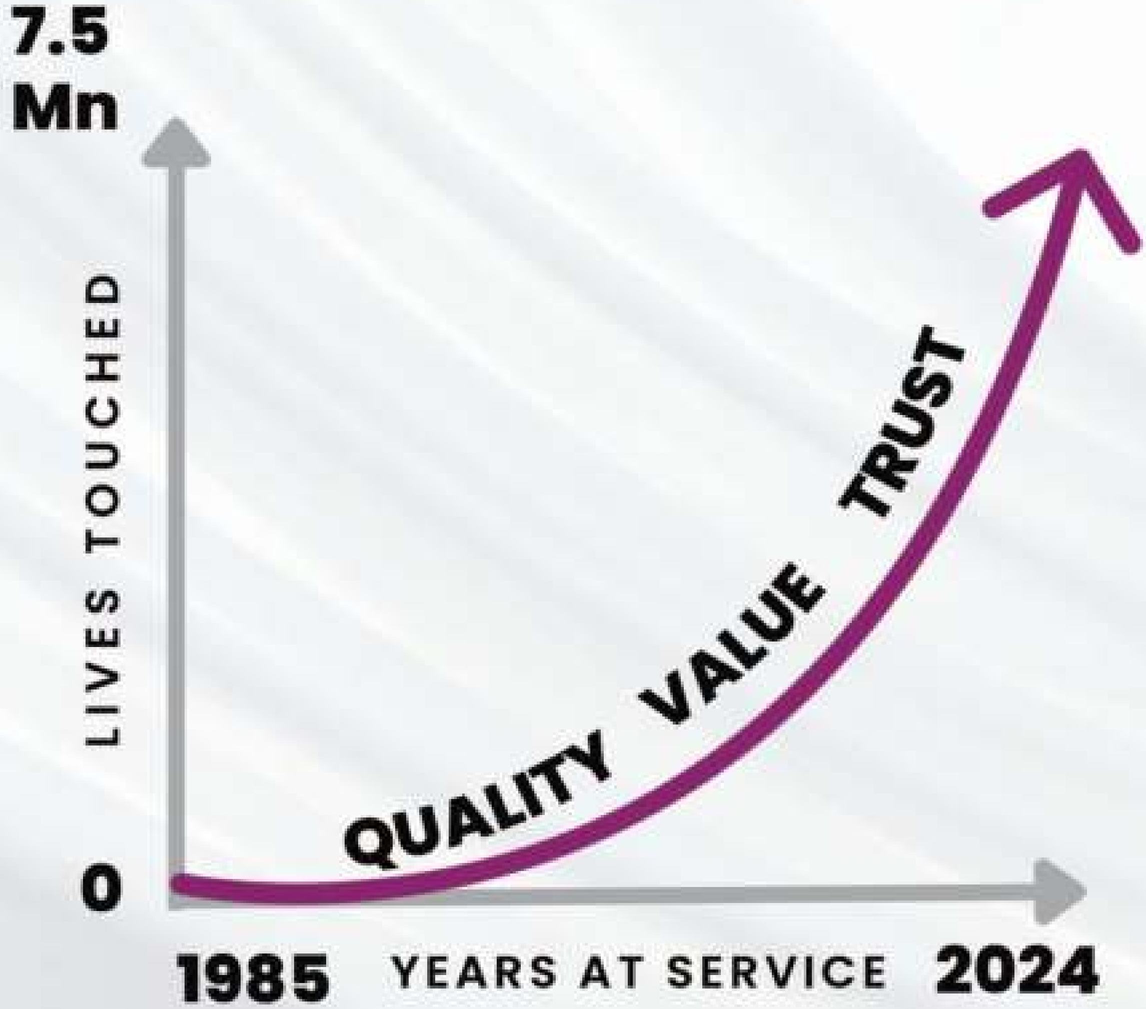
Affordable Health Mission

GNRC

Quality • Value • Trust

HEALTH FOR ALL, SMILES FOR ALL



GNRC LIMITED | **39TH ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24**

A YEAR OF

Academic (Clinical) Excellence

The Lancet Regional Health – Southeast Asia

Swasthya Mitra: private community health workers in Assam, India and role in preventive healthcare

International Journal of Integrated Care

Integrated Care Cases

Access to Affordable Health: A Care Delivery Mode

Hospitals in North-Eastern India

Authors:

A Research paper on GNRC Swasthyamitra, “Swasthyamitra: private community health workers in Assam, India and role in preventive healthcare has been featured in **The Lancet Regional Health- Southeast Asia**

A Research paper on Access to Affordable Health: A Care Delivery Model of GNRC Hospitals in North-Eastern India has been featured in the **International Journal of Integrated Care, Published by: Ubiquity Press, London, UK**

Vision

Health For All, Smiles For All

Mission

To provide healthcare with a commitment to Quality, Value, and Trust; fostering an environment of Love, Affection, Kindness and Caring; built on the pillars of Honesty, Truthfulness, Respect, and Dignity to achieve Accessible and Affordable Health for All.

Case Study
ON GNRC HOSPITALS

HARVARD
T.H. CHAN
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Department of Global Health and Population

Delivering Hospital-Led Integrated Care: Innovations by GNRC Hospitals, Assam

> *The way GNRC has conceptualized its care process for the patients is innovative in the Indian context. It provides a good example of how an organization can successfully combine patient-centered care with financial sustainability- two goals that are often perceived as contraposed to each other, especially for private sector healthcare in India. The GNRC model also underscores that innovations need to be systemic- a change in one aspect of the organization affects and is affected by other aspects. Good reform designs with sustainable change need to take these interlinkages into account and plan for comprehensive system-wide transformation.*

USAID-Supported SAMRIDH Supports GNRC Hospitals with USD 1.2mn to Fast-Track India's Response to COVID-19 Pandemic.

SAMRIDH Healthcare Blended Finance Facility, set up by the USAID at the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, has supported GNRC Hospitals, a chain of multi-specialty hospitals in Assam, with a funding of US $1.2 Million.

Through this partnership with SAMRIDH, GNRC has strengthened preparedness for future health emergencies by increasing the reach of quality healthcare services offered under Government of India's flagship health assurance programme Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY and Atal Amrit Abhiyan scheme. This intervention will ensure that the beneficiaries have access to at least 35-40% of the hospital beds when needed.

GNRC Swasthya Mitra Programme, in collaboration with SAMRIDH, has been working to spread awareness amongst the rural population on the importance of using the face masks, maintaining social distance, practice hand hygiene and benefits of COVID-19 vaccine; educate and inculcate COVID-19 appropriate behaviour in the communities.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Members,

Greetings from your Chairman's Office. Year 2023-24 was a very good year for your company. With the support of the Swasthya Mitras and hard work of the employees, GNRC was able to provide healing touch to the lives of record number genuinely ill patients.

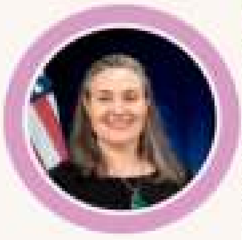
As a result, it could improve the health of the balance sheet significantly. It has also heightened shareholder's value. We are working relentlessly to provide quality services at the most affordable prices and at the same time ensure maximum return on investments to our shareholders.

We are taking pledge to perform far better in the coming FY 2024-25 by touching more numbers of lives through affordable, accessible and quality healthcare and further maximising returns to our shareholders' investments.

Jai Hind.
Long live GNRC

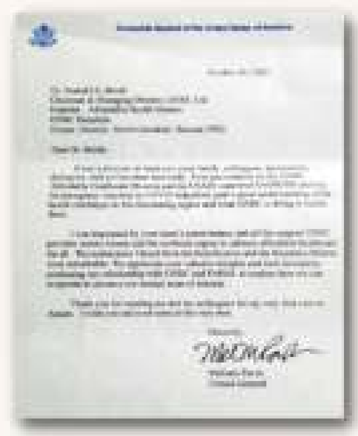
Dr Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
GNRC Limited.

Accoldaes
TO GNRC HOSPITALS



Melinda Pavek
Consul General, U.S. Consulate General, Kolkata (India)

Ms. Melinda Pavek endorsed the GNRC Affordable Health Mission and the USAID supported SAMRIDH activity for emergency response to COVID in Assam. She also appreciated GNRC's determination and support to provide affordable healthcare to the people of Assam.



