

Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited
CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499
Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2025
All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

	Note	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	8,605.41	8,436.43
Capital work-in-progress	3.2	1,251.37	857.71
Right-of-use assets	4.1	1,771.07	1,978.51
Goodwill	4.2	437.08	437.08
Other intangible assets	4.2	50.64	64.98
Intangible assets under development	4.3	-	3.19
Financial assets			
Investments	5.1	15.36	15.36
Other financial assets	5.2	535.69	144.71
Income tax assets (net)	6	341.97	-
Other non-current assets	7	72.80	269.65
		13,081.39	12,207.62
Current assets			
Inventories	8	172.91	184.70
Financial assets			
Investments	9.1	1,245.49	1,702.14
Trade receivables	9.2	1,354.41	947.79
Cash and cash equivalents	9.3	119.69	312.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9.4	623.74	854.22
Other financial assets	9.5	1,457.28	1,356.85
Other current assets	10	127.79	85.04
		5,101.31	5,442.87
		18,182.70	17,650.49
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	332.57	332.57
Other equity	12	10,137.55	9,780.56
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		10,470.12	10,113.13
Non-controlling interest	12.8	1,685.22	1,628.09
Total equity		12,155.34	11,741.22
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13.1	29.76	47.07
Lease liabilities	13.2	2,265.44	2,530.70
Other financial liabilities	13.3	1,391.10	1,437.10
Provisions	14	100.80	125.39
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	183.53	166.22
		3,970.63	4,306.48
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16.1	46.27	50.41
Lease liabilities	13.2	37.98	18.30
Trade payables	16.2		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		14.28	12.42
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,321.92	1,136.57
Other financial liabilities	17	312.92	126.41
Other current liabilities	18	208.63	210.96
Provisions	19	114.73	47.72
Total liabilities		2,056.73	1,602.79
		18,182.70	17,650.49
Total equity and liabilities			
		18,182.70	17,650.49

Material accounting policies 2.3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited

G Prakash
Partner
Membership number: 099696
Place- Bengaluru
Date : March 20, 2026

Sameer Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07554053
Place- Bengaluru
Date : March 20, 2026

Dr. H. Sudarshan Ballal
Director
DIN: 01195055
Place- Bengaluru
Date : March 20, 2026

Sojwal Vora
Chief Executive Officer
Place- Bengaluru
Date : March 20, 2026

Parag Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place- Bengaluru
Date : March 20, 2026

Asmita Kulkarni
Company Secretary
ACS: 24142
Place- Pune
Date : March 20, 2026

Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited
CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499
Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for six months ended September 30, 2025
All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

	Note	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Income		
Revenue from operations	20	6,000.72
Other income	21	270.86
Total income		6,271.58
Expenses		
Purchase of medical consumables and pharmacy items		1,280.11
Changes in inventories of medical consumables and pharmacy items	22	11.79
Employee benefits expense	23	1,060.99
Finance costs	24	120.64
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	385.62
Other expenses	26	2,680.59
Total expenses		5,539.74
Profit before exceptional items and tax		731.84
Exceptional items	27	195.26
Profit before tax		536.58
Tax expense		
Current tax	15	117.77
Deferred tax	15	21.67
Total tax expense		139.44
Profit for the period		397.14
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		(19.28)
Income tax effect on above		4.36
OCI for the period (net of tax)		(14.92)
Total comprehensive income for the period		382.22
Profit for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the Company		340.02
Non-controlling interests		57.12
Other comprehensive loss for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the Company		(14.93)
Non-controlling interests		0.01
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the Company		325.09
Non-controlling interests		57.13
Earnings per equity share	28	
[nominal value of share ₹ 10]		
Basic (₹)		10.22
Diluted (₹)		10.10
Material accounting policies	2.3	
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(a) Equity share capital #

i) Ordinary Shares of ₹ 10/- each

Balance as at April 01, 2025
Change in equity share capital during the period
Balance as at September 30, 2025

ii) Class B Equity Shares ₹ 10/- each

Balance as at April 01, 2025
Change in equity share capital during the period
Balance as at September 30, 2025

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 million

Also, refer note 11

(b) Other equity**

As at September 30, 2025	
Number of shares	(₹ in million)
33,257,392	332.57
10	0.00*
3,32,57,402	332.57
10	0.00*
(10)	-0.00*
-	-

	Attributable to the Owners of the Company						Equity component of financial instrument	Other comprehensive income		Total	Non-Controlling Interest	Total other equity
	Reserves and Surplus					Put option liability for Non-Controlling Interest		Employee stock options outstanding	Re-measurement of defined benefit plan			
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings									
Balance as at April 01, 2025	8,340.82	0.72	2,547.82	(1,247.15)	83.97	54.38	-	-	9,780.56	1,628.09	11,408.65	
Profit for the period	-	-	340.02	-	-	-	-	-	340.02	57.12	397.14	
OCI for the period (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14.93)	(14.93)	-	0.01	(14.92)	
Total comprehensive income	8,340.82	0.72	2,887.84	(1,247.15)	83.97	54.38	(14.93)	(14.93)	10,105.65	1,685.22	11,790.87	
Transaction with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share based expense	-	-	-	-	31.90	-	-	-	31.90	-	31.90	
Balance as at September 30, 2025	8,340.82	0.72	2,887.84	(1,247.15)	115.87	54.38	(14.93)	(14.93)	10,137.55	1,685.22	11,822.77	

** Also, refer note 12

Below is the nature and purpose of each reserve:

- Securities premium** - Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares.
- General reserve** - General reserve represents appropriation of profits.
- Equity component of financial instrument**-Represents the equity portion of the compulsorily convertible preference shares, being the residual amount classified as equity.
- Retained earnings** - Retained earnings comprises of prior and current period's undistributed earnings after tax.
- Put option liability for Non-Controlling Interest**- The amount that may become payable under the option on exercise is initially recognised at fair value within other financial liabilities with a corresponding charge directly to equity. The charge to equity is recognised separately as gross obligation to non-controlling interest under put option in other equity.
- Employee stock options outstanding**- Employee stock option outstanding reserve is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees.
- Re-measurement of defined benefit plan** - Represents remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax).

Material accounting policies (refer note 2.3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

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Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited

CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499

Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flow for six months ended September 30, 2025

All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit before tax	536.58
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	385.62
Bad debts/advances written off	12.07
Loss allowance on trade receivables (net)	7.60
Finance costs	113.37
Loss on sale of assets (net)	2.40
Fair value gain on derivative liability at FVTPL	(45.92)
Share based payments	31.90
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds (net)	(39.70)
Gain on remeasurement of lease	(89.75)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	(12.47)
Foreign exchange gain (net)	(0.07)
Interest income	(76.98)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(3.87)
Operating profit before working capital changes	820.78
Movements in working capital :	
Change in inventories	11.79
Change in trade receivables	(426.29)
Change in other financial assets	(345.62)
Change in other assets	(40.69)
Change in trade payables	187.28
Change in provisions	23.14
Change in other financial liabilities	52.70
Change in other liabilities	(0.79)
Cash generated from operations	282.30
Income tax paid (net)	(273.97)
Net cash generated from operating activities	8.33
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and capital work in progress	(722.90)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.73
Investment made in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(119.18)
Maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	269.88
Purchase of investments in mutual funds	(1,825.43)
Proceeds from the sale of investments in mutual funds	2,334.26
Interest received	10.51
Net cash used in investing activities	(45.13)
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of borrowings	(21.62)
Payment of lease obligations	(20.65)
Interest paid on lease	(108.46)
Interest paid	(4.91)
Net cash used in financing activities	(155.64)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(192.44)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	312.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 9.3)	119.69
Components of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement	
Cash on hand	5.02
With banks	
- On current accounts	114.36
- Cheques and drafts on hand	0.31
Total cash and cash equivalents	119.69
Material accounting policies	2.3

The above Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash flow 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 Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration number : 101248W/W - 100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited****G Prakash**

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Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited

CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for six months ended September 30, 2025

All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

1 Corporate information

- (a) The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements comprise financial statements of Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited ('SHPL' or the 'Parent Company' or the 'Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (collectively, the 'Group') for six months ended September 30, 2025.

The Company was established on May 14, 1996 with the objective of managing, administering, owning and carrying on the business of running hospitals and pharmacies. On January 01, 2021 the company was converted into a private limited company and a fresh certificate of incorporation was issued by the Registrar of Companies, Pune. Consequent to its change of status as a private limited company, the name has been changed from "Sahyadri Hospitals Limited" to "Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited". The registered office of the Company is located at The Lokmanya colony, Kothrud, Pune, Maharashtra, 411038.

