28**
Expected revenue recognition from remaining performance obligations:		
- Within one year	1.62	6.28

c) Contract balances

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables		
- Trade receivables (Refer note 11.2)	83.34	71.82
Contract liabilities		
- Advance received from customer (Refer note 20)	1.62	6.28

Unbilled revenue is relating to the service rendered where the invoicing is not done and Trade receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally on a terms of 30 to 120 days. Contract liabilities relates to the advances received from the customers to deliver the hospital service. There is no significant changes in the contract liabilities during the year.

d) Timing of revenue recognition

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue recognised over the time	527.55	559.04
Revenue recognised at a point in time	195.94	85.65
Less: Discounts	(23.08)	(4.65)
Total revenue from contract with customers	700.41	640.04

22 Other income

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds	0.26	0.25
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	0.32	-
Net gain on sale of investment of associate company	1.49	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	0.07	-
Interest income:-		
- on financial assets at amortised cost	0.02	0.10
- on bank deposits at amortised cost	0.79	1.42
- on income tax refund	0.34	0.39
- others	-	0.46
	3.29	**2.62**

23 Changes in inventories of medical consumables and pharmacy items

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Pharmacy items		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	8.32	-
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(5.65)	(8.32)
	2.67	(8.32)
Other medical consumables		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	14.04	19.24
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(6.41)	(14.04)
	7.63	5.20
	10.30	**(3.12)**

24 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	100.78	148.17
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 33)	6.81	5.98
Gratuity expenses (refer note 33)	1.97	2.13
Share based payments reversal (refer note 34)	-	(0.16)
Staff welfare expenses	4.67	3.64
	114.23	**159.76**

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25 Finance costs

		(₹ in crore)
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Bank charges	0.89	2.09
Interest		
- on bank loan	8.97	11.45
- on leases	2.45	2.03
- on equipment loan	0.78	1.13
- on Related party loan	3.21	3.43
- on Others	2.00	6.61
- on defined benefit obligation (net) (refer note 33)	0.77	0.89
- on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.13	0.70
	19.20	28.33

26 Depreciation and amortisation expense

		(₹ in crore)
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)	30.83	29.07
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 4)	2.68	2.05
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	15.51	12.15
	49.02	43.27

27 Other expenses

		(₹ in crore)
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Doctors professional fees*	159.88	146.61
House keeping, including consumables	22.21	18.56
Power and fuel and other utilities	10.75	10.63
Security charges	6.74	6.67
Rent (refer note 27.1)	10.59	11.50
Contractual manpower	3.36	5.14
Rates and taxes	0.90	0.39
Insurance	0.66	0.50
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	0.45	1.25
- Plant and machinery	11.51	11.76
- Others*	14.33	10.75
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 39)	0.94	0.89
Advertising and sales promotion*	23.42	17.43
Travelling and conveyance	1.99	2.75
Communication costs	2.19	2.04
Printing and stationery	2.12	2.69
Legal and professional fees*	1.23	7.37
Payment to auditors (refer note 27.2)	0.52	0.46
Bad debts/advances written off	4.77	59.31
Loss allowance (reversal) on trade receivables (net)	(2.09)	(47.40)
Concession fees	0.68	0.78
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.20	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.24	1.16
	278.59	271.24

* includes transactions with related parties (refer note 30)

27.1 Represents amounts incurred by the Company towards expenses relating to short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and ineligible GST on lease payments written off. Also refer note 2.2(f).

27.2 Payment to auditors*

		(₹ in crore)
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit fees	0.52	0.46
	0.52	0.46

*Amount inclusive of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

28 Exceptional items

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws.

The Company has assessed the financial implications of these changes, based on the best available information and in line with guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which has resulted in increase of provision for employee benefits by ₹ 1.64 crores. Considering the impact arising out of an enactment of the new legislation is an event of non-recurring nature, the Company has presented this incremental amount as "Impact of Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Item" in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of relevant rules and clarifications from the Government on all aspects of the labour codes and would accordingly take necessary steps for compliance thereof and also provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments, as needed.