Dear Dr. Borah,
It was a pleasure to meet you, your family, colleagues, and patients during my visit to Guwahati last week. Your presentation on the GNRC Affordable Healthcare Mission and the USAID-supported SAMRIDH activity for emergency response to COVID helped me gain a good understanding of the health challenges in this fascinating region and what GNRC is doing to tackle them.
I was impressed by your team's perseverance and all the support GNRC provides across Assam and the northeast region to address affordable healthcare for all. The testimonies I heard from the beneficiaries and the Swasthya Mistras were remarkable. We appreciate your valuable insights and look forward to continuing our relationship with GNRC and PAHAL to explore how we can cooperate to advance our mutual areas of interest.
Thank you for meeting me and my colleagues for my very first visit to Assam. I wish you and your team all the very best.

Ms. Ritika Pandey
Associate Vice President, Lead - Implementation - SAMRIDH

Ms. Ritika lauded the Affordable Health Mission of GNRC during her visit to Assam as she witnessed the noble cause of providing high-quality, integrated and affordable healthcare to subsistence level people of Assam.

Meeting Dr Nomal Chandra Borah and learning about his life journey and story of setting up GNRC Hospitals was truly inspirational. The mission of Affordable Health for All is full of kindness, compassion, fairness and benevolence!

GNRC Business Model

Core Factor that Influenced the Business Model

Work on the supply-side to create necessary demand. The supply needs to be taken care of by Fleet on Street "Swasthyamitra", Para-Medic interventions through technology "TeleMedicine" and local tie-ups with private institutions and labs

The demand for healthcare needs to be created as per the supply from the region. Thus as per disease pattern, paying capacities, insurance penetration, etc the healthcare needs must be created. The Demand function will largely be dependent upon the cross functioning of the ecosystem.

80% of the people cannot afford private healthcare in India due to cost alone. Public Hospitals are overburdened by patients and there are challenges in managing quality.

Supply — **Demand**

Factors
-Locality
-Community
-Disease Pattern
-Paying Capacities

Healthcare
-Primary
-Secondary
-Tertiary

Affordable Health Mission

The Affordable Health Mission (AHM) launched on 17 August 2017 by Hon'ble Governor of Assam, His Excellency Shri Banwarilal Purohit in Guwahati, is an initiative undertaken by GNRC Hospitals under the key leadership of visionary Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah that ensures access to quality healthcare for everyone.

Concentrating on the belief that denying health is unjust, inhuman and economically enervating for society, the vision of Affordable Health Mission is to establish the world as a better place to live by building a society where ill-health is a rarest-of-rare event and not a commonplace event - a society in which every individual experience physical, mental and social well-being.

The Mission is an initiative to ensure access to quality healthcare services for every person in the society irrespective of their financial background and is currently active in all of the 33 districts of Assam and 2 districts in West Bengal.

> *"Providing Affordable Healthcare to all is a pledge we drive everyday"*

Objectives of the Mission

1. Create widespread awareness - through education and advocacy - about the adverse impact of lack of access to affordable healthcare on individuals, societies, and economies.

2. Collaborate with members of society to catalyse individual and collective actions that ensure every human being has access to affordable healthcare of the highest quality, delivered with empathy.

The economy of a country depends heavily on the healthcare accessibility of its citizens. Access to quality healthcare carries out a massive role in children's and women's health and also the management of non-communicable diseases such as heart and neurological conditions. Lack of affordable quality healthcare causes over 55 million people to slide into poverty every year in India alone, due to catastrophic healthcare expenditure which neutralizes the gains of rising income and various government initiatives aimed to reduce poverty.

Currently operational in all of the 33 districts of Assam and 2 districts in West Bengal.

About the Model

The Mission works on a dynamic model with a five-pronged approach- Prevention, Awareness, Affordability, Economic Empowerment and Research and Innovation to ensure access to quality healthcare to all with its various initiatives.

Prevention

Several field surveys conducted by GNRC Hospitals, observed that fifty percent of the diseases common people often suffer are preventable. It is more essential to keep them healthy and disease-free rather than treating them when they become sick. Cost of Healthcare has become expensive without a guarantee that every person treated would be undoubtedly alright. Therefore, prevention represents a more significant role in the making of a healthy society.

Affordability

The majority of common individuals refrain from visiting the hospital because of unaffordability to access healthcare. The rising cost of healthcare is a global concern. To address this issue, disruptive innovation in healthcare delivery systems is the call of the moment.

Research & Innovation

Healthcare demands affordability to be accessed by all. Disruptive innovation is the way ahead to reduce the cost of healthcare. Continuous research and innovation must be there to address the issue of rising costs of healthcare so that it becomes accessible to all.

Awareness

Most people arrive at the hospital too late pertaining to a variety of reasons. As a result, treatment gets longer and complicated, the outcome becomes poor. In fact, most of the primary causes of death encountered in countries like India in the hospital are due to the tardy arrival of the patients. Lack of awareness about diseases, their symptoms, and consequences lead to a tendency of delaying medical help.

Economic Empowerment

While working on the previous aspects, it must be noted that poverty, ignorance, and ill-health go hand in hand. Unless this cycle is broken, people will become sick again and again and millions of lives will pass prematurely. Finding out innovative ways to economically empower these people is equally crucial so that the basic minimum needs of life and health are ensured.

Clinical Overview

5
State-of-the-art-Hospitals

44
Specialties

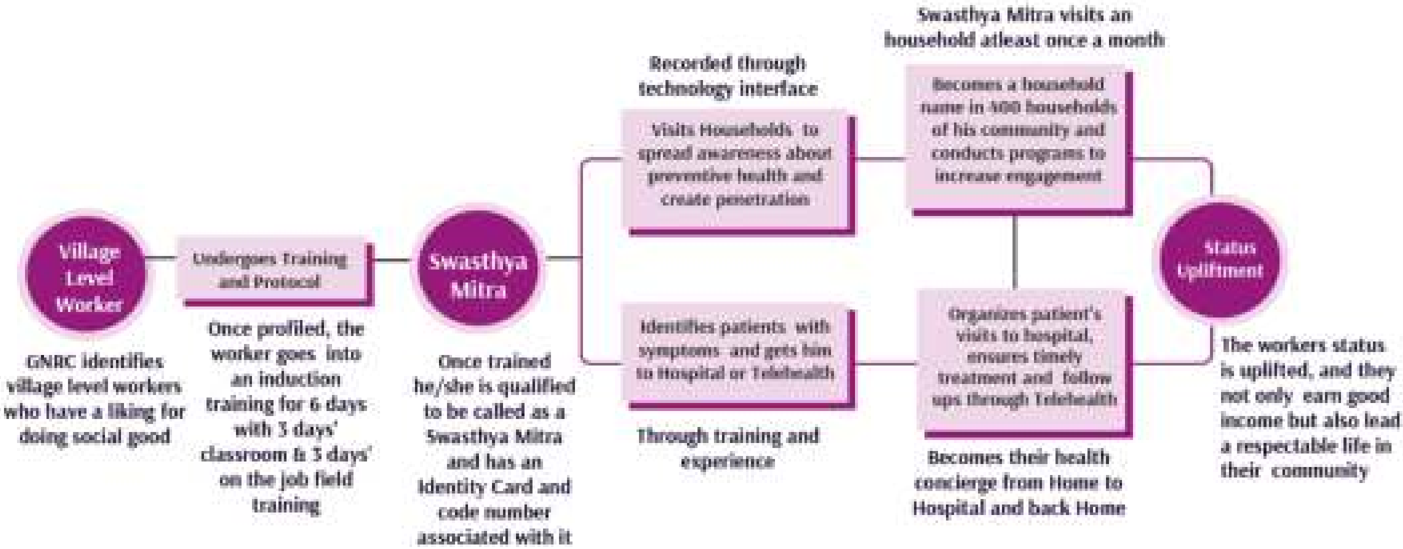
9
Medishop Centres

720+
Capacity Beds

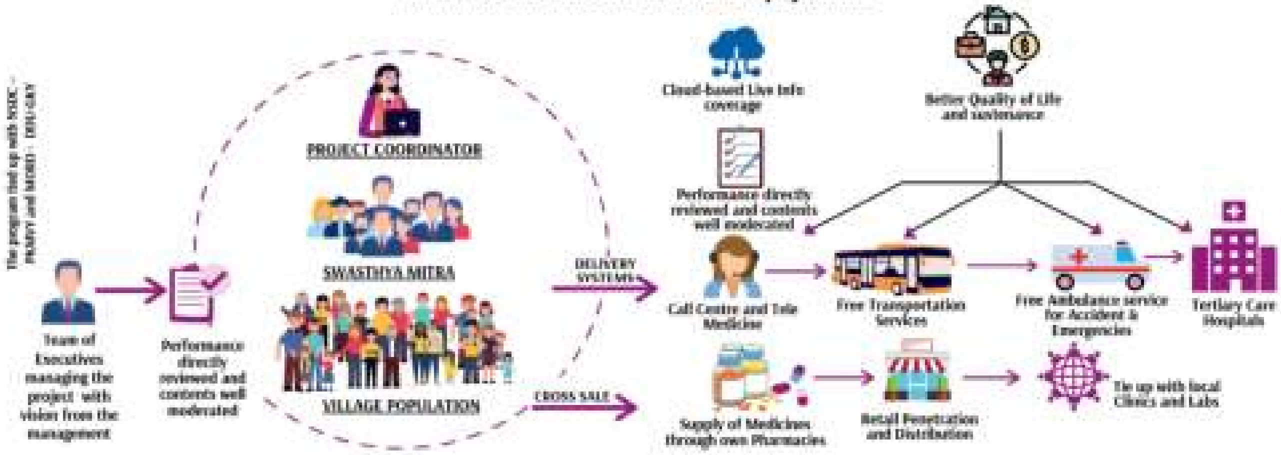
5 Lakhs
Patients Served Annually

3000+
Full-time employees & Associates including 350+ Doctors as of March 2023

About the Model



Swasthya Mitra Model Workflow – One of the best and technologically well-connected ecosystems that works of inclusive healthcare and rural upliftment