(b) Investment in subsidiaries

The entities consolidated in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are listed below:

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) and voting rights held as at
		September 30, 2025
Sahyadri Karad Hospitals Private Limited	India	94.63%
Surya Hospitals Private Limited	India	81.14%
Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited	India	55.00%
Konkan Mitra Mandal Medical Trust*	India	NA

*SHPL has entered into a Operation and Maintenance Agreement ("O & M Agreement") with Konkan Mitra Mandal Medical Trust ["KMMMT (Silo)"] to collaborate for operating and managing super specialty hospital constructed on the land owned by KMMMT (Silo) in Pune, Maharashtra.

As per Ind AS 110, this arrangement qualifies as a "Silo" (deemed separate entity under Ind AS 110- Consolidated Financial Statements) i.e. a ring-fenced group of assets and liabilities within an entity, which is controlled by SHPL. Accordingly, reference to Subsidiaries in this financial statement, include the Silo which has been considered for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for six months ended September 30, 2025.

2.1 Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements**(a) Statement of compliance**

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprise the Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2025, and the Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year-to-date period then ended, Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash flows for the year-to-date period then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, including material accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements").

These Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" (Ind AS 34) as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Schedule III of the Act except for the disclosure of comparative financial information as required by Ind AS 34 in respect of the Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended September 30, 2024, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's last annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The comparative financial information for the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2024 is not considered necessary by the management for the intended purpose of these Consolidated Interim Financial Statements. Hence, the management has not disclosed comparative financial information.

These Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared by the Group on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently over the period. These consolidated interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on March 20, 2026. These Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Group's functional currency.

All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

Details of the material accounting policies are included in Note 2.3

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are presented in INR (₹) in millions, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are in Indian Rupees (₹) in millions and decimals thereof, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Basis of measurement

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis and the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement
Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer note 34)	Fair value
Net defined liability	Fair value of plan asset less present value of defined benefit obligation
Share based payments	Fair value

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Judgements:-

Note 13.2 - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

Estimates:-

Note 2.3 (c), (d) and (g) - useful life of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets

Note 5.1, 5.2, 9.1, 9.2 and 9.5 - Impairment of financial assets

Note 6, 15 and 31 - Recognition of deferred tax, provisions and other contingencies

Note 14 and 18- Provisions

Note 23, 33 - Employee benefits expense, wages and bonus; key actuarial assumptions

Note 30- Employee stock option plans

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(e) Measurement of fair values

The Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for certain 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 Group 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 Group 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.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Interim Financial Statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at September 30, 2025. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- (i) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- (ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- (iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (i) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (ii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (iii) The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights
- (iv) The size of the company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent Company, i.e., six months ended on 30 September. When the end of the reporting year of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation Procedure

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements at the acquisition date.

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Ind AS-12 "Income Taxes" applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

d) Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the parent Group. NCI are measured initially as mentioned under 2.3 (a).

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- (i) Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- (ii) Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- (iii) Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- (iv) Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- (v) Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- (vi) Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- (vii) Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

Other than Common control transactions

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Goodwill arising on consolidation is not amortized however, it is tested for impairment annually. In the event of cessation of operations of a subsidiary, the unimpaired goodwill is written off fully.

Common control transactions

Common control business combinations include transactions, such as transfer of subsidiaries or business, between entities within a group. Business combinations involving entities or business under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Under pooling of interest method, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts, the only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies.

Financial information in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements in respect of prior years are restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding year in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. However, if business combination had occurred after that date, the prior year information is restated only from that date.

The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to reserves and presented separately from other reserves with disclosure of its nature and purpose in the notes.

Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

(b) 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 Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

(c) Property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, import duties, 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 Group 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 Group 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 as under Non current assets.

On transition to Ind AS, 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:

<u>Category of assets</u>	<u>Useful life estimated by management</u>	<u>Useful life as per Schedule II</u>
Buildings	60 years	30 years
Plant and equipment	10-15 years	10 - 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years	3 - 6 years
Vehicles	8 years	6 - 10 years
Office equipment	5 years	10 years

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) 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 period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The management has estimated, supported by technical assessment, the useful life of the category of assets, which are lower 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.

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(d) Other 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 and 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 Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

There are no internally generated intangible assets capitalised by the Group.

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

<u>Category of assets</u>	<u>Useful life estimated by management</u>
Computer software - application	3-5 years
Computer software - generic	1 year

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for deferred tax assets and inventory, the Group 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 Group 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.

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 Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. 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 excluding goodwill, 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 Group 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.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at September 30, at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

Group as a lessee

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Group 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 Group 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 Group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to short term leases of all assets that have a lock in 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.

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(h) 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 Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group 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 Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (k) 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 Group'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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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 Group. 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 Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to note 9.2.

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.

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 Group's balance sheet) when:

- i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ii) The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Put Option:

The Group in accordance with Ind AS has accounted for the gross obligation on account of put option liability through Other equity on initial recognition and has an accounting policy choice of recognizing subsequent changes through equity or through the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group has opted to account for subsequent measurements through Statement of Profit and Loss. In the event that the put option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognized with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group 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 Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

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 (loans and borrowings)

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 and 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and other financial liabilities 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.

(i) Inventories

Inventories of pharmacy items and medical consumables are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realizable 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.

(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 Group 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 Group disaggregates revenue into revenue from rendering hospital services, pharmacy sales and other operating income. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of Group'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 Group assesses the distinct performance obligations in the contract and measures at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive, net of Goods and Services Tax and adjusted for discounts and concessions.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

Trade receivables represents the Group'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 (h) 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 Group has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(k) Foreign currencies

The Group's Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are presented in ₹, which is also the parent Company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Items included in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The Group's Consolidated Interim Financial Statements are presented in ₹, which is also the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. 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 and Loss.

(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 Group recognizes contribution payable to the schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plan- gratuity

The Group 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, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability. The Group 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 Group 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 Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Group 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 Group recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the group 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. 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 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 subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and 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.

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 Group 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 year 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 year has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Cash-settled transactions

For cash-settled transactions, the estimated fair value of option is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share option outstanding account in equity, on a straight line basis over the requisite service period of each separately vesting portion of the option as if the option was in substance. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

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 time basis subject to meeting the terms and conditions mentioned in the Employment Letter.

Performance options - The performance options vesting will be done on achievement of the performance figures 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 year of one year wherein if the shortfall of the previous year is made up, then the options will be vested of the previous year.

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

*refer note 30

(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 period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period 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 period 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.

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be antidilutive.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 Group 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 and 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.

Decommissioning liability

The Group records a provision for decommissioning costs to dismantle and remove the leasehold improvements from the leased premises. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Group 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 Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(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 Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the 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 Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Consolidated Interim 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 Group's cash management.

(s) Segment accounting policies

The Group prepares its segment information based on its reporting to Chief Operating Decision Maker (refer note 39 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) 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 Group 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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(v) Share capital

Equity shares

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.

2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

The amendment requires that if a covenant breach is rectified after the reporting date, the same will be treated as a non-adjusting event and this amendment will be applicable from annual reporting periods beginning on or after the April 01, 2026.

The amendment does not have a material impact on the Consolidated Interim Financial Information .

2.5 New and amended standards

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

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements 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.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025 and must be applied retrospectively.

The amendment does not have a material impact on the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

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

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs 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 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The amendments does not have a material impact on the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 12 - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs 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 March 31, 2026.