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29 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit/(loss) attributable to the equity shareholders for basic and diluted EPS (₹ in crore)	40.55	(10.08)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic and diluted EPS	6,03,45,518	5,97,16,728
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (₹)	6.72	(1.69)

30 Related party transactions

(a) Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not:

Holding Company	Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited (Formerly known as Medica Synergie Private Limited)
Ultimate Holding Company	Temasek Healthcare Holdings Pte Ltd (upto June 30, 2024) Manipal Health Enterprises Limited (Formerly known as Manipal Health Enterprises Private Limited) (from July 01, 2024)

(b) Names of other related parties as per Ind AS 24:

Fellow subsidiary	Manipal Hospitals Bengal Private Limited (Formerly known as North Bengal Clinic Private Limited) Manipal Hospitals (East) India Private Limited ('MHEIPL') (Formerly known as AMRI Hospitals Private Limited) (from July 01, 2024) Manipal Hospitals Private Limited (w.e.f July 01, 2024) Manipal Hospitals (Dwarka) Private Limited (w.e.f July 01, 2024) Manipal Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited (w.e.f July 01, 2024)
Associate	Medica TS Hospital Private Limited (upto March 30, 2026)
Other related parties (Enterprise over which Key management personnel ("KMP") of holding company has significant influence)	MEMG International India Private Limited (w.e.f July 01, 2024) Akna Medical Private Limited (w.e.f July 01, 2024)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Ayanabh Deb Gupta, Whole-time Director (upto July 04, 2024) Mr. Komal Dutta Dashora, Director (upto July 04, 2024) Mr. Kanakayya Sathyamurthy Ravindra, Director (from August 01, 2023 and upto July 04, 2024) Dr. H. Sudarshan Ballal, Director (w.e.f July 04, 2024) Mr. Karthik Rajagopal, Director (w.e.f July 04, 2024) Mr. Sameer Agarwal, Director (w.e.f July 04, 2024) Mr. Mohan Kumar, Independent Director (w.e.f February 12, 2026) Ms. Mangala Rohith, Independent Director (w.e.f February 12, 2026)
Key management personnel of Holding company	Mr. Rana Udayan Lahiry, Managing Director (from September 01, 2023 and upto July 01, 2024) Mr. Manoj K Bathwal, Company Secretary (upto October 28, 2024) Dr. Nandakumar Jairam, Nominee Director (upto July 01, 2024)
Relatives of key management personnel	Mrs. Namita Dashora (Spouse of Mr. Komal Dutta Dashora) (upto July 04, 2024) Mrs. Deboshmita Chatterjee (Spouse of Mr. Ankit Jain) (upto October 28, 2024)

(c) Names of additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013:

Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Partha Pratim Das (w.e.f February 12, 2026)
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Chandan Jain (w.e.f February 12, 2026)
Company Secretary	Mr. Ankit Jain (upto October 28, 2024) Ms. Shreyasi Baranwal (w.e.f October 29, 2024)

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Transactions with the above related parties during the years ended:

(₹ in crore)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Remuneration to key management personnel (KMP)	Employee benefits	-	1.46
Ayanabh Deb Gupta	Recovery and reimbursement of expenses	-	0.00*
	Loans and advances recovered		0.03
Komal Dutta Dashora	Recovery and reimbursement of expenses	-	0.01
Dr. Nandakumar Jairam	Advisory fees Expense	-	0.10
Manipal Hospitals Bengal Private Limited	Professional fee received	-	0.14
	Sale of Assets	0.08	-
	Recovery of expense incurred on behalf of related party	4.31	16.34
	Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the company	0.46	-
	Amount paid to related party #	1.39	2.15
	Amount received from related party #	25.58	1.00
	Sale of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.13	-
	Purchase of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.04	-
	Hospital services received	0.20	-
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited	Recovery of expense incurred on behalf of related party	0.11	-
	Corporate Guarantee Expense	-	1.69
	Corporate Guarantee commission paid	-	2.15
	Equity shares issued	76.21	-
	Inter corporate deposits (ICD) received	113.55	82.00
	Inter corporate deposits (ICD) repaid	199.62	22.00
	Interest expense on ICD	3.21	3.43
	Repayment of interest on ICD	4.39	5.00
	Amount paid to related party #	1.69	-
	Amount received from related party #	-	1.00
Manipal Hospitals (East) India Private Limited ('MHEIPL')	Hospital services rendered	6.97	0.58
	Hospital service received	2.40	0.03
	Purchase of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	37.44	1.37
	Sale of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.67	-
	Recovery of expense incurred on behalf of related party	0.02	-
	Reimbursement of expense incurred on behalf of related party	1.80	0.02
	Amount paid to related party #	31.67	-
	Amount received from related party #	0.35	0.05
Manipal Health Enterprises Limited (MHEL)	Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the company	99.40	84.36
	Recovery of expense incurred on behalf of related party	0.39	-
	Purchase of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.01	-
	Sale of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.04	-
	Amount received from related party #	16.42	-
	Amount paid to related party #	114.26	85.56
Akna Medical Private Limited	Amount received from related party #	-	0.90
Manipal Hospitals Private Limited	Hospital services rendered	0.37	-
	Hospital service received	0.40	-
	Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the company	0.00*	-
	Recovery of expense incurred on behalf of related party	0.01	-
	Purchase of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.02	-
	Sale of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.01	-
Manipal Hospitals (Dwarka) Private Limited	Recovery of expenses incurred on behalf related party	0.01	-
	Amount received from related party #	0.01	-
	Amount paid to related party #	0.00*	-
	Purchase of medical pharmacies/consumables (net of returns)	0.01	-
MEMG International India Private Limited	Royalty charges/Back-office charges (included under legal and professional expense)	2.19	-
	Amount paid to related party	2.09	-
Manipal Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	Recovery of expenses incurred on behalf related party	0.05	-

Amount paid to related party/amount received from related party represents amounts remitted or received towards settlement of related party transactions (as detailed in the table above).

Balances payable to/receivable from related parties are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Name of related party	Nature of balances	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Manipal Hospitals Synergie Private Limited	Inter corporate deposit - availed	-	86.07
	Other payables	-	1.46
	Other receivables	0.10	-
	Interest accrued on ICD	-	1.50
	Corporate guarantee received	-	6.67
Manipal Hospitals (Dwarka) Private Limited	Other payables	0.00*	-
Manipal Hospitals Private Limited	Trade payables	0.00*	-
MEMG International India Private Limited	Trade payables	0.50	-
Manipal Hospitals (East) India Private Limited ('MHEIPL')	Other payables	3.73	0.89
Manipal Health Enterprises Limited (MHEL)	Other payables	0.25	-
Manipal Hospitals Bengal Private Limited	Other receivables	0.07	20.07
Manipal Hospitals Bengaluru Private Limited	Other receivables	0.05	-
Manipal Health Enterprises Limited (MHEL)	Other receivables	-	0.88

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 crore

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The above-mentioned transactions from / to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. For the year ended March 31, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

31 Contingent liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(A) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
i) Patient Compensation	0.38	0.96
ii) Income Tax Demand	34.44	34.44
iii) Indirect Tax Demand	18.67	15.50
(B) Guarantees #	3.91	4.04
	57.40	**54.94**

includes performance guarantees

(A)(i) Patient Compensation

There are certain claims made against the Company in respect of patient compensation. The cases are pending with various Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions. Based, on the legal counsels' views, the management does not expect these claims to succeed. Accordingly, no provision for liability has been recognized in the financial statements.

The Company is confident that its position will be upheld for above litigations and accordingly the outcome of these will not have material effect on the Financial Statements.

(A)(ii) Income Tax Demand

a) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had received the order u/s 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for AY 2022-23 as per which AO has made disallowances in respect of non-deduction of TDS, provision of expense, provision for doubtful debt and unexplained cash credits having a tax impact of ₹ 34.44 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 34.44 crore). The Company has filed an appeal before CIT (Appeals) and the same has been admitted. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has paid pre-deposit of ₹ 6.89 crore towards this demand and received stay order on recovery of demand till disposal of appeal.