CONTENTS

Profiles of

Board of Directors

Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director

Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, a highly renowned Social Entrepreneur & Neurologist, is a Fellow of the American Academy of Neurology (FAAN) and has been widely recognized by the public and the government for his contribution to the North-Eastern region. Dr. Borah is the Chairman cum Managing Director of the Company.

Dr. Borah has remained a member of the Indian Academy of Neurology, Neurology Society of India, Association of Physicians of India, American Academy Of Neurology, World Federation of Neurology, Researcher on Neuro-Epidemiology-WFN, International Stroke Council & Indian Stroke Council.

Dr. Borah received prestigious recognition from Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) by including the Profile of Dr. N. C. Borah as a Case Study in the Chapter on "Rural Entrepreneurship—Strategies And Experiences " for M.Sc Course in Social Sciences, 2007.

He has been conferred the "ERDF Excellence Award, 2015" for the Entrepreneurial initiative to provide quality healthcare and contributions towards the development of Neurosciences in North-Eastern India.

In the year 2017, Dr. Borah was presented the Double Helical National Awards- 2017, (NE Region), for setting up of First Super Specialty Tertiary Care hospital in North East Region.

Dr. Borah received various awards and accolades for his contribution in Neurology and social initiatives taken to provide quality healthcare services including: Certificate of Honour from State Bank of India for services of the Highest standard rendered in the Development of the Medical facilities for the welfare of the people especially of North-Eastern India-2004, Certificate of Honour from North East Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Service to Society through Individual Excellence-2005, Life Time Achievement Award from Premada Kanta Sarma Memorial for the contribution towards Medical Services, 2008, "Birangana Sati Sadhani Award" by Chief Minister of Assam, Sri Tarun Gogoi on 2015 for contributions towards the society, Honorary title "Janamitra" from Hon'ble Governor of Assam Shri J B Patnaik, and "Achiever Awards (Pratidin Group)-2015" by Chief Minister of Assam Sri Sarbananda Sonowal to name a few.

Mr. Shantikam Hazarika
Independent Director

Mr. Shantikam Hazarika has been a personality of repute who has served in various capacities throughout his post-academic career as Senior Executive Oil India Ltd., Founder Director, Assam Institute of Management (Government of Assam Society), Member (Finance) Assam State Electricity Board, Chairman Board of Secondary Education, Assam.

He has also been the Ex-Chairman, Gauhati Stock Exchange Ltd., Ex-Member State Planning Board, Govt. of Assam, and had been Ex- Director in various organizations like NEEPCO, NHPC Ltd., Hindustan Copper Ltd., etc.
He holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Electronics) from BITS, Pilani and Post Graduate Diploma in Management from IIM, Ahmedabad.

Dr. Piyush Kumar Sinha
Independent Director

Dr. Piyush Kumar Sinha is an Independent Director of the Company. Dr. Sinha is currently on Government of India deputation as the Advisor, Rwanda-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre at Kigali, Rwanda.
Prof. Sinha has more than 40 years of Teaching, Research, Advisory and Training as well as Managerial experience in Entrepreneurship and business strategy for product and service organizations (B2C and B2B).
He has also been involved in more than 100 advisory and training initiatives. Prof. Sinha holds a Ph.D. in marketing.
He was a Professor in Retailing and Chairperson, Centre for Retailing as well as Chairperson, Marketing at IIM Ahmedabad, till March 2018. Before IIMA, he has taught at IIM Bangalore, XIMB and was Dean at MICA.

Mr. Ramesh Goenka
Independent Director

Mr. Ramesh Goenka is the Independent Director of the Company.
Mr. Goenka is an Advocate & Tax Consultant having over 40 years of experience in taxation and corporate laws.
He has also been a Member of various Forums.

Dr. Umesh Ch Sarma
Additional Director
(Independent & Non-Executive)

Dr. Umesh Chandra Sarma is appointed as the Additional Director (Independent & Non-Executive) of the Company. He is the (Retd) Founder Vice Chancellor of Srimanta Sankardeva University of Health Science, Govt of Assam.
Dr. Sarma has done his MBBS from Gauhati Medical College and his MD in Preventive & Social Medicine from the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University. He has also completed his M.Sc. & P.G. Training in Epidemiology under the prestigious London University.
Furthermore, Dr. Sarma has undergone various training courses in:
Central Labour Institute (CLI), Bombay (now Mumbai), National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Delhi, Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute (CLTRI), Tamil Nadu, Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFVU), New Delhi.

Dr. Sarma has had a very illustrious career before retiring as the DME - Govt of Assam. He held many crucial posts under the Secretary to the Government of Assam, Department of Health and Family Welfare. These roles included serving as

- Associate Professor in the Department of Preventive & Social Medicine (SPM) at Gauhati Medical College,
- Professor & Head of Department - Preventive & Social Medicine (SPM) in Gauhati Medical College
- Director of Medical Education, Assam (formerly).

Dr. Sarma also has the privilege of being a life member of IAPSM, IMA, AIHSU, Indian Society for Malaria and other communicable disease, Assam Sahitya Sabha. He has also served as the Secretary - Association of Indian Health Sciences universities and President of IPHA - Guwahati branch.
Prof. Sarma also has quite a number of publications and studies in various Journals.
He has also been a Member of various Forums.

Manoj Kumar Das
Independent Director

Mr. Manoj Kumar Das is an Independent Director of the Company. Mr. Das is currently the Deputy General Manager and Head Advisory & Consultancy, Business Facilitation Centre, MoVCDNER, Central Nodal Agency (Govt. of India) - North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.

Mr. Das has 37 years of experience in Leadership position, Governance, Management and Liaisoning. He has also led many projects at IIE, NERAMAC and NEDFi as Team Leader.
He is a prominent leader with quick decision making ability and is a self-made dream-innovator, working consciously towards changing the economic scenario of North-Eastern Region through entrepreneurship and skill development at grass-roots.

Ms. Priyanka Borah
Deputy Managing Director

Ms. Priyanka Borah is the Deputy Managing Director of the Company.
During her period of engagement with the company, Ms.Borah has been contributing towards the smooth management of various day-to-day issues relating to Hospital Administration, Human Resource Management, and other Strategic Company Policy-related matters.

Ms. Priyanka is a management degree holder in Business Studies from the University of Sheffield, U.K. Further, she had done her Executive Leadership Program under the guidance of Ernst & Young and completed her Executive Education on Managing Healthcare Delivery from Harvard Business School in 2015.

Ms. Satabdee Borah
Executive Director

Ms. Satabdee Borah has been associated with GNRC Ltd. as Executive Director cum CEO GNRC Hospitals, Sixmile.

She is a commerce graduate and has undergone her International Masters in Healthcare Leadership from McGill University Montreal, Canada. Presently she is acting as the Executive Director GNRC Ltd. and Chief Executive Officer of GNRC Hospital, Sixmile, is responsible for the overall management of the Unit & its profit & loss accounts. Since her taking over the unit as the CEO, there has been a gradual increase in the OPD footfalls, indoor bed occupancy & no. of surgeries. As a result, the unit is having a positive EBIDTA margin of 35% on a month-to-month basis. She is also actively involved in the activities of the AFFORDABLE HEALTH MISSION FOUNDATION.