The amendments does not have a material impact on the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

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Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited

CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for six months ended September 30, 2025

All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment (includes data processing equipment)	Furniture and Fixture	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
At April 01, 2024	148.68	979.50	3,687.84	252.04	8.87	18.81	654.18	5,749.92
Additions	324.21	905.42	1,397.79	27.91	1.35	2.63	78.06	2,737.37
Addition through business combination (refer note 38)	685.80	783.34	314.90	35.63	-	1.22	-	1,820.89
Disposals	-	-	(9.63)	(0.16)	-	-	-	(9.79)
At March 31, 2025	1,158.69	2,668.26	5,390.90	315.42	10.22	22.66	732.24	10,298.39
At April 01, 2025	1,158.69	2,668.26	5,390.90	315.42	10.22	22.66	732.24	10,298.39
Additions	-	96.99	327.23	25.81	-	1.02	17.46	468.51
Disposals	-	(0.64)	(28.18)	-	-	-	-	(28.82)
At September 30, 2025	1,158.69	2,764.61	5,689.95	341.23	10.22	23.68	749.70	10,738.08
Depreciation								
At April 01, 2024	-	74.49	1,036.22	94.41	4.81	11.07	97.65	1,318.65
Charge for the period	-	28.57	369.78	25.98	0.79	3.00	36.92	465.04
Addition through business combination (refer note 38)	-	21.64	54.99	8.37	-	0.51	-	85.51
Disposals	-	-	(7.13)	(0.11)	-	-	-	(7.24)
At March 31, 2025	-	124.70	1,453.86	128.65	5.60	14.58	134.57	1,861.96
At April 01, 2025	-	124.70	1,453.86	128.65	5.60	14.58	134.57	1,861.96
Charge for the period	-	23.49	226.39	16.04	0.27	1.70	21.51	289.40
Disposals	-	(0.09)	(18.60)	-	-	-	-	(18.69)
At September 30, 2025	-	148.10	1,661.65	144.69	5.87	16.28	156.08	2,132.67
Net book value								
At March 31, 2025	1,158.69	2,543.56	3,937.04	186.77	4.62	8.08	597.67	8,436.43
At September 30, 2025	1,158.69	2,616.51	4,028.30	196.54	4.35	7.40	593.62	8,605.41

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3.2 Capital Work-in-progress

	As at September 30, 2025
Cost	
At April 01, 2024	995.88
Additions during the year	150.28
Transferred to Property, plant and equipment	(288.45)
At March 31, 2025	857.71
At April 01, 2025	857.71
Additions during the period	679.54
Transferred to Property, plant and equipment	(285.88)
At September 30, 2025	1,251.37

Capital work in progress

As at September 30, 2025					
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	528.52	234.03	23.52	465.30	1,251.37
Total	528.52	234.03	23.52	465.30	1,251.37

At March 31, 2025					
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	180.96	190.47	467.05	19.23	857.71
Total	180.96	190.47	467.05	19.23	857.71

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

4.1 Right-of-use assets

	Right-of-use assets			
	Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Total
Cost				
At April 01, 2024	6.30	2,424.32	290.75	2,721.37
Additions	-	59.75	-	59.75
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(10.23)	-	(10.23)
At March 31, 2025	6.30	2,473.84	290.75	2,770.89
At April 01, 2025	6.30	2,473.84	290.75	2,770.89
Additions	-	118.42	-	118.42
Disposals	-	(126.23)	-	(126.23)
Remeasurement	-	(322.03)	-	(322.03)
At September 30, 2025	6.30	2,144.00	290.75	2,441.05
Depreciation				
At April 01, 2024	1.37	596.34	29.07	626.78
Charge for the year	0.07	157.63	11.64	169.34
Disposals	-	(3.74)	-	(3.74)
At March 31, 2025	1.44	750.23	40.71	792.38
At April 01, 2025	1.44	750.23	40.71	792.38
Charge for the period	0.03	69.48	5.81	75.32
Disposals	-	(126.23)	-	(126.23)
Remeasurement	-	(71.49)	-	(71.49)
At September 30, 2025	1.47	621.99	46.52	669.98
Net book value				
At March 31, 2025	4.86	1,723.61	250.04	1,978.51
At September 30, 2025	4.83	1,522.01	244.23	1,771.07

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4.2 Goodwill and Other intangible assets

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	
		Computer software	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2024	96.97	115.95	115.95
Additions	-	20.18	20.18
Addition through business combination (refer note 38)	340.11	0.52	0.52
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	437.08	136.65	136.65
At April 01, 2025	437.08	136.65	136.65
Additions	-	6.56	6.56
At September 30, 2025	437.08	143.21	143.21
Amortisation			
At April 01, 2024	-	32.83	32.83
Charge for the year	-	38.57	38.57
Addition through business combination (refer note 38)	-	0.27	0.27
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	71.67	71.67
At April 01, 2025	-	71.67	71.67
Charge for the period	-	20.90	20.90
At September 30, 2025	-	92.57	92.57
Net book value			
At March 31, 2025	437.08	64.98	64.98
At September 30, 2025	437.08	50.64	50.64

4.3 Intangible assets under development

At April 01, 2024	6.82
Additions during the period	3.19
Deletions during the period	(6.82)
At March 31, 2025	3.19
At April 01, 2025	3.19
Additions during the period	2.69
Deletions during the period	(5.88)
At September 30, 2025	-

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5 Non-current financial assets

5.1 Investments

	No of shares	(₹ in million)	No of shares	(₹ in million)
	As at September 30, 2025	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Investments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss				
Investments in other companies (unquoted)				
i) The Cosmos Co-op. Bank Ltd. -Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	10,000	1.00	10,000.00	1.00
ii) Radiance MH Solar Power Pvt Ltd -Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,386,000	13.86	1,386,000	13.86
iii) The Ahmednagar Shahaar Sahakari Bank Maryadit -Equity shares of ₹ 1,000 each fully paid up	500	0.50	500	0.50
iv) Radiance MH Solar Power Pvt Ltd value ₹ 10/ unit				
Aggregate value of unquoted		15.36		15.36
Aggregate value of investments		15.36		15.36

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

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Margin money deposit with banks (refer note 5.2.1)	8.19	12.60
Deposits with banks due to mature after twelve months from the reporting date	0.50	45.27
Security deposits	527.00	86.84
	535.69	144.71

(5.2.1) Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of ₹ 8.19 million are provided as margins against bank guarantee.

6 Income tax assets (net)

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (net of provision for income tax)	341.97	-
	341.97	-

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

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Capital advances	43.45	52.47
Prepaid expenses	23.58	26.78
Balances with government authorities	5.77	4.63
Income tax assets (net of provision for income tax)	-	185.77
	72.80	269.65

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

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Pharmacy items and medical consumables	172.91	184.70
	172.91	184.70

9 Current financial assets

9.1 Investments

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)	1,245.49	1,702.14
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,245.49	1,702.14

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9.2 Trade receivables (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Considered good	1,397.43	983.21
Less: loss allowance on trade receivables	(43.02)	(35.42)
	1,354.41	947.79

(9.2.1) There are no trade receivables

(9.2.2) Ageing for trade receivables and unbilled revenue due from the due date for each of the category is as follows:

As at September 30, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due #	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	562.85	587.04	125.26	100.33	16.04	5.91	1,397.43
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	562.85	587.04	125.26	100.33	16.04	5.91	1,397.43
Expected credit allowance %	-	0.53%	1.68%	19.59%	100.00%	100.00%	3.08%

includes unbilled revenue of ₹ 111.67 millions as considered good.

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	393.55	380.37	148.78	50.79	6.87	2.85	983.21
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	393.55	380.37	148.78	50.79	6.87	2.85	983.21
Expected credit allowance %	-	0.11%	2.68%	41.96%	100.00%	100.00%	3.60%

9.3 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	114.36	289.15
Credit card slips on hand	-	12.05
Cheques and drafts on hand	0.31	0.22
Cash on hand	5.02	10.71
Total cash and cash equivalents	119.69	312.13

9.4 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Deposits with banks original maturity with more than three months but less than twelve months	623.74	755.77
Margin money deposit with banks	-	98.45
	623.74	854.22

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

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Margin money deposit with banks (refer note 9.5.1)	230.70	216.63
Bank deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	1,115.48	1,000.55
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	98.85	32.38
Other accrued income	-	0.65
Unbilled revenue	-	93.07
Advance to employees	9.58	8.18
Security deposits	1.45	3.12
Other receivables	1.22	2.27
Advances others	-	3.95
Less: Loss allowance	-	(3.95)
	1,457.28	1,356.85

(9.5.1) Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of ₹ 230.7 million are provided as margins against bank guarantee.

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

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	58.84	29.54
Advance to suppliers	19.87	26.17
Balance with government authorities	23.67	29.33
Others	25.41	-
	127.79	85.04

11 Equity Share capital

11.1 Authorised shares (Nos.)

- i) 10,250,010 (March 31, 2025: 102,500,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each
ii) 10 Class B Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	1,025.00	1,025.00
	-	0.00*
	1,025.00	1,025.00

11.2 Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (Nos.)