The Company is confident that its position will be upheld for above income tax litigations and accordingly the outcome of these will not have material effect on the Financial Statements.

(A)(iii) Indirect Tax Demand

a) The Company has received demand order from Deputy Commissioner for the FY 2018-19, wherein demand of ₹ 8.07 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6.95 crore) raised towards short payment of GST on supply of drugs and consumables to in-patients. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Company has filed the appeal with Additional Commissioner, CGST & CX.The authority has confirmed the aforesaid demand including interest and penalty. Aggrieved by the impugned order, subsequent to the year end, the Company has filed an appeal with GST Appellate Tribunal against the order of additional commissioner.

b) The Companyhas received demand order from Deputy Commissioner for the FY 2019-20, wherein demand of ₹ 8.65 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 7.51 crore) raised towards short payment of GST on supply of drugs and consumables to in-patients. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Company has filed the appeal with Additional Commissioner, CGST & CX.

c) The Company, for the FY 2014-15, Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes raised demand of ₹ 0.73 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.73 crore) towards differences in purchase values identified in Annual Return vis-à-vis Trading account filed and for under reporting of sales turnover. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Company has filed the appeal with Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeals).

d) The Company had received assessment order issued by Commercial Tax officer for the FY 2013-14, wherein VAT demand of ₹ 0.19 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.06 crore) raised towards supply of drugs and consumables to in-patients. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Company has filed the appeal with Joint Commissioner of Commercial tax (Appeals).

e) The Company had received assessment order issued by Commercial Tax officer for the FY 2014-15, wherein VAT and CST demand of ₹ 0.74 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.25 crore) raised towards supply of drugs and consumables to in-patients. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Company has filed the appeal with Joint Commissioner of Commercial tax (Appeals).

f) The Company has received demand order from Joint Commissioner for the FY 2021-22, wherein demand of ₹ 0.29 crore is raised towards non payment of GST under reverse charge mechanism on foreign expenditures made by the company and also, toward non payment of GST on healthcare services provided to other clinical establishments. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Company has filed the appeal with Additional Commissioner, CGST & CX.

Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending with various forums /authorities. The Company is confident that its position will be upheld for above Indirect tax litigations and accordingly the outcome of these will not have material effect on the Financial Statements.

32 Capital commitments and other commitments

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has a commitment towards purchase of capital assets of ₹ 16.01 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 10.98 crores).

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33 Employee benefit plan

(i) Defined contribution plan:
Amount recognised and included in note 24, 'contribution to provident and other funds' in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 6.81 crores. (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5.98 crores)

(ii) Defined benefit plan:
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under this plan, every employees who are entitled as per the Gratuity Act, gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The gratuity plan is not funded by the Company.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
a) Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income		
i) Net employee benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss		
Current service cost	1.97	2.13
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.77	0.89
Past service cost disclosed under exceptional item (refer note 28)	0.75	-
Net benefit expense charged to statement of profit or loss	**3.49**	**3.02**
ii) Remeasurement		
Actuarial gain arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.74)	(0.42)
Actuarial loss arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	0.35
Actuarial gain on account of experience adjustments	(0.63)	(0.82)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(1.37)**	**(0.89)**
b) Balance Sheet		
Defined benefit obligation		
Non current	11.54	10.87
Current	1.41	1.09
Defined benefit liability	**12.95**	**11.96**
c) Change in projected benefit obligations		
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	11.96	13.06
Current service cost	1.97	2.13
Past service cost	0.75	
Interest cost	0.77	0.89
Benefits paid	(1.13)	(3.23)
Remeasurement of (gain)/ loss in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gain arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.74)	(0.42)
Actuarial loss arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	0.35
Actuarial gain on account of experience adjustments	(0.63)	(0.82)
Obligations at the end of the year	**12.95**	**11.96**

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d) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity liability for the Company's plan are shown below:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.15%	6.55%
Increase in compensation cost	6.00%	6.00%
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 years

Employee turnover - for all age groups:

Age (Years) March 31, 2026	Rate (p.a.) March 31, 2026	Age (Years) March 31, 2025	Rate (p.a.) March 31, 2025
21 - 30	24.63%	21 - 30	24.63%
31 - 34	10.17%	31 - 34	10.17%
35 - 44	8.34%	35 - 44	8.34%
45 - 50	2.87%	45 - 50	2.87%
51 - 54	1.63%	51 - 54	1.63%
55 - 59	3.92%	55 - 59	3.92%

As per Indian Assured lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult. [March 31, 2025: Indian Assured lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.]