Dr. Madhurjya Borah
Executive Director

Dr. Madhurjya Borah is currently the Executive Director, GNRC Ltd. cum CEO of GNRC Institute of Medical Science, North Guwahati.
Dr. Madhurjya has done his Schooling from Army School Narengi, Guwahati, and completed his MBBS from Sri Ramachandra Medical University, Chennai in 2016 and thereafter had done his internship from Guwahati Medical College Hospital, Assam. He has completed a course on FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT from IIM Kolkata and Healthcare Management at IIM Bangalore. He is also responsible for the Pre - Hospital care logistics support and procurement apart from the administrative responsibilities of GNRC - NORTH GUWAHATI.

Dr. (Mrs.) Jayasree Borah
Non Executive Director

Dr. (Mrs.) Jayasree Borah has done her MA and Ph.D. in Geography from the prestigious Gauhati University. She has retired as an Associate Professor of Cotton College, Guwahati. Dr. (Mrs.) Jayasree Borah is an independent columnist and has authored eleven publications till date.

She is also an active social worker and is presently associated as a -

- Executive Member of Xaadau Axom Lekhika Somaroh
- Executive Member of North East India Geographical Society
- Executive member of the University Women's Association
- Member of INS Trust
- Trustee of the Ambikagiri Memorial Trust
- Advisor of the Ambikagiri Old Age Home Management Committee
- Member of Heart Care Society (Guwahati Chapter)

Ms. Sabita Tamuli
Nominee Director (AIDC Ltd.)

Ms. Sabita Tamuli has been appointed to the Board as a Nominee Director from AIDC Ltd. (having equity investment in GNRC Ltd.).

Ms. Tamuli is a B.Com, LLB & FCS and is currently holding the post of Company Secretary AIDC Ltd. (Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.)

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman and Managing Director
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah

Deputy Managing Director
Ms. Priyanka Borah

Independent Directors
Dr. Piyush Kumar Sinha
Mr. Shantikam Hazarika
(resigned w.e.f 28-05-2024)
Mr. Manoj Kumar Das
Mr. Ramesh Goenka
Dr. Umesh Ch. Sarma

Non-Executive Directors
Dr. (Mrs.) Jayasree Borah

Executive Directors
Dr. Madhurjya Borah
Ms. Satabdee Borah

Nominee Director (AIDC)
Mrs. Sabita Tamuli

Chief Executive Officer
Dr. Ashish Malakar

Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Anshul Khemka

Company Secretary
Biswajit Das

Registrar & Share Transfer agent

Kfin Technologies Ltd.
Selenium Tower-B, Plot No: 31 & 32,
Gachibowli, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,
Hyderabad-500032, Rangareddi,
Telangana,

AUDITORS

Messers BSR & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants, Kolkata

REGISTERED OFFICE

GNRC Complex, Dispur
Guwahati 781006
CIN : U85110 AS1985PLC002447
E-mail : biswajitdascs@gnrchospitals.com
Tel : +91-1800-345-0022
Fax : +91-0361-2227711/05
Website : www.gnrchospitals.com

BANKERS

State Bank of India Ltd.
HDFC Bank Ltd.
Bank of India Ltd.
IDBI Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
Axis Bank Ltd.

DEBENTURE TRUSTEE

VISTRA ITCL (INDIA) LIMITED
IL & FS Financial Centre Plot No. C22
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East)
Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400051

COMPLIANCE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL CONTACT

BISWAJIT DAS
COMPANY SECRETARY AND
COMPLIANCE OFFICER
GNRC COMPLEX, DISPUR
GUWAHATI 781006
PH. 9957654939

HOSPITAL UNITS

GNRC Hospital
GNRC Complex, Dispur
Guwahati 781006

GNRC Hospital
Sixmile
Guwahati 781022

GNRC Medical
Sila Grant Town
North Guwahati 781030

GNRC Medical
Barasat, Kolkata
West Bengal 700125

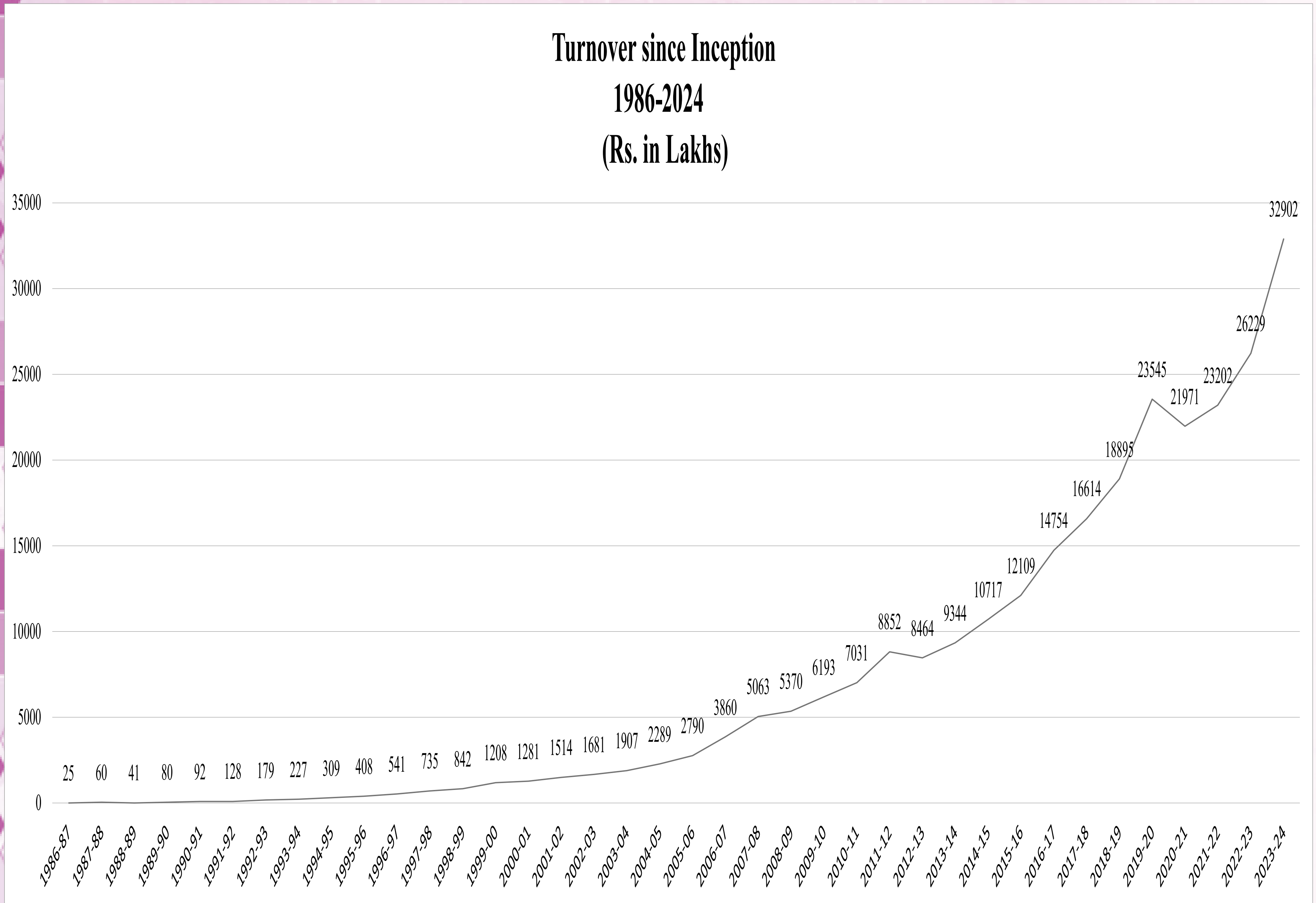
Good Health Hospital Pvt. Ltd
GS Road, Dispur
Guwahati 781006

GNRC Paramount Taj
Six mile
Guwahati 781022

Financial Highlights

Rs. in Lacs.