- i) 33,257,492 (March 31, 2025: 33,257,392) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each
ii) 10 Class B Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

	332.57	332.57
	-	0.00*
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	332.57	332.57

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 million

11.3 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at September 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	(₹ in million)	Number of shares	(₹ in million)
i) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each				
At the beginning of the period	33,257,392	332.57	30,025,735	300.25
Add : Issued during the period	10	0.00*	3,231,657	32.32
At the end of the period	33,257,402	332.57	33,257,392	332.57
ii) Class B Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				
At the beginning of the period	10	0.00*	10	0.00*
Add : Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Less: Cancellation of shares during the period	(10)	0.00*	-	-
At the end of the period	-	-	10.00	0.00*

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 million

11.4 Terms/rights attached to equity shares

"Equity Shares" means and includes the Ordinary Shares and Class B Shares.

For so long as any Class B Shares remain outstanding: (i) no Ordinary Share shall be entitled to any vote(s) with respect to the election, appointment, nomination or removal of Directors to the Board; and (ii) each Ordinary Share shall be entitled to 1 (One) vote on all other matters on which the shareholders are entitled to vote under the provisions of the Act and Articles of Association of the Company; Further, each Class B Share shall be entitled to Shareholder Distributions applicable to equity shares in the manner and to the extent determined by the Company.

Each holder of Ordinary Shares shall at all times be entitled to (i) dividends, bonus shares or other shareholder distributions (including pursuant to any buy-back of shares or reduction of share capital) (collectively, Shareholder Distributions), applicable to equity shares, in the manner and to the extent determined by the Company; and (ii) such other rights as may be agreed in writing. Other provisions will be governed as per Articles of Association of the Company.

If the Company shall be wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide amongst the members, in specie or kind, the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not. For the purpose aforesaid, the liquidator may set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members.

During the year, the Class B Equity Shares were cancelled and converted into Ordinary Shares.

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

	As at September 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
a. Ordinary Shares				
Summit Bidco PTE. Limited (Parent)	32,719,527	98.38%	32,719,527	98.38%
b. Class B Equity Shares				
1000234986 Ontario Inc. (Ultimate parent)	-	-	7	70.00%
Summit Bidco PTE. Limited	-	-	3	30.00%

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.

11.6 Details of shareholding by the promoter of the company

As at September 30, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
a. Ordinary Shares					
Summit Bidco PTE. Limited	32,719,527	-	32,719,527	98.38%	-
b. Class B Equity Shares					
1000234986 Ontario Inc. (Ultimate parent)	-	7	7	70.00%	-100.00%
Summit Bidco PTE. Limited	-	3	3	30.00%	-100.00%

11.7 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.

11.8 As at As at September 30, 2025, the Company does not have any shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares except Employee Stock Option Plans (refer note 30) .

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		As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
12	Other equity		
12.1	Securities premium		
	Balance at the beginning of the period	8,340.82	5,701.11
	Add: Addition during the period	-	2,639.71
	Balance at the end of the period	8,340.82	8,340.82
12.2	Equity component of financial instruments		
	Balance at the beginning of the period	54.38	54.38
	Add: Addition during the period	-	-
	Balance at the end of the period	54.38	54.38
12.3	General Reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the period	0.72	0.72
	Additions	-	-
	Balance at the end of the period	0.72	0.72
12.4	Employee stock options outstanding		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	83.97	26.84
	Share based expense	31.90	57.13
	Balance at the end of the year	115.87	83.97
12.5	Re-measurement of defined benefit plan		
	Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
	OCI for the period (net of tax)	(14.93)	-
	Balance at the end of the period	(14.93)	-
12.6	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the period	2,547.82	1,887.09
	Add: Profit for the period	340.02	672.50
	OCI for the period (net of tax)	-	(11.77)
	Balance at the end of the period	2,887.84	2,547.82
12.7	Put option liability for Non-Controlling Interest		
	Opening balance	(1,247.15)	(1,247.15)
	Additions during the period	-	-
	Balance at the end of the period	(1,247.15)	(1,247.15)
	Total of other equity	10,137.55	9,780.56
12.8	Non-controlling interest		
		As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Balance at the beginning of the period	1,628.09	337.50
	Add: Profit for the period	57.12	56.48
	Add : Other comprehensive income	0.01	(1.69)
	Add : Attribution on account of business combination	-	1,251.55
	Add: Changes in reserves of Trust	-	(15.75)
	Balance at the end of the period	1,685.22	1,628.09
13	Non-current financial liabilities		
13.1	Borrowings (secured unless other-wise stated)		
		As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Borrowings		
	Term loan from banks (refer note 13.1.1 & 13.1.2)	75.86	97.48
	(A)	75.86	97.48
	Less: Current maturities - disclosed under the head 'short term borrowings'		
	Term loan from banks	46.10	50.41
	(B)	46.10	50.41
	Non- Current Borrowings	29.76	47.07
13.1.1	Details of Principal outstanding, rate of interest and repayment terms for term loans from banks and financial institutions		

As at September 30, 2025

Particulars	Interest Rate as at September 30, 2025	Frequency	Number of structured installments	Year of Maturity	Principal Outstanding (net of transaction cost) (₹ in million)
Secured Term Loan (Bank 1)	8.15%-9.03%	Monthly	118	2026	0.22
Secured Term Loan (Bank 1)	8.15%-9.03%	Monthly	94	2027	75.64
Total					75.86

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Interest Rate as at March 31, 2025	Frequency	Number of structured installments	Year of Maturity	Principal Outstanding (net of transaction cost) (₹ in million)
Secured Term Loan (Bank 1)	9.24%-9.48%	Monthly	118	2026	0.46
Secured Term Loan (Bank 1)	9.24%-9.48%	Monthly	94	2027	97.02
Total					97.48

13.1.2 The terms and conditions of all the term loans from banks are similar and are as follows:

The term loan is secured by exclusive charge by way of mortgage of land and buildings of the Trust situated at Plot 30C, Karve Road, Erandwane, Pune - 411004.

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13.2 Lease liabilities

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	2,549.00	2,548.51
Add: New leases during the period	115.36	58.52
Add: Interest accrued	108.46	245.62
Less: Interest paid	(108.46)	(245.62)
Less: Lease paid	(20.65)	(51.84)
Less: Lease termination/adjustments	-	(6.19)
Less: Lease remeasurement	(340.29)	-
	2,303.42	2,549.00
Non-current	2,265.44	2,530.70
Current	37.98	18.30
	2,303.42	2,549.00

The Group had total cash outflows for short term leases and low value leases of September 30, 2025: ₹ 36.37 million.

13.2.1 Notes

The group has leases for buildings and hostels for use in the course of its business.

Refer notes 2.3(g) in relation to accounting policy for leases.

Refer note 4.1 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.

13.3 Other non-current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Sundry deposits	1.10	1.18
Put option liability	1,390.00	1,435.92
	1,391.10	1,437.10

14 Provisions**Non-current**

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	100.80	73.57
Provision for compensated absences	-	51.82
	100.80	125.39

15 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the six months ended September 30, 2025 are:

Statement of Profit and Loss:**Current income tax:**

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Current period income tax charge	117.77	288.61
	117.77	288.61

Deferred tax :

Origination and reversal of temporary differences

	21.67	91.90
Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	139.44	380.51

OCI section

Tax on net loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plan

	4.36	(2.98)
Tax credit reported in OCI	4.36	(2.98)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

	As at September 30, 2025
Profit before tax	536.58
Statutory income tax rate of 25.17%	135.05
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(8.89)
Effect of changes in tax rate	-
Tax adjustment pertaining to earlier years	5.87
Others	7.41
	139.44

Deferred tax

	Recognised in balance sheet	Recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income	Recognised in balance sheet	Recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income
	As at September 30, 2025	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Property plant equipment and Intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation/ amortization as per Companies Act, 2013.	(452.35)	(18.52)	(432.67)	(81.10)
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current period but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis *	40.69	(1.35)	42.23	10.79
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	23.24	0.96	9.91	2.02
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	(3.30)	0.05	(8.22)	15.31
Carry forward losses	-	(21.45)	21.49	(61.22)
Deferred tax on short term capital loss	6.08	0.76	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	19.65	5.19	40.23	(2.39)
Deferred tax on leases and security deposits	139.12	(9.25)	149.16	27.78
ESOP and PSOP	29.16	21.94	-	-
Others	13.95	-	11.65	(3.09)
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans #	0.23	(4.36)	-	-
Deferred tax (credit)	(183.53)	(26.03)	(166.22)	(91.90)

Net deferred tax liabilities

* Includes items under 43B such as Leave encashment, gratuity, bonus.

Gratuity amount routed through other comprehensive income pertaining to remeasurement of defined benefit plan.