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase
Discount rate	4.70%	(4.35)%	4.94%	(4.56)%
Future salary growth	(4.41)%	4.73%	(4.61)%	4.95%

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within 1 year	1.41	1.09
Between 2 and 5 years	4.67	4.14
Between 6 and 10 years	3.83	3.49
Beyond 10 years	19.59	17.27

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 9.03 years (March 31, 2025: 9.50 years).

34 Employee Stock option plans

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has issued 12,71,000 employee stocks option under Medica Employee Stock Option Plan 2023 for its eligible employees subject to satisfaction of vesting conditions based on performance and passage of time. The Company has recognised expense arising from equity settled share based payment transaction amounting to ₹ 0.16 crores for the year ended March 31, 2024. During the year ended March 31, 2025, these ESOP's were cancelled.

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35 Fair values and hierarchy

Accounting classification and fair value of financial instruments is as follows. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is 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 methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:
- The fair value of the quoted mutual funds are at Level 1 of fair value hierarchy and are measured based on Net Asset value (NAV) in active markets at the reporting date.
- The fair value of the financial assets (other trhan mutual funds) and financial liabilities were based on amortised cost at the reporting date.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities of the Company:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy valued as at March 31, 2026:

(₹ in crore)

March 31, 2026	Note No.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets (at FVTPL)					
Investments in mutual funds (quoted) (non-current)	6.1	5.80	-	-	5.80
Investments in mutual funds (quoted) (current)	11.1	18.84	-	-	18.84
		24.64	**-**	**-**	**24.64**
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Other financial assets (non-current)	6.2	-	1.89	-	1.89
		-	**1.89**	**-**	**1.89**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings (non-current and current)	15.1	-	121.35	-	121.35
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	15.3	-	24.62	-	24.62
		-	**145.97**	**-**	**145.97**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy valued as at March 31, 2025:

(₹ in crore)

March 31, 2025	Note No.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Other financial assets (non-current)	6.2	-	9.28	-	9.28
		-	**9.28**	**-**	**9.28**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings (non-current and current)	15.1	-	215.41	-	215.41
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	15.3	-	36.51	-	36.51
		-	**251.92**	**-**	**251.92**

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Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

As at March 31, 2026 (₹ in crore)

	Note	Carrying value		
		FVTPL	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets: *				
Other Financial assets (non-current)	6.2	-	1.89	1.89
Investment in mutual funds (quoted) (current)	11.1	18.84	-	18.84
Investments in mutual funds (quoted) (non-current)	6.1	5.80	-	5.80
Trade receivables	11.2	-	83.34	83.34
Cash and cash equivalents	11.3	-	25.92	25.92
Loans (current)	11.4	-	0.19	0.19
Other financial assets (current)	11.5	-	10.79	10.79
		24.64	**122.13**	**146.77**
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	15.1	-	121.35	121.35
Lease liabilities (Non-current and current)	15.2	-	22.01	22.01
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	15.3	-	24.62	24.62
Trade payables	18.1	-	95.65	95.65
Other financial liabilities (current)	18.3	-	25.43	25.43
		-	**289.06**	**289.06**

As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in crore)

	Note	Carrying value		
		FVTPL	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets: *				
Other Financial assets (non-current)	6.2	-	9.28	9.28
Trade receivables	11.2	-	71.82	71.82
Cash and cash equivalents	11.3	-	13.34	13.34
Loans (current)	11.4	-	0.35	0.35
Other financial assets (current)	11.5	-	27.04	27.04
		-	**121.83**	**121.83**
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	15.1	-	215.41	215.41
Lease liabilities (Non-current and current)	15.2	-	20.84	20.84
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	15.3	-	36.51	36.51
Trade payables	18.1	-	110.56	110.56
Other financial liabilities (current)	18.3	-	21.89	21.89
		-	**405.21**	**405.21**

*excludes investment in equity instruments of associate companies
The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at FVTOCI.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

The Company considers that the carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities recognised in the Financial Statements at amortized cost will reasonably approximate their fair values. The fair value of non-current financial assets and liabilities (security deposits, bank deposits, borrowings and lease liabilities) has been measured based on the present value of expected payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate.