Particulars	2023 -24	2022 -23	2021 -22	2020 -21	2019 -20
Revenue from Operations	32623.75	25485.68	22673.17	21862.39	23422.51
Total Income	32902.36	26229.68	23202.06	21970.73	23544.53
Earnings before interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Ammortization (EBIDTA)	9475.33	4084.94	3211.53	2148.24	3529.28
Depreciation	889.81	1972.33	2014.92	2103.92	2200.75
Profit after Tax	4206.14	(2723.62)	(2629.91)	(1720.44)	(930.58)
Dividend (in %)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend payouts	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Share Capital ¤	1034.34	1034.34	1034.34	1034.34	1034.34
Reserve & Surplus	17556.19	13328.54	16028.85	18606.40	20265.12
Net Worth (as per Section 2(57) of Companies Act, 2013)	995.46	(3232.19)	(531.88)	2045.67	3704.39
Gross Fixed Assets	24028.11	23086.09	22823.00	23338.56	23447.87
Net Fixed Assets	21303.66	20982.07	21361.34	22558.27	23447.87
Operational Turnover per Share (in Rs.)	315.41	246.39	219.20	211.36	226.45


Turnover since Inception
1986-2024
(Rs. in Lakhs)
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
25
60
41
80
92
128
179
227
309
408
541
735
842
1208
1281
1514
1681
1907
2289
2790
3860
5063
5370
6193
7031
8852
8464
9344
10717
12109
14754
16614
18895
23545
21971
23202
26229
32902
1986-87
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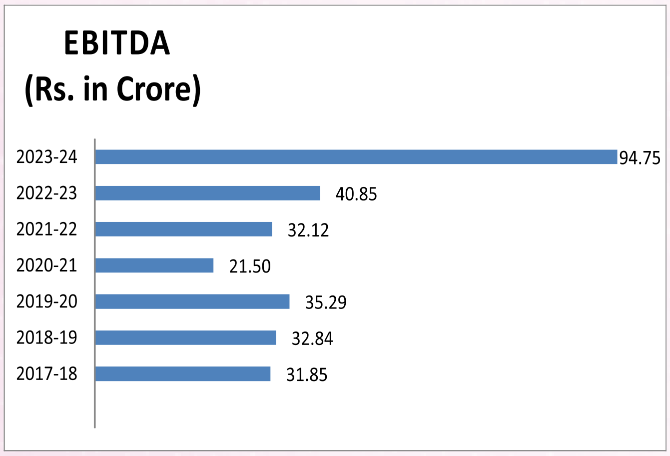
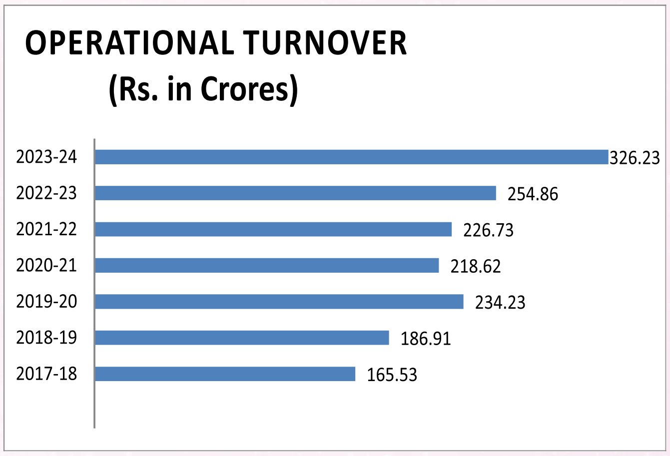
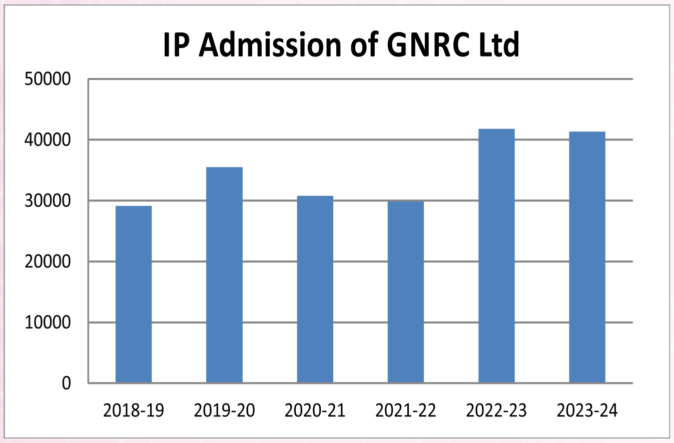
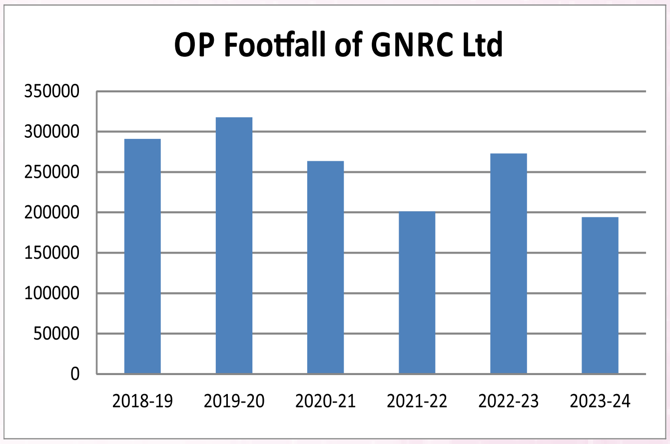
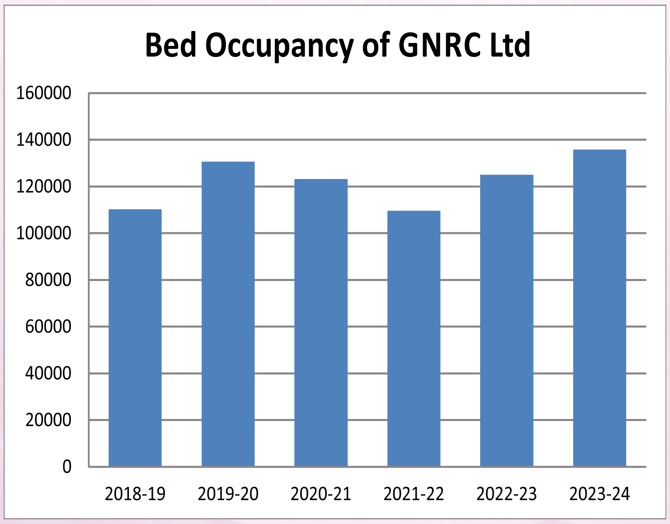
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
2023-24


EBITDA
(Rs. in Crore)
2023-24
2022-23
2021-22
2020-21
2019-20
2018-19
2017-18
94.75
40.85
32.12
21.50
35.29
32.84
31.85


OPERATIONAL TURNOVER
(Rs. in Crores)
2023-24
2022-23
2021-22
2020-21
2019-20
2018-19
2017-18
326.23
254.86
226.73
218.62
234.23
186.91
165.53


IP Admission of GNRC Ltd
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
2023-24


OP Footfall of GNRC Ltd
350000
300000
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
2023-24


Bed Occupancy of GNRC Ltd
160000
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
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2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
2023-24

REMINDER FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION & ACTION PLEASE

Dear Shareholders of GNRC Ltd.

Sub : Request for dematerialisation of shares i.e. conversion of physical shareholdings into "Demat" (Dematerialised) form (an prescribed electronic format)

Ref: a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") Notification G.S.R 853(E) dated September 10, 2018 and effective from October 02, 2018

b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") Notification G.S.R 802(E) dated October 27, 2023, effective from September 30, 2024.

Pursuant to the Notification G.S.R 802(E) dated October 27, 2023 amending and inserting Rule 9B to the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 , the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) **has mandated every private company to facilitate dematerialization of all issued securities (in a prescribed & process based electronic mode) for the purpose of issuing, effecting transfer of securities or subscribing to additional / new securities, and other shares related transactions (like transmission, split, transfer etc.) w.e.f. September 30, 2024.**

SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) had prior, vide Notification G.S.R 853(E) dated September 10, 2018 & gazette notification dated June 8, 2018, **mandated that every unlisted public company may only issue securities and facilitate transfer of securities in dematerialised form only** by making an amendment in the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 vide the insertion of Rule 9A which came into effect from December 5, 2018.

Hence after the concerned notification dates shareholders holding share(s) in physical mode shall not be able to transfer their shares unless such shares are converted into dematerialised form. ***Accordingly, the shareholders holding shares in physical form, in their own interest, are hereby requested to take necessary steps to dematerialise their shares as soon as possible.*** This process of Demat will also make transmission of shares (to legal heirs) etc. convenient and compliant to any prescribed norms.

Therefore in order to get the physical share certificates (issued by GNRC Ltd.) dematerialized, the shareholders are requested to follow the following steps :

1. For shareholders not having Demat Account:

The shareholder is required to approach any nearby Depository Participant (DP) and open a Demat Account (i.e. an account to hold shares in electronic mode) with a DP in the same name and style in which the shareholder hold shares in GNRC LIMITED (also to be supported by respective KYC documents like PAN & Aadhar etc.). After opening of the Demat Account, shareholder has to surrender the Original Share Certificate(s) along with duly filled in and signed

Demat Request Form (DRF) to the DP, who will verify the same and forward to the Company's RTA (Registrar and Share Transfer Agent), i.e. KFin Techonologies Limited. The RTA of the Company will scrutinize / verify the DRF including genuineness of the certificates (along with other necessary details) and, if found in order, the shareswill be dematerialized and equivalent number of shares will be credited to the Demat account of the shareholder(s) by the RTA (here the RTA will confirm the necessary details from the Company and it is mandatory for the Company to facilitate the Shareholders, RTA etc. to ensure compliance to this regulatory provision). Here an account statement shall also be given to the concerned applicant shareholder.