Deferred tax (Continued)

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	272.12	274.67
Deferred tax liabilities	(455.65)	(440.89)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	183.53	166.22

Note: Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) has been disclosed basis entity wise net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at period-end.

16 Current financial liabilities

16.1 Short term borrowings

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 13.1)	46.10	50.41
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 16.1.1)	0.17	-
	46.27	50.41

(16.1.1) The details of interest rates, repayment and other terms are disclosed under note 13.1.1

16.2 Trade payables

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14.28	12.42
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,321.92	1,136.57
	1,336.20	1,148.99

(16.2.1) For details relating to payable to related parties refer note 29

(16.2.2) There were no disputed dues from Micro enterprises and small enterprises and other creditors.

As at September 30, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	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	3.79	10.49	-	-	-	14.28
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	457.43	858.19	4.40	1.90	-	1,321.92
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	461.22	868.68	4.40	1.90	-	1,336.20

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.40	7.95	0.07	-	-	12.42
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	530.50	598.60	6.26	1.08	0.13	1,136.57
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	534.90	606.55	6.33	1.08	0.13	1,148.99

17 Other financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 17.1.1)	-	0.26
Capital creditors	225.56	92.72
Sundry deposits	1.50	1.40
Retention money	15.15	14.00
Provision for Phantom Stock Option Compensation	69.57	14.29
Other payables	1.14	3.74
	312.92	126.41

(17.1.1) The details of interest rates, repayment and other terms are disclosed under note 13.1.1

18 Other current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	67.01	90.85
Advance received from customer (refer note 20(b))	126.06	118.40
Unearned revenue	15.56	-
Other liabilities	-	1.71
	208.63	210.96

19 Provisions

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	19.78	17.86
Provision for compensated absences	94.95	29.86
	114.73	47.72

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20 Revenue from operations

Revenue from goods and services

Hospital services	5,987.87
Pharmacy sales	226.53
Less: Discounts #	(259.50)
Total revenue from contract with customers (A)	5,954.90

Other operating revenues

Income from clinical studies	32.01
Occupational health centre and ambulance service	1.95
Sponsorship services	0.24
Others	11.62
Total (B)	45.82

Total (A+B)

6,000.72

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

Six months ended
September 30, 2025

Balance at the beginning of the period	118.40
Less: Revenue recognised that was included in the balance at the beginning of the period	(118.40)
Add: Increase due to advance from patients received, net of unbilled revenue (refer note 18)	126.06
Balance at the end of the period	126.06

Expected revenue recognition from remaining performance obligations:

- Within one year	126.06
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c) Contract balances

Six months ended
September 30, 2025

Receivables	
- Trade receivables (refer note 9.2).	1,354.41
Contract liabilities	
- Advance received from customer (refer note 18)	126.06

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 period.

d) Timing of revenue recognition

Six months ended
September 30, 2025

Revenue recognised over the time	4,889.12
Revenue recognised at a point of time	1,371.10
Less: Discounts	(259.50)
Total revenue from contract with customers	6,000.72

21 Other income

Six months ended
September 30, 2025

Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds (net)	39.70
Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	12.47
Fair value gain on derivative liability at FVTPL	45.92
Foreign exchange gain (net)	0.07
Liabilities no longer required written back	3.87
Gain on remeasurement of lease	89.75
Other non-operating income	2.10
	193.88

Interest income:-

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	1.24
Interest income on bank deposits	75.56
Interest income security deposits	0.18
	76.98
	270.86

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22 Changes in inventories of medical consumables and pharmacy items

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the period	184.70
Less: Inventory at the end of the period	(172.91)
	11.79

23 Employee benefits expense *

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	928.69
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 33)	43.55
Gratuity expenses (refer note 33)	17.65
Share based payments (refer note 30)	31.90
Staff welfare expenses	39.20
	1,060.99

* includes transactions with related parties (refer note 29)

24 Finance costs

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Bank charges	7.27
Interest	7.27
- on bank loan	3.70
- on leases	108.46
- on others	1.21
	113.37
Total finance costs	120.64

25 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)	289.40
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 4.1)	75.32
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4.2)	20.90
	385.62

26 Other expenses

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Doctors professional fees	1,773.55
House keeping, including consumables	61.46
Power and fuel and other utilities	145.61
Security charges	31.47
Rent (refer note 26.1)	36.37
Contractual manpower	170.61
Canteen expenses	39.92
Rates and taxes	11.14
Insurance	12.86
Repairs and maintenance	
- Buildings	2.61
- Plant and machinery	94.05
- Others	4.77
Corporate social responsibility	7.66
Advertising and sales promotion	83.54
Travelling and conveyance	19.89
Communication costs	19.46
Printing and stationery	16.97
Legal and professional fees*	42.58
Loss on sale of assets (net)	2.40
Payment to auditors	5.44
Bad debts/advances written off	12.07
Loss allowance on trade receivables (net of reversals)	7.60
Stores and spares consumed	30.29
Miscellaneous expenses	48.27
	2,680.59

* includes transactions with related parties (refer note 29)

26.1 Represents amounts incurred by the Group towards expenses relating to short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and ineligible GST on lease payments written off. Also refer note 2.3(g).

Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited

CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for six months ended September 30, 2025

All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

27 Exceptional items

SHPL has incurred certain legal and professional fees amounting to ₹ 195.26 millions towards the due diligence, which has been disclosed as exceptional item due to their size, nature or occurrence.

28 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to the Owners of the group	340.02	834.85
Weighted average number of equity shares	33,257,402	3,13,09,370
Earnings per share - Basic - ₹	10.22	26.66
Weighted average number of equity shares	33,666,260	32,085,465
Earnings per share - Diluted - ₹	10.10	26.66

29 Related party transactions

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

Holding Company	1000234986 Ontario Inc. (Ultimate Parent) Summit Bidco Pte Ltd (Parent)
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(b) Names of other related parties as per Ind AS 24:

Key management personnel:	Mr. Abrarali Dalal (Managing Director & CEO) Mr. Jagannath Mudumbi Selvanarayan (Director) Mr. Rahul Mukim (Director) Mr. Vinesh Jairath (Director) Mr. Abrarali Dalal (Director) Mr. Daljit Singh Director (from April 01, 2024)
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(c) Names of additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013:

Other KMP	Mr. Abrarali Dalal (MD & CEO) Mr. Aditya Y (CFO) (from 12/11/2024) Mr. R Gowrisankar (CFO) (upto August 23, 2024) Mrs. Asmita Kulkarni (CS)
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Transactions with the above related parties during the period ended:

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	September 30, 2025
1000234986 Ontario Inc. (Ultimate parent)	-Investment in Class B Shares of Saideep (5 Class B Shares of ₹ 1000/- each)	0.01 0.00* 0.00*
	Conversion of 7 Class B shares into 7 ordinary equity shares of ₹10 each	
	Summit Bidco PTE. Limited	Conversion of 3 Class B shares into 3 ordinary equity shares of ₹10 each Transfer of shares from 1000234986 Ontario Inc. to Sumimit Bidco PTE. Limited Transfer 7 ordinary equity shares of ₹10 each

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 million

Transactions with the above related parties during the period ended:

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	September 30, 2025
Remuneration to key management personnel (KMP)	-Short-term employee benefits	16.72
	-Doctor's professional fees	6.20

* Represents value less than ₹ 0.01 million

Terms and Conditions of transactions with Related Parties:

The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

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30 Employee Stock option plans

The Group provides share-based payment schemes to its employees. The relevant details of respective schemes and grants are as below:

30.1 Cash-settled share based payments

(a) Coinvest and Phantom Stocks Options Plan -2022 (Cash settled):

The Company has provided cash settled share-based payment to the eligible participants. The eligible participants will be entitled to grant of the phantom stock options provided certain conditions as laid out in the plan are met.

The fair value of amount payable to the eligible participants in respect of phantom stocks which are settled in cash is recognised as an expense with corresponding impact in liability.