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36 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risk and works towards minimizing the potential adverse effects, if any, on its financial performance.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises interest rate risk and currency rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, payables, investments and deposits. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2026. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates in form of Term loans. The Company monitors the movement in interest rates on an ongoing basis.

Exposure to interest rate risk
The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Fixed rate instruments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial asset		
Margin money deposit with banks	6.36	6.03
Bank deposits due to mature after twelve months from the reporting date	0.47	5.98
Bank deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	3.41	-

(₹ in crores)

Variable rate instruments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial asset		
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)	24.64	-
Financial liability		
Borrowings (non-current and current)	121.35	215.41

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Based on the closing balance of variable rate instruments, an increase/ decrease in interest rate by 1%, with all other variables remaining constant would result in decrease/ increase in profit or loss and equity by ₹ 0.97 crores (year ended March 31, 2025: ₹ 2.15 crores).

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company monitors foreign exchange rates on an ongoing basis.

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date:

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	USD (million)	(₹ in crore)	USD million	(₹ in crore)
Import trade payable (USD)	0.26	2.45	-	-
Capital creditors	0.26	2.45	-	-

Foreign currency risk sensitivity
The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

Depreciation of INR against USD by 1% results in decrease in profit before tax by ₹ 0.05 crore (March 31, 2025 by ₹ Nil) and appreciation of INR against USD by 1% results in increase by such amount.

B. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The credit risk arises principally from its trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and financial assets.

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

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(i) Trade receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of payors/customers on a continuous basis to whom credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past few years, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Refer note 11.2.3 for information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	15.57	62.97
Loss allowance (reversal) on trade receivables (net)	(2.09)	(47.40)
Closing balance	**13.48**	**15.57**

There is no significant concentration of credit risk and no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(ii) Financial instruments and deposits:

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and inter-company deposits is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments of surplus funds, temporarily, are made only with approved counterparties, who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process.

C. 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. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual payments:

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	26.19	127.88	154.07
Lease liabilities (non-current and current)	3.97	53.05	57.02
Trade payables	95.65	-	95.65
Other financial liabilities	25.43	24.62	50.05

	March 31, 2025		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	27.31	232.56	259.87
Lease liabilities (non-current and current)	3.51	53.71	57.22
Trade payables	110.56	-	110.56
Other financial liabilities	21.89	36.51	58.40

37 Capital management

The primary objective of Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an optimum financing structure and healthy returns in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, in light of the changes in economic conditions or business requirements.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt as shown below.
- Net debt includes borrowings, lease liabilities (non-current and current) less cash and cash equivalents and investment in mutual fund
- Total equity comprises of issued share capital and all other equity components attributable to equity share holder.

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Borrowings (including current maturities) (note 15.1 and 18.2)	121.35	215.41
Lease liabilities (note 15.2)	22.01	20.84
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11.3)	(25.92)	(13.34)
Less: Investment in mutual funds (quoted) (refer note 11.1 and 6.1)	(24.64)	-
Net debt (A) (including lease liabilities)#	**92.80**	**222.91**
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Company	283.16	165.39
Total capital (B)	**283.16**	**165.39**
Capital and net debt (C = A+B)	**375.96**	**388.30**
Gearing ratio (D = A / C)	**25%**	**57%**

Investments in mutual funds are adjusted as the Company may use these investments for strategic purposes including payment of debt.

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited ★

38 Segment information:

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The Company operates in a single business and geographical segment (Healthcare services in India) and the CODM reviews the financial information at an entity level. Hence, the Company has determined that disclosures given at the entity level suffices the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108.