2. For shareholders already having Demat Account:

The shareholder who already have the Demat Account are required to check whether the existing Demat Account is in the same name and style as per theshareholding in GNRC LIMITED.If yes, then the shareholder has to submit duly filled in and signed DRF along with original share certificate(s) to the DP for dematerialization of shares. DP will verify the same and forward to the Company's RTA (Registrar and Share Transfer Agent), i.e. KFinTechonologies Limited. The RTA of the Company will scrutinize / verify the DRF including genuineness of the certificates (along with necessary details) and, if found in order, the share (s) will be dematerialized and equivalent number of shares will be credited to the Demat account of the shareholder (s) by the RTA. If the existing Demat Account is not in the same order of name(s) and style as the shareholding in GNRC LIMITED, the shareholder(s) is/arerequired to approach his/her / its DP for necessary correction and guidance (here it is mandatory for the Company to facilitate the Shareholders, RTA etc. to ensure compliance to this regulatory provision).

Hence in view of the above stated regulatory provisions we would like to request all our valued shareholders to convert their shareholding from physical to Demat form at the earliest. Our Company shall always facilitate its shareholders to convert their physical shares to electronic form (based on a process based secured mode of conversion) & we are already in touch with our RTA and other agencies for necessary details.

In this regards kindly note the following details :

GNRC LTD. RTA : KFin Technologies Ltd. (formerly known as KFin Technologies Pvt. Ltd.) Selenium Tower-B, Plot No: 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad-500032, Rangareddi, Telangana, Website :www.kfintech.com., mail : reachus@kfintech.com, Ph no : +91-40-67162222 / 79611000.

1. **GNRC LTD. CDSL EQUITY ISIN NO : INE653Z01015**

2. **GNRC LTD. NSDL EQUITY ISIN NO : INE653Z01015**

Shareholders are also advised to visit website of Depositories viz., NSDL or CDSL for further understanding about the demat procedure:

NSDL website: https://nsdl.co.in/faqs/faq.php (dematerialization)

CDSL website: https://www.cdslindia.com/investors/open-demat.aspx

We shall further inform our shareholders about any other details, developments and requirements from time to time. **Kindly also note that dematerialization of your shares will have many other advantages like :** Holding the shares in electronic form which is safe & secure, easy monitoring and trading, updated account statement on periodic basis, less chances of any fraud or loss of certificate etc.

This being a mandatory communication and time bound requirement hence we request all shareholders to initiate the process of opening or activating their Demat Account and get their physical share certificates deposited in their concerned Demat account immediately (with a status intimation to us for mandatory confirmation to RTA). This will help to avoid any future compliance complications. Further we request all shareholders to communicate with us so that we can also assist and provide our details, confirmation etc. for completion of the process immediately.

Thanking you and please contact the undersigned for necessary details and assistance.

Yours' Sincerely

For GNRC Limited
Sd/-
(Biswajit Das)
Company Secretary
Department of Company Secretary,
GNRC Complex, Dispur Supermarket, Guwahati-781006, Assam.
Email ID: biswajitdascs@gnrchospitals.com
Ph no : 9957654939
Or
Mr. Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah
Ph no : 8486233403, mail ID : hrishikesh.baruah@gnrchospitals.com

<u>For kind reference</u>

Depository Participants (DP) : Are authorised agents of a Depository such as NSDL (National Securities Depository Ltd.) & CDSL (Central Depository Services Ltd.), where in a Demat Account can be opened.

Demat / Dematerialised Account : An account (like a Bank account for your shares) held with a Depository Participants (based on CDSL or NSDL) where in financial securities (like shares, Bonds, Mutual Funds etc.) are held in electronic form ---- for doing away with the hassles of physical handling and maintenance of physical shares / documents. This also ensures quick trading / transfer of shares (which is to be done only on electronic mode as per law).

RTA (Registrar and Transfer agents) : They are SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) registered agents that provides services related to share registry maintenance and share transfer activities on behalf of the Company.

CDSL / NDSL : Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. / National Securities Depository Ltd. – Both are approved Depository Service providers of India.

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is our pleasure to present the 39th Annual Report together with the Audited Statement of Accounts of **GNRC Limited** (standalone & consolidated) along with its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

Financial Performance

The summarized standalone and consolidated results of your Company is given in the table below.

Particulars	Financial Year ended (Rs. in Lacs)			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Revenue from Operations	32623.75	25485.68	34819.48	26725.86
Other Income	278.61	744.00	118.47	712.11
Total Income	**32902.36**	**26229.68**	**34937.95**	**27437.97**
Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Amortisation (EBITDA)	**9475.33**	**4084.94**	**9108.00**	**3615.81**
Depreciation & Amortisation	889.81	1972.33	1064.16	2255.70
Finance Cost	1654.18	1711.57	2092.03	2106.95

Profit / Loss before exceptional Items & Taxes	**6931.34**	**401.04**	**5951.81**	**(746.84)**
Exceptional Items	(1278.90)	(2652.34)	-	-
Profit / Loss before Taxes	**5652.44**	**(2251.30)**	**5951.81**	**(746.84)**
Current Tax	1910.82	311.32	1974.06	311.32
Deferred Tax	(464.52)	161.00	42.02	148.11
Total Tax	**1446.30**	**472.32**	**2016.08**	**459.43**
Net Profit / Loss after Taxes	**4206.14**	**(2723.62)**	**3935.73**	**(1206.27)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Taxes)	21.51	23.31	16.48	24.91
Total Comprehensive Income	**4227.65**	**(2700.31)**	**3952.21**	**(1181.36)**
Opening balance of retained earnings	11949.77	14650.08	13639.95	14821.31
Profit / Loss for the year	4206.14	(2723.62)	3935.73	(1206.27)
OCI for the year	21.51	23.31	16.48	24.91
Closing balance of retained earnings	**16177.42**	**11949.77**	**17592.16**	**13639.95**

Kindly Note :

Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

Consolidated figures (i.e. including figures of subsidiaries of GNRC Ltd.) has also been stated accordingly

Retained earnings consists of amounts due to revaluation of properties, plant & Machineries and Investment properties due to IND--AS transition (as required for compliances under BSE Debt listing--NCDs issued by the Company). Hence can't be distributed as dividends. Shareholders are requested to refer to the audited financials for FY : 2023-24.

A. The year that has been and the way forward

1. During the year under review the Company had committed all its resources and efforts for recording a better performance compared to its corresponding previous year. One of the primary aim of the Company has been to become affordable, competitive and sustainable taking into consideration the unique care delivery model.

2. The crisis of the COVID Pandemic had a lasting impact on the healthcare industry. The situation has also triggered us to show unparalleled resilience and thereupon designing innovative methods of providing healthcare services to the community through integrated team efforts.

3. The Company has continued to concentrate its efforts in providing healthcare services at the door steps of those in need by taking help of various technologies through its outreach programs. The consolidation of Tele-Health services by utilization of advanced technology has enabled us to cater to patients staying at faraway places.

4. The Company has engaged itself to create an integrated care delivery model led by a workforce of community health workers called " Swasthya Mitras". This entire efforts has culminated to make GNRC a preferred destination for healthcare delivery.

5. The vision of the Company has been to develop an ecosystem of patient first healthcare service mechanism with focus on safety, quality, affordability & accessibility. And in order to achieve the same the company shall continue to invest on necessary human resource development and technology.

6. GNRC acknowledge the fact that Healthcare services is not just a science but also an art to establish the Human connections with its patients through care and empathy. This approach shall be very critical for gaining trust of our patients.
7. Over the years GNRC shall explore all possibilities to use Artificial Intelligence and other technological platform for better Community engagements.
8. The current healthcare scenario has shown us the opportunity to create necessary healthcare facilities to bridge the gap between the Demand and supply. The company shall endeavor to create additional healthcare facilities and beds for addressing the increasing demand & also supplementing the various government initiatives as possible.
9. The Company plans to capitalize its experience to diversify its engagements in more and more innovative healthcare models and thereby pushing its boundaries.
10. It shall be one of the primary focus area of the company to maintain its growth and consolidation in terms of Revenue, Profitability, sustainability, value to its stakeholders & clinical achievements for making itself a preferred entity for investments and collaborations.