Particulars	Details
Type	Phantom Stocks
Date of Grants	As per terms of respective grant letters
Vesting year	Upon occurrence of liquidity event or IPO as defined in the grant letter.
Exercise period	It is linked to Liquidity event or IPO and certain conditions as laid down in the plan.
Expected Life	5 years
Exercise price	INR 826.83

The liability is remeasured at each reporting date at fair value until the liability settled with any changes in the liability being recognized in statement of profit and loss as detail given below :

	As at September 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	No. of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	323,725	826.83	481,699	826.83
Granted during the period	48,378	826.83	139,502	826.83
Forfeited during the period	(12,096)	826.83	(2,97,476)	826.83
Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	360,007	826.83	323,725	826.83

Exercisable at the end of the period

NIL

The expense recognised for employee services received during the period is given below:

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Expense (net of reversals) arising from cash settled share based payment transactions	55.28	(1.50)

The effect of cash-settled share-based payment transactions on the financial statements are as follows

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Total liability outstanding at the beginning of the year	14.29	15.79
Add Expenses during the year	55.28	(1.50)
Total liability outstanding at the end of the period	69.57	14.29

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the six months ended September 30, 2025

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Expected volatility (%)	36.40%-38.00%	36.40%-38.00%
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.60%	6.60%
Dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Expected life of the options (years)	5 years	5 years
Model used	Black Scholes	Black Scholes

30.2 Equity settled share based payments

(a) Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 (equity settled)

During the year, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Board of Directors of the Company ("NRC") approved the grant of 4,19,924 Employee Stock Options ('ESOPs') to the eligible employees of the Company under the Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 (ESOP) at an exercise price of Rs. 826.83 per share.

These options will vest subject to requirements of the ESOP scheme.

Particulars	Details
Date of Grants	22nd Oct 2024, 27th Nov 2024
Vesting year	Not earlier than 1 year from the date of grant subject to consummation of events as per grant letter
Expected Life	5 years
Exercise price	Rs. 826.83

	As at September 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	No. of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	996,063	826.83	679,173	826.83
Granted during the period	-	826.83	419,924	826.83
Forfeited during the period	(37,338)	826.83	(1,03,034)	826.83
Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	958,725	826.83	996,063	826.83

Exercisable at the end of the period

NIL

NIL

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2025 is 4.18 years (March 31, 2025: 4.18 years)

The expense recognised for employee services received during the period is given below:

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Expense (net of reversals) arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	31.90	57.13

The effect of equity-settled share-based payment transactions on the financial statements are as follows

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Employee stock options outstanding at the beginning of the year	83.97	26.84
Add Expenses during the period	31.90	57.13
Employee stock options outstanding at the end of the period	115.87	83.97

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the six months ended September 30, 2025

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Expected volatility (%)	36.40%-39.12%	36.40%-39.12%
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.60%	6.60%
Dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Expected life of the options (years)	5 years	5 years
Model used	Black Scholes	Black Scholes

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31 Contingent liabilities

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(A) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts (refer note a below)	9.84	9.84
(B) Indirect tax		
Profession tax (refer note (i) below)	9.31	9.31
Service tax (refer note (ii) below)	9.38	9.38
MVAT (refer note (iii) below)	50.60	50.60
LBT/Cess (refer note (iv) below)	19.93	19.93
Goods and Service Tax (GST) (refer note (v) below)	-	35.33
	99.06	134.39

- (a) There are outstanding patient claims (the claims cannot be quantified) against the Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited (The "Company") as on March 31, 2025 which have not been recognized as debts as the Company has obtained professional indemnity and commercial insurance against such claims. Hence the management believes that no liability will arise against the Company in respect of these cases.

These matters are sub-judice and under dispute. The Company has contested the demands and the management, including its legal advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the judicial process. No expense has, therefore, been accrued in the financial statements for claim amount.

- (b) Surya Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") was a partner in the firm M/s Surya Hospital Medical Stores, Pune. The other partners of the said firm had not supplied its accounts to the Company since, financial year 2005-2006. The annual accounts supplied by the said firm for financial years 2005-2006 to 2008-2009, during an earlier financial year have been rejected by the Company due to variety of reasons, including gross mismanagement of affairs of the firm by them, for which separate legal action has been instituted against the other partners of the said firm. The Company has notified termination and dissolution of the said partnership firm to the other partners and to the Registrar of Firms.

One of the partner has claimed its arrears of share of profits, other charges along with interest. These matters are sub-judice and under dispute. The Company has contested the demands and the management, including its legal advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the judicial process. No expense has, therefore, been accrued in the financial statements for claim amount.

Indirect tax**(i) Profession tax**

a) Profession tax dues of Surya Hospitals Private Limited comprise of demands raised by Maharashtra State Tax authority for the period FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22 towards non payment of profession tax of visiting /retainer doctors. The Company has filed appeal against the demand for FY 2020-21& FY 2021-22.

The Company is contesting the demands and the management believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No provision has been made in the standalone financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

b) Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited ("the Company") has received orders from the Profession Tax department demanding an amount of ₹ 0.24 million for the period from 1st December 2018 to 31st March 2019, and ₹ 0.37 million for the period from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020, aggregating to ₹ 0.61 million. The Company has filed appeals against these orders before the Commissioner of Profession Tax, contesting the demands on legal and factual grounds.

Based on the advice of legal counsel and internal assessment, the management believes that the likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable at this stage, and accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements. However, the total amount under dispute has been disclosed as a contingent liability in accordance with Ind AS 37.

c) Profession tax dues of Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") comprise of two separate demands raised by Maharashtra State Tax authority for the period FY 2015 to FY 2018-19 in case of Nashik unit and for the period FY 2020-2021 & FY 2021-22 in case of Pune units. Demand raised for Nashik unit is towards non payment of profession tax of retainer doctors while demand raised for Pune units is towards non payment of profession tax of visiting /retainer doctors and short payment of employees profession tax. The Company has filed the revision appeal for Nashik unit and appeal for Pune units.

The Company is contesting the demands and the management believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No provision has been made in the standalone financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(ii) Service tax

a) Service tax dues of Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") comprises three separate demands raised by service tax authority for the period October 2011 to March 2015, April 2015 to June 2017 respectively on account of business support services (in the form of infrastructural support such as administrative staff, nurses, etc.) provided to visiting doctors. And for period April 2015 to June 2017 on account of short payment of service tax under different services.

The Company has filed appeal against all the demand orders and the same is pending before different authority for hearing. For period October 2011 to March 2015 matter is pending before CESTAT, Mumbai and for period FY 2014-15 to June 17 matter is pending before Asstt. Commissioner of Central Tax, GST-II. During FY24-25 demand order relating to the period April 2015 to June 2017 is dropped by additional Commissioner of Central Tax, GST-II.

(iii) Maharashtra Value Added Tax (MVAT)

a) MVAT dues of Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") comprises demand on account of disallowance of Input tax credit (ITC) and on account of levy of tax on medicines administered to in-house patients for the financial year 2010-11, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April to June 2017). The Company has filed appeal against the order received for financial year 2010-11, 2013-14 to 2017-18 (April to June 2017) for the demand towards disallowance of ITC claim. The demand pertaining to levy of tax on medicines administered to in-house patients has been disputed and kept in abeyance as per the provisions of Section 23(8) of the MVAT Act, 2002. The hearing of appeal for FY 2010-11 and 2013-14 is pending with M.S.T.T(Maharashtra State Tax Tribunal) and for FY 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April to June 2017) is pending with Commissioner of Sales Tax Department.

(iv) Local Body Tax (LBT) /Cess

a) MVAT dues of Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") comprises demand on account of disallowance of Input tax credit (ITC) and on account of levy of tax on medicines administered to in-house patients for the financial year 2010-11, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April to June 2017). The Company has filed appeal against the order received for financial year 2010-11, 2013-14 to 2017-18 (April to June 2017) for the demand towards disallowance of ITC claim. The demand pertaining to levy of tax on medicines administered to in-house patients has been disputed and kept in abeyance as per the provisions of Section 23(8) of the MVAT Act, 2002. The hearing of appeal for FY 2010-11 and 2013-14 is pending with M.S.T.T(Maharashtra State Tax Tribunal) and for FY 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April to June 2017) is pending with Commissioner of Sales Tax Department.

(v) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

a) GST dues of Konkan Mitra Mandal Medical Trust ("the Trust") ₹ 35.33 million comprise demand raised by GST authority for the period July 2017 to March 2018 on account of providing the infrastructure facility services to SHPL, blood bank supply and sponsorship fees received. Necessary submission has been done by the Trust with GST officer. Subsequently during the hearing proceedings in FY 25-26, the demand order is dropped by Deputy Commissioner of Stat Tax, Appeal.

32 Capital Commitments and other commitments

As at September 30, 2025, the group has a commitment towards purchase of capital asset of ₹ 374.71 million.

33 Employee benefit plan**(i) Defined contribution plan:**

The amount recognised and included in note 23 as contribution to provident and other funds in the Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 43.55 million.