Refer note 1.

39 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to contribute 2% of its average net profits during the immediately three preceding financial Periods in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

The Company has constituted a CSR committee in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The focus of CSR activities of the Company comprise promotion of healthcare, education, gender equality, ensuring environment sustainability, training for rural sports and rural development objects. The amount required to be spent towards the CSR activities as per Section 135 and the CSR activities undertaken by the Company is given below:

(a) Gross amount approved by Board and required to be spent by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 is ₹ 0.66 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.74 crore).

(b) Amount spent:
Promoting healthcare, education, gender equality, ensuring environment sustainability, training for rural sports and rural development objects.

(₹ in crore)

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Year ended March 31, 2026	0.94	-	0.94
Year ended March 31, 2025	0.89	-	0.89

(c) Details related to spent / unspent obligations:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
(ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	-	-
(iii) Contribution to others*	0.94	0.89
(iv) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-
	0.94	**0.89**

* Expense towards programme run by the Company for providing preventive healthcare named Kolkata Accidents Response & Medical Assistance

Details of ongoing project

As on March 31, 2026

Opening balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. vii within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance
-	-	0.66	0.94	0.28*

As on March 31, 2025

Opening balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. vii within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance
-	-	0.74	0.89	0.15*

* Excess amount spent during the year has been carried forward to future years

40 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

	Term and Equipment Loans	Inter Corporate Deposit	Lease liability	Total
Debt as at April 01, 2025	129.34	86.07	20.84	**236.25**
Interest accrued but not due as at April 01, 2025	-	1.50	-	**1.50**
Addition during the year	-	-	3.04	**3.04**
Cash flows including interest paid				
- Proceeds from borrowings	10.46	113.55	-	**124.01**
- Repayment of borrowings/lease payment	(18.56)	(199.62)	(1.52)	**(219.70)**
- Interest paid	(9.78)	(4.71)	(2.45)	**(16.94)**
- Processing charges paid	-	-	-	**-**
Non-cash changes				
- Ind AS adjustment due to amortisation of ancillary borrowing cost	0.13	-	-	**0.13**
- Interest expense	9.75	3.21	2.45	**15.41**
- Leases reversal	-	-	(0.35)	**(0.35)**
Debt as at March 31, 2026	**121.35**	**-**	**22.01**	**143.35**

	Term and Equipment Loans	Inter Corporate Deposit	Lease liability	Total
Debt as at April 01, 2024	140.98	26.07	19.18	**186.23**
Interest accrued but not due as at April 01, 2024	0.17	3.41	-	**3.58**
Addition during the year	-	-	3.86	**3.86**
Cash flows including interest paid				
- Proceeds from borrowings	-	82.00	-	**82.00**
- Repayment of borrowings/lease payment	(11.77)	(22.00)	(0.89)	**(34.66)**
- Interest paid	(12.75)	(5.34)	(2.03)	**(20.12)**
- Processing charges paid	(0.57)	-	-	**(0.57)**
Non-cash changes				
- Ind AS adjustment due to amortisation of ancillary borrowing cost	0.70	-	-	**0.70**
- Interest expense	12.58	3.43	2.03	**18.04**
- Leases reversal	-	-	(1.31)	**(1.31)**
Interest accrued but not due as at March 31, 2025	-	(1.50)	-	**(1.50)**
Debt as at March 31, 2025	**129.34**	**86.07**	**20.84**	**236.25**

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41 Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED):

(₹ in crore)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	2.77	2.56
(ii) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(iii) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(iv) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the ye:	-	-
(v) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	0.54	0.54

42 Accounting ratios

i) Current ratio
The current ratio is used to assess a company's short term liquidity. It is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

ii) Debt-equity ratio
"Total debt" is defined as aggregate of non-current borrowings and current maturities of long term-borrowings and total equity includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

iii) Debt service coverage ratio
The Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) measures the ability of a company to use its operating income to repay all its debt obligations, including repayment of principal and interest on both short-term and long-term debt. It is calculated by dividing net operating income by the total debt service (Interest and principal).