B. Based on its experience, philosophy and business model, the Company continued to initiate the following relevant measures:

a. Rationalization of various cost & revenue generating factors
b. Efforts for better infrastructure and operational management
c. A focused cash & asset management
d. Effective utilization of financial resources and timely repayment of various secured debts and other dues
e. Reaching out to maximum numbers of needy patients with a more customer focused approach. This will ensure enhanced footfall, revenue, cost distribution and overall profitability
f. Exploring various possibilities to take our services to general populace that are quality driven and at the same time affordable & thereby creating a niche in the market amongst peers.

g. Emphasizing on a model to keep low establishment costs in terms of expenditure per bed, whilst ensuring an adequate per bed revenue to funnel growth & sustainability

h. To study and understand our various risks, challenges and scopes for framing a comprehensive business model.

C. During the year under review one of the Company's major focus has been to continue and consolidate its unique "**AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE MISSION**" through its trained community healthcare workers viz: "**SWASTHYA MITRAS**".

The *Swasthya Mitra* program of the Company has been very instrumental to take our services to the common public by forming a trustworthy connect between the community and GNRC Hospitals, especially with rural interiors as well as during difficult times of COVID pandemic. Through its wide spread network across Assam, the Company has also been able to know and gather critical information about various aspects like:

a. Healthcare related challenges
b. The lifestyle related aspects which can be the cause of various diseases
c. The status of various disease profiles in the community
d. The awareness level of the community members regarding cleanliness, hygienic way of living and basic preventive care techniques
e. The awareness regarding the various medical conditions, its causes & the treatment modalities available.

The data gathered is used for the purpose of research & analysis, and has helped us to explore, pioneer and innovate a better, sustainable and customized health care model that is effective in the community.

The sole objective of this SM project has been to extend to the general populace, the access to quality healthcare services irrespective of their financial background. In this aspect GNRC has also been creating necessary awareness regarding the advantages of identifying early symptoms to avert diseases, the importance of healthy living for life expectancy. This mission works on five main approach namely: Prevention, Affordability, Research & Innovation, Awareness & economic empowerment.

Further to support this program of Affordable Health Mission, GNRC Hospitals has been providing unique facilities in terms of: subsidised OPD consultations, ambulance & transport services for patients coming to GNRC Hospitals, free health camps, bare minimal cost of diagnostic services as well as in case of surgical interventions, anybody can avail the services under various government schemes like: Atal Amrit Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat and other state Govt. schemes.

During the year under review it is duly observed that such initiatives have created a positive impact in the mindset of public regarding self-identification of own health risk and taking timely preventive & curative treatments.

D. Apart from all the mentioned initiatives and challenges as well as the measures undertaken by the Company so far, we would also continue to work on the following for our future consolidation & development:

a. Digitization of Healthcare services
b. Preventive health checkups and corporate tie-ups
c. Supporting health Insurance model for the Community through govt. schemes
d. Research & clinical trials
e. To reduce the cost of Medical treatment & Hospital stay
f. Expanding the number of beds, occupancy, footfall and medical services
g. Upgradation and consolidation of its hospital infrastructure and facilities
h. Creating a technology based platform to create a one stop healthcare solution for all
i. Promoting Telemedicine
j. Collaboration with healthcare partners
k. Striving towards quality service accreditation

l. Developing cost effective, customized packages of treatment modalities
And there by achieving " HEALTH FOR ALL, SMILES FOR ALL".

E. Acknowledgements / Accreditations etc. relevant during the year under review

a. GNRC Hospital was recognized as one of the “Top 20 Hospitals in India 2023” by the prestigious “Industry Insights Magazine”.

b. GNRC Hospitals, set a record at the Asia Book of Records and India Book of Records for “Offering the largest Innovative Healthcare Model” by a private multi-specialty hospital.

C. Its Promoter Directors of GNRC Ltd. also received various recognitions like :

Received "Swasthya Jyoti Award 2022" from Pragatishil Unnayan Mancha, Assam

Honoured with the “Lifetime Achievement Award 2023” by the esteemed Mitali Bhuyan Foundation.

Honoured with the “28th International Guwahati Trade Fair Excellence Award, 2023.”

Honoured with the “Changemaker in Healthcare” Award at the 7th BW Healthcare World Excellence Awards 2024.

Mrs. Satabdee Borah, Executive Director, GNRC Group, featured in the cover story of the prestigious Magazine “Medgate” in the year 2024.

d. The Company also conducted various events in order to acknowledge its Medical Team & also increase health awareness through Doctors Day, Nurses Day & World Health Day, etc.

e. The company also conducted various training and appreciation events to motivate its team like: SWASTHYAMITRA EXCELLENCE AWARDS, Employee of the Month and various Sports and extra-curricular activities.

f. During the year under review GNRC also performed many lifesaving treatments for the needy. And the Patient's testimonials are present in our Social media platforms

Financial & operational facts of the Company for the year under review :

FINANCIAL :

1. STANDALONE: During FY : 2023-24 the Company's gross revenue was Rs. 32902 lacs as against a gross revenue of Rs. 26230 lacs during FY : 2022-23 (an increase of 25.44%). While the operational revenue of the company for FY : 2023-24 was Rs. 32624 lacs as against Rs. 25486 lacs during FY : 2022-23 (an increase of 28 %). And the EBITDA of the company for FY : 2023-24 was Rs. 9475 lacs as against Rs. 4085 lacs for FY : 2022-23 (an increase of 131.95 %). Further the PBT for FY 2023-24 was Rs. 5652 Lacs { as against Rs. (2251) Lacs for FY : 2022-23} and the registered PAT for FY : 2023-24 was Rs. 4206 Lacs { as against Rs. (2724) Lacs for FY : 2022-23}.

2. During the Year under review the company continued its growth trend in terms of revenue and EBITDA. The Company had moved gradually towards a trend of operational surplus by registering profit and hope to consolidate it further.

Factors like increased cost of employee recruitment, finance cost, providing affordable services to needy patients of the community with transport facilities, Increase in preparation and other logistical expenses for a possible public issue & cost of procurement of consumables and maintaining adequate stock / medicine consumables etc. had been critical.

However taking into consideration the current measures taken by the Company (like better patient selection, Innovative and cost effective healthcare model, Quality with affordability etc.) the management is quite confident to continue its positive trend for attaining its planned performance parameters and growth – which will appreciate the value of the Company and its stakeholders.

OPERATIONAL :

The overall footfall of the company during the year under review reflects the following :

1. Total OPD footfall for FY : 2023-24 was recorded at 194301 nos as against 272898 nos during FY : 2022-23
2. Total IP admission for FY : 2023-24 was recorded at 41322 nos as against 41811 no during FY : 2022-23
3. Total Bed Occupancy for FY: 2023-24 was 135863 as against 124989 for FY : 2022-23
4. There has been a shift in emphasis of the Company from volume to quality complexity and sophistication.

Your directors are also pleased to inform you regarding the total number of valuable lives touched through its mission of providing affordable healthcare care to all. A latest glimpse of which is stated below:

No. of Free doctor consultations	**2026400**
No. of Free emergency treatment	**196877**
No. of Free CT – Scan	**58747**
No. of Free ECG	**77812**
No. of Free X – Ray	**75442**
No. of Free laboratory procedures	**445302**
No. of Free medicines to people	**277793**
No. of Free USG	**14032**
No. of Free RBS	**58729**

Reserves

For the year under review your Company had not transferred any amount to the General Reserves.

Subsidiaries, Associate Companies etc.

Your directors are pleased to inform you that its wholly owned subsidiary Hospital unit at Barasat, West Bengal (known as GNRC Medical, Barasat) run by **GNRC Community Hospitals Ltd.** has completed seven years of operation and has continued to provide its services to a larger community through its affordable Health Mission (through increase in its services and reach to Communities) . Further the Company is showing significant improvements in terms of patient footfall and revenue generation. .

Another wholly owned subsidiary of your Company, **Good Health Hospital Private Limited (which is located nearby to the parent hospital)** continued its services to the community by providing OPD & IPD facilities. During the year under review the Company registered increased revenue and profit The Company is providing all its efforts for making itself self-sustainable and providing necessary support to the parent Company GNRC Ltd.

Pursuant to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Act, the statement containing the salient feature of the financial statement of a company's subsidiaries or associate company or joint venture for the year under review is given in AOC-1 as Annexure I to this report.