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The Group 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 a funded plan and the Group makes contributions to funds maintained with an insurance 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.

	Six months ended September 30, 2025
a) Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income	
i) Net employee benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	
Current service cost	14.77
Past service cost	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	2.88
Expected return on plan assets	-
Net benefit expense charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	17.65
ii) Remeasurement	
Actuarial changes arising from changes in:	
-Financial assumptions	3.47
-Demographic assumptions	0.20
-Experience adjustments	16.15
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(0.54)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	19.28
b) Balance Sheet	
Defined benefit obligation	
Net defined benefit liability	
Non current	100.80
Current	19.78
Plan liability	120.58
c) Change in projected benefit obligations	
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	191.74
Current service cost	14.77
Interest cost	6.18
Benefits paid	(7.79)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in:	
-Financial assumptions	3.47
-Demographic assumptions	0.20
-Experience adjustments	16.15
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	(104.14)
Obligations at end of the period	120.58
d) Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	100.30
Interest income	3.30
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	0.54
Contribution paid into the plan	7.79
Benefits paid	(7.79)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	104.14
Defined plan asset	
Plan assets consist of assets held in a "long-term benefit fund" for the sole purpose of making future benefit payments when they fall due. Plan assets include qualifying insurance policies and are not quoted in the market.	
e) Investment details of plan assets:	
Insurer managed funds	103.92
	103.92

The Group expects to pay ₹ 54.6 million in contributions to its defined benefit plans in 2025-26

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33 Employee benefit plan (Continued)

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

Discount rate	6.10%
Increase in compensation cost	8.00%
Retirement Age	58 years

Employee turnover

Age (Years)	Rate (p.a.)
Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2025
30 years	28.00%
31 - 40 years	28.00%
41 - 50 years	28.00%
Above 50 years	28.00%

Mortality rates are as per 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:

	As at September 30, 2025	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Discount rate	(6.58)	3.15
Future salary growth	1.47	(5.09)
Withdrawal Rate	(2.36)	(1.38)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

	As at September 30, 2025
Within 1 year	63.45
Between 1 and 2 years	50.62
Between 2 and 5 years	113.63
Between 6 and 10 years	115.82
Beyond 10 years	-

The average duration of the defined benefit planned obligations at the end of the reporting period is 4.1 years.

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34 Fair values and hierarchy

Accounting classification and fair value of financial instruments is as follows. The Group 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 than 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 Group:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy valued as at September 30, 2025:

September 30, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets (at FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds (quoted) (current)	1,245.49	-	-	1,245.49
Investments in other companies (unquoted)*	-	-	15.36	15.36
Financial liabilities (at FVTPL)				
Other financial liabilities (Non-current)	-	-	1,390.00	1,390.00
	1,245.49	-	1,405.36	2,650.85

*The impact of the sensitivity analysis is not material for the Group's operations.

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

March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets (at FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds (quoted) (current)	1,702.14	-	-	1,702.14
Investments in other companies (unquoted)*	-	-	15.36	15.36
Financial liabilities (at FVTPL)				
Other financial liabilities (Non-current)	-	-	1,435.92	1,435.92
	1,702.14	-	1,451.28	3,153.42

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

As at September 30, 2025

	Note	Carrying value		
		FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in other companies (unquoted) (non-current)	5.1	-	15.36	15.36
Other financial assets (non-current)	5.2	-	535.69	535.69
Investment in mutual funds (quoted) (current)	9.1	1,245.49	-	1,245.49
Trade receivables	9.2	-	1,354.41	1,354.41
Cash and cash equivalents	9.3	-	119.69	119.69
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9.4	-	623.74	623.74
Other financial assets (current)	9.5	-	1,457.28	1,457.28
		1,260.85	4,090.81	5,351.66
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	13.1 & 16.1	-	76.03	76.03
Lease liabilities (Non-current and current)	13.2	-	2,303.42	2,303.42
Trade payables	16.2	-	1,336.20	1,336.20
Other financial liabilities (Non-current and current)	17 & 13.3	1,390.00	314.02	1,704.02
		1,390.00	4,029.67	5,419.67

As at March 31, 2025

	Note	Carrying value		
		FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets: *				
Investments in other companies (unquoted) (non-current)	5.1	-	15.36	15.36
Other financial assets (non-current)	5.2	-	144.71	144.71
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	9.1	1,702.14	-	1,702.14
Trade receivables	9.2	-	947.79	947.79
Cash and cash equivalents	9.3	-	312.13	312.13
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9.4	-	854.22	854.22
Other Financial assets (current)	9.5	-	1,356.85	1,356.85
		1,717.50	3,615.70	5,333.20
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	13.1	-	97.48	97.48
Lease liabilities (Non-current and current)	13.2	-	2,549.00	2,549.00
Trade payables	16.2	-	1,148.99	1,148.99
Other financial liabilities (Non-current and current)	17 & 13.3	1,435.92	127.59	1,563.51
		1,435.92	3,923.06	5,358.98

* excludes investment in equity instruments

The Group 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 period ended September 30, 2025.

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

35 Financial risk management

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

The Group's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's management oversees the management of these risk and works towards minimizing the potential adverse effects, if any, on its financial performance. The Group's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company may use derivatives for hedging purposes. However, derivatives are not used for trading or as speculative instruments.

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 borrowings, payables, investments and deposits. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at September 30, 2025. 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 September 30, 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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations with floating interest rates in form of Term loans. The Group monitors the movement in interest rates on an ongoing basis.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments are as follows:

Fixed rate instruments	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Financial asset		
Margin money deposits with banks	238.89	327.68
Deposits with banks original maturity with more than three months but less than twelve months	623.74	755.77
Bank deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	1,115.48	1,000.55
Deposits with banks due to mature after twelve months from the reporting date	0.50	45.27
Variable rate instruments		
Financial asset		
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)	1,245.49	1,702.14
Financial liability		
Borrowings (non-current and current)	75.86	97.48

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Based on the closing balance of variable instruments, an increase/ decrease in interest rate by 1%, with all other variables remaining constant would result in increase/ decrease in profit or loss and equity by ₹ 11.70 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 16.05 million) .

(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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Group monitors foreign exchange rates on an ongoing basis.

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

Particulars	As at September 30, 2025			
	USD (million)	(₹ in million)	EUR (million)	(₹ in million)
Capital creditors	1.85	164.11	0.02	1.92
Particulars	March 31, 2025			
	USD (million)	(₹ in million)	EUR (million)	(₹ in million)
Financial liabilities	0.21	17.54	0.04	4.02

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 foreign currencies by 1% results in decrease in profit before tax and equity by ₹ 1.66 million (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.22 million) and appreciation of INR against foreign currencies by 1% results in increase by such amount.

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All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

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 of the Group.

(i) Trade receivables:

The Group'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.

Refer note (9.2.2) 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:

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	35.42	25.41
Loss allowance on trade receivables (net of reversals)	7.60	10.01
Closing balance	43.02	35.42

There is no significant concentration of credit risk and no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of September 30, 2025.

(iii) Financial instruments and deposits:

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

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

	As at September 30, 2025		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long-term borrowings)	50.55	30.60	81.15
Lease liabilities (non-current and current)	242.13	5,212.87	5,455.00
Trade payables	1,336.20	-	1,336.20
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	312.92	1,391.10	1,704.02
	As at March 31, 2025		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	1,148.99	-	1,148.99
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	126.41	1,437.10	1,563.51

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36 Capital management

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

The Group 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 investments in mutual funds and
- Total equity comprises of issued share capital and all other equity components attributable to equity share holder.