iv) Return on equity ratio
Equal to profit for the year divided by the equity during that period, and is expressed as a percentage.

v) Inventory turnover ratio
Inventory turnover indicates the rate at which a company sells and replaces its stock of goods during a particular period. The inventory turnover ratio formula is the cost of goods sold divided by the average inventory for the same period.

vi) Trade receivables turnover ratio
Accounts receivable turnover ratio is calculated by dividing your revenue from operations by your average accounts receivable. The ratio is used to measure how effective a company is at extending credits and collecting debts.

vii) Trade payables turnover ratio
This ratio is used to measure the number of times the business is paying off its creditors or suppliers in an accounting period. It is computed by dividing the total purchases by average accounts payable.

viii) Net capital turnover ratio
It is calculated by dividing annual sales by average stockholder equity (net worth). The ratio indicates how much a company could grow its current capital investment level.

ix) Net profit ratio
The net profit percentage is the ratio of after-tax profits to net sales. It reveals the remaining profit after all costs of production, administration, and financing have been deducted from sales, and income taxes recognized

x) Return on capital employed
Return on Capital Employed is calculated by dividing our EBIT during a given period by Capital Employed (net worth, total debt, deferred tax liability) during that period.

xi) Return on investment
Return on investment (ROI) is a performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency or profitability of an investment or compare the efficiency of a number of different investments. To calculate ROI, the benefit (or return) of an investment is divided by the cost of the investment.

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance
i) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.01	0.83	23%	NA
ii) Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Total Equity	0.43	1.30	(67)%	On account of repayment of borrowings and further issue of equity shares during the year
iii) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service= Net Profit after tax+ Non cash operating expenses+ Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets, etc	Debt service= Interest & lease payments + Principal Repayments	2.80	1.76	59%	On account of profit earned during the current year as compared to loss incurred in the previous year.
iv) Return on equity ratio %	Net Profit after tax	Average Shareholders equity	18.08%	(5.92)%	405%	On account of profit earned during the current year
v) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold = opening inventory + purchases - closing inventory (medical and pharmacy consumables)	Average Inventory	9.78	7.39	32%	On account of decrease in average inventory for the current year
vi) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Accounts Receivable	9.08	9.65	(6)%	NA
vii) Trade payables turnover ratio	Total purchases	Average Trade Payables	1.53	1.37	12%	NA
viii) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Average Shareholders equity	3.14	3.79	(17)%	NA
ix) Net profit ratio %	Net Profit	Net Sales	5.76%	(1.56)%	469%	On account of profit earned during the current year
x) Return on capital employed %	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	23.19%	4.43%	423%	On account of increase in earnings before interest and taxes during the current year
xi) Return on investment %	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment in fixed deposits at year end	7.71%	11.82%	(35)%	On account of maturity of deposits during the current year without commensurate investment in deposits leading to consequent decrease in interest income.

BSR & Co. LLP

Manipal Hospitals Eastern India Private Limited

43 Other Statutory Information

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

(ii) The Company has transacted and has balances with below mentioned companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013:

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding		Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
Pramanik Fusion Fabrication Private Limited	Advances to suppliers	0.01	-	None

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,

(iv) The Company is in compliance with number of layers of companies, as prescribed under clause (87)of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned to or invested in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

(ix) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

44 In accordance with a arrangement/term sheet/ framework agreement, entered between the Company, Polaris Healthcare Investments Pte. Ltd , and the Founder Promoter i.e. Dr. Alok Roy in the FY 2022-23, the Company is liable to pay a non-compete fees of ₹ 52.50 crores to Dr. Alok Roy over the period of 5 years which has been accounted for as intangible assets and credited to financial liability in the financial statements. This amount is equivalent to imputed fair value of the benefit that the company is expected to gain on account of such non-compete.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number : 101248W/W - 100022

G Prakash
Partner
Membership number: 099696

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
India Private Limited
(Formerly known as Medica Hospitals Private Limited)

Sameer Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07554053

Karthik Rajagopal
Director
DIN: 06652382

Partha Pratim Das
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Shreyasi Baranwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. A67611

Place : Bengaluru
Date : June 12, 2026