Further, pursuant to the provisions of Section 136 of the Act, the financial statements of the Company, consolidated financial statements along with relevant documents and separate audited financial statements in respect of subsidiaries, are available on the Company's website at https://gnrchospitals.com/investors (As Annual Report for FY : 2023-24)

Dividend

Taking into consideration the concerned Audited Annual Accounts and provisions under the Companies Act, 2013 your directors has not declared any dividends to its shareholders for the financial year under review. However it is seen that the company is turning around and the shareholders' value is raising beyond expectation. The audited financial accounts and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 will permit the Company to declare dividends sooner than later.

Share Capital

No alteration in the Share Capital of your Company occurred during the year. The Paid up Share Capital of the Company stood at Rs. 10,34,34,350.00 (consisting of 1,03,43,435 number of fully paid-up equity shares of nominal value Rs. 10.00 each) and the Authorised Share Capital stood at Rs 21,00,00,000.00 (consisting of 2,10,00,000 numbers of Equity Shares of nominal value Rs. 10.00 each).

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirement clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors state that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2024, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2024 and of the profit and loss of the company for the year ended on that date;

(c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

(e) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Board of Directors and Committees

Your Company's Board of Directors comprises of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Independent Directors and Nominee Director.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company are :

Sl. No.	Name of WTDs / KMPs	Position held in Company
1.	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Chairman cum Managing Director
2.	Dr. Ashish Malakar	CEO
3.	Mr. Anshul Khemka	Chief Financial Officer
4.	Mr. Biswajit Das	Company Secretary

Committees and their Constitution

As required under the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has formed the following Committees viz Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Keeping in view the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board decides the terms of reference of these Committees and the assignment of members to various Committees. The recommendations, if any, of these Committees are submitted to the Board for approval.

The Members of the Committees are :

Sl. No.	Audit Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
1.	Mr. Ramesh Goenka	Prof. Piyush Kr. Mithileshkumar Sinha	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
2.	Dr. Jayasree Borah	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Mr. Ramesh Goenka
3.	Prof. Piyush Kr. Mithileshkumar Sinha	Mr. Ramesh Goenka	Prof. Umesh Chandra Sarma
4.	Mr. Manoj Kr. Das	Prof. Umesh Chandra Sarma	Prof. Piyush Kr. Mithileshkumar Sinha
5.	Prof. Umesh Chandra Sarma	Mr. Manoj Kr. Das	Mr. Manoj Kr. Das

The following were the occurrences in the Board of Directors of your Company during the year under review :

1. Prof. (Dr.) Umesh Chandra Sarma (with DIN : 10257747) was appointed as an additional Director (Independent & Non Executive) vide Board meeting dated 29.05.2023 till the next Annual General Meeting. And vide Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated : 26.09.2023 Prof. Sarma was appointed as an Independent Director of the Board for 5 (five) years.

2. The term of Prof. Piyush Kumar Mithilesh Kumar Sinha (DIN : 00484132) was extended as a Director (Independent & Non Executive) to the Board of the Company for another 4 (four) years effective from Annual General Meeting dated 26.09.2023.

3. The term of Mr. Manoj Kr. Das (DIN : 07693956) was extended as a Director (Independent & Non Executive) to the Board of the Company for another 4 (four) years effective from Annual General Meeting dated 26.09.2023.

4. The term of Mr. Ramesh Goenka (vide DIN : 06611374) was extended as a Director (Independent & Non Executive) to the Board of the Company for another 4 (four) years effective from Annual General Meeting dated 26.09.2023.

5. The term of Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah (with DIN : 00965988) as Chairman cum Managing Director was renewed for another 5 (five) years effective from 28.08.2023 to 27.08.2028 (reference Board Meeting dated : 29.05.2023 & Annual General Meeting dated : 26.09.2023).

6. The term of Ms. Priyanka Borah (with DIN : 00966063) as Deputy Managing Director was renewed for another 5 (five) years effective from 29.05.2023 to 28.05.2028 (reference Board Meeting dated : 29.05.2023 & Annual General Meeting dated : 26.09.2023).

7. The term of Dr. Madhurjya Borah (with DIN : 07638425) as an Executive Director was renewed for another 5 (five) years effective from 29.05.2023 to 28.05.2028 (reference Board Meeting dated : 29.05.2023 & Annual General Meeting dated : 26.09.2023).

8. The term of Ms. Satabdee Borah (with DIN : 02439163) as an Executive Director was renewed for another 5 (five) years effective from 29.05.2023 to 28.05.2028 (reference Board Meeting dated : 29.05.2023 & Annual General Meeting dated : 26.09.2023).

9. The Board approved the resignation of Mr. Shantikam Hazarika (with DIN: 00523656) vide its meeting dated 28th May, 2024 and conveys its gratitude for his association and guidance as Independent Director of the Company.

During the financial year under consideration the Audit Committee met four times i.e. on : 29.05.2023, 11.08.2023, 09.11.2023 and 09.02.2024 to discharge their duties. All the recommendations as and when made by the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

During the financial year under consideration the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board met on 29.05.2023 & 11.08.2023 to discharge itsduties. All the recommendations made by Nomination and Remuneration Committee were accepted by the Board.

Number of Meetings of Board of Directors

During the year 5 (five) meetings of the Board of Directors were held (including through audio visual mode) accordingly and the time gap between any such two meetings were not more than 120 days as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. Leave of absence was granted to the directors who could not attend the meeting.

Details of the Board meetings are given below:

Sl. No.	***Date of the meeting***	***No. of Directors attended the meeting***
1.	29.05.2023	10
2.	12.08.2023	09
3.	09.11.2023	10
4.	09.02.2024	09
5.	23.02.2024	10

GENERAL / SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

During the year an Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held accordingly, details of which are given below:

Sl. No.	*Type of meeting*	*Date*	*Time*	*Location*
1.	AGM	26.09.2023	3:00 PM	From Registered Office at GNRC Complex, Dispur, Guwahati-781006, Assam

AUDITORS

Statutory Auditors: The term of current statutory Auditors M/s BSR & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (having firm's registration number : 101248W/W-100022) ends at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders- 2024. Hence the Company has deliberate and decided to appoint M/s Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP (with FRN : 001076N/N500013) as the new Statutory Auditor of the Company from financial Year 2024-25 for a period of five years. The matters shall also be placed in the ensuing Annual General Meeting-2024 as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors Report

There are no such observations made in the Auditors' Report (however all comments are self explanatory) and hence, do not call for any further comments under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013. The same has been presented as per applicable SEBI guidelines consequence to the Debt listing of NCDs issued by the Company.

Further the Company has been doing necessary compliances under the SEBI – LODR Regulations 2015 with regards to its NCDs listed in BSE (in terms of filing quarterly results, disclosures and repayments etc.)

Cost Auditors: The existing Cost auditors M/s Manash R & Associated has already submitted their cost reports for FY 2023-24 to the Board for approval as per applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further M/s Manash R & Associates (FRN : 100975) has also been appointed as cost auditors of your Company for FY : 2024-25 and the matter has been placed before the ensuing Annual General Meeting - 2024 for ratification ofremuneration accordingly.

Secretarial Auditors : M/s Anshuman Baruah & Co. (CP NO : 21107) has been appointed as Secretarial Auditors of the Company for the financial year : 2023-24 and the report has been received accordingly. The Company has noted the comments thereon for needful action.

INTERNAL AUDIT SYSTEMS

Your Company has continued its engagement of M/s. P. Gaggar & Associates, Chartered Accountants, to conduct internal audit across the organization. The Company ensures that the in-house Internal Audit dept. and its process supplements the efforts of M/s. P. Gaggar & Associates, Chartered Accountants, for timely verification & reporting of critical areas for attention and improvements.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO WHICH THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT

There are no other material changes affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year to which this Financial Statements relate and the date of the Report.

DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, SECURITIES, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The loans given, security provided, guarantees given, if any and investments made by the Company under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to the Audited Financial Statements of FY : 2023-24 as enclosed.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken necessary approvals as and when required as per the Companies Act, 2013. The details of the transactions entered into with the Related Parties are stated in the Notes to Accounts. **Form AOC-2** as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 is annexed herewith as **Annexure II.**

ANNUAL RETURN

Annual Return Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, as on March 31, 2023 is available on the Company's website at : https://gnrchospitals.com/investors

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Your company is committed to build an effective support system to empower the less privileged section of the society and in this regards it has formulated its own Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy.

As a part of this initiative the company continued to undertake various awareness & rural community outreach programs for creating a positive impact with regards to Preventive Healthcare, Hygiene, Basic healthcare education & skill development, and community research for ensuring improved health and well-being for the marginalized.

During the year under review your company specifically gave efforts to make healthcare affordable and accessible