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings (note 13.1 & note 16.1)	76.03	97.48
Lease liabilities (note 13.2)	2,303.42	2,549.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 9.3)	(119.69)	(312.13)
Less: Investment in mutual funds (quoted) (refer note 9.1)	(1,245.49)	(1,702.14)
Net debt (A) (including lease liabilities) #	1,014.27	632.21
Total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group (note 11 and note 12)	10,354.25	10,029.16
Total capital (B)	10,354.25	10,029.16
Total capital and net debt (C = A+B)	11,368.52	10,661.37
Gearing ratio (D = A / C)	9%	6%

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

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37 Material partly-owned subsidiaries -

- i) Sahyadri Karad Hospitals Private Limited ('Karad')
- ii) Surya Hospitals Private Limited ('Surya')
- iii) Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited ('Saideep')

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by the parent and non-controlling interest:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Sahyadri Karad Hospitals Private Limited ('Karad')	India	94.63%	94.63%
Surya Hospitals Private Limited ('Surya')	India	81.14%	81.14%
Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited ('Saideep')	India	55.00%	55.00%
Non-controlling interest -Sahyadri Karad Hospitals Private Limited ('Karad')	India	5.37%	5.37%
Non-controlling interest -Surya Hospitals Private Limited ('Surya')	India	18.86%	18.86%
Non-controlling interest -Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited ('Saideep')	India	45.00%	45.00%

Information regarding non-controlling interest

	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:		
Sahyadri Karad Hospitals Private Limited ('Karad')	23.62	23.52
Surya Hospitals Private Limited ('Surya')	65.08	58.39
Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited ('Saideep')	1,291.78	1,241.45

Profit/(loss) including OCI allocated to material non-controlling interest:

	As at September 30, 2025
Sahyadri Karad Hospitals Private Limited ('Karad')	0.10
Surya Hospitals Private Limited ('Surya')	6.69
Saideep Healthcare and Research Private Limited ('Saideep')	50.33

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of profit and loss for the period ended September 30, 2025:

	Karad	Surya	Saideep
	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Revenue from operations	202.25	176.50	702.28
Other income	1.03	5.96	33.74
Purchase of medical consumables	(49.18)	(39.34)	(159.38)
Changes in inventories of medical consumables	(0.77)	(0.80)	(1.90)
Employee benefits expense	(33.13)	(13.80)	(123.30)
Finance cost	(5.00)	(0.24)	(0.79)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(8.66)	(8.63)	(28.63)
Other expenses	(102.20)	(72.00)	(271.41)
Profit/ (Loss) before tax and exceptional items	4.34	47.65	150.61
Income tax	1.61	12.47	17.96
Deferred tax	0.19	(0.22)	20.24
Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations	2.54	35.40	112.41
Other comprehensive income for the period	(0.63)	0.07	0.07
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	1.91	35.47	112.48
Attributable to non-controlling interests	0.10	6.69	50.33
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-

Summarised balance sheet as at:

	Karad	Surya	Saideep
	As at September 30, 2025	As at September 30, 2025	As at September 30, 2025
Current assets	103.35	226.26	1,307.43
Non-current assets	276.42	178.54	1,275.41
Current liabilities	(176.78)	(45.26)	(137.55)
Non-current liabilities	(125.65)	(13.35)	(117.22)
Equity	77.34	346.19	2,328.07
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of parent	53.72	281.11	1,036.29
Non-controlling interest	23.62	65.08	1,291.78

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37 Material partly-owned subsidiaries (Continued)

Summarised balance sheet as at:

	Karad	Surya	Saideep
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Current assets	61.72	187.15	1,171.25
Non-current assets	294.03	177.13	1,271.75
Current liabilities	(148.52)	(38.64)	(129.71)
Non-current liabilities	(131.79)	(14.92)	(97.68)
Equity	75.44	310.72	2,215.61
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of parent	51.92	252.33	974.16
Non-controlling interest	23.52	58.39	1,241.45

Summarised cash flow information for the period ended:

	Karad	Surya	Saideep
	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Operating activities	8.57	15.09	94.02
Investing activities	(8.48)	(22.07)	(128.82)
Financing activities	(4.78)	(0.01)	(0.08)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4.69)	(6.99)	(34.88)

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38 Business Acquisition

Acquisition of Saideep Healthcare and Research Pvt Ltd

On August 01, 2024 the group executed share purchase agreement for acquisition of equity stake in Saideep Healthcare and Research Pvt Ltd ("Saideep"). Saideep is a 260 bedded NABH accredited multispecialty hospital in Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra.

The group acquired 51% shareholding in Saideep on November 28, 2024 and 4% shareholding on January 14, 2025 for total consideration of ₹ 1782.58 million and remaining 45% shareholding to be acquired in future as per certain terms and conditions.

This acquisition shall further strengthen company's footprint in western India to become larger healthcare provider across Maharashtra. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with IND AS 103 " Business combinations ". The Purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the fair value on the date of acquisition. The resulting differential has been accounted as Goodwill.

Assets

Particulars	As at September 30, 2025
I. Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	1,735.38
Goodwill	4.32
Other intangible assets	0.25
Investments	0.50
Other financial assets	33.94
Deferred tax assets (net)	1.01
Other non-current assets	71.94
Total Non-current assets	1,847.34
II. Current assets	
Inventories	24.45
Trade receivables	176.66
Cash and cash equivalents	4.96
Bank balance other than above	1,782.58
Other financial assets	19.63
Other current assets	4.74
Total current assets	2,013.02
Total Assets	3,860.36
I. Non-current liabilities	
Borrowings	514.89
Other financial liabilities	1.10
Provisions	13.54
Total Non-current liabilities	529.53
II. Current liabilities	
Borrowings	199.13
Trade and other payables	340.53
Other financial liabilities	7.98
Other current liabilities	1.95
Total Current liabilities	549.59
Total Liabilities	1,079.12
Total identifiable net assets at fair value (A)	2,781.24
Total consideration :	
Consideration paid	1,782.58
Put option liability	1,330.05
Total consideration : (B)	3,112.63
Non controlling Interest (C)	1,251.55
Other Equity (D)	1,247.15
Goodwill (B +C-A-D)	335.79

From the date of acquisition i.e November 28, 2024, Saideep has contributed revenue of ₹ 429.14 million and profit before tax of ₹ 62.74 million to the Group. If the business combinations had taken place at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2025, the contribution of revenue and profit before tax to the Group would have been ₹ 1,276.85 million and ₹ 160.47 million respectively.

Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited

CIN: U85110PN1996PTC099499

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for six months ended September 30, 2025

All amounts in INR millions unless otherwise stated

39 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 CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of healthcare services in India.

The Group is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services, which in the opinion of CODM falls under a single business segment and accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

refer note 1 (a).

40 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Term loans	Lease liability	Total
Balance as on April 01, 2025	97.48	2,549.00	2,646.48
Interest accrued but not due as at April 01, 2025	0.26	-	0.26
Addition during the period	-	115.36	115.36
Cash flows including interest paid			
- Repayment of borrowings / lease obligations	(21.62)	(20.65)	(42.27)
- Interest paid	(3.79)	(108.46)	(112.25)
Non-cash changes			
- Lease remeasurement	-	(340.29)	(340.29)
- Interest expense	3.70	108.46	112.16
Interest accrued but not due as at September 30, 2025	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
Balance as on September 30, 2025	75.86	2,303.42	2,379.28

41 Subsequent events

(i) Subsequent to the period ended September 30, 2025, in the month of October 2025, Manipal Hospitals Private Limited ('MHPL') acquired controlling stake of 78.71% shareholding in SHPL. MHPL has the commitment to purchase 3,271,954 additional shares (9.84%) under Tranche 2 by December 01, 2025 and 3,271,960 shares (9.84%) under Tranche 3 by December 01, 2026, subject to fulfilment of necessary conditions as defined under the Share Purchase Agreement. MHPL has acquired Tranche 2 shares on December 01, 2025. MHPL has a commitment to purchase 1.47% shareholding from minority shareholder of SHPL, the shares from minority shareholders were acquired in the month of October 2025 and December 2025 to the extent of 1.43%.

(ii) Subsequent to the period ended September 30, 2025, the Board of Directors has approved the payment of an ex-gratia, one-time discretionary bonus amounting to ₹ 438.50 million to its employees.

(iii) Subsequent to the period ended September 30, 2025, the Company has cancelled its Employee Stock Option Plan 2022. The Company has paid ₹ 702.68 million to employees as compensation for the cancellation of these options. In addition, the Company has cancelled and settled its Coinvest and Phantom Stocks Options Plan -2022 for a total payment of ₹ 170.89 million.

(iv) 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 Group is in the process of assessing 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 and the effect of these will be presented in the subsequent 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 : March 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**Sahyadri Hospitals Private Limited****Sameer Agarwal**

Director

DIN: 07554053

Place- Bengaluru

Date : March 20, 2026

Dr. H. Sudarshan Ballal

Director

DIN: 01195055

Place- Bengaluru

Date : March 20, 2026

Sojwal Vora

Chief Executive Officer

Place- Bengaluru

Date : March 20, 2026

Parag Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Place- Bengaluru

Date : March 20, 2026

Asmita Kulkarni

Company Secretary

ACS: 24142

Place- Pune

Date : March 20, 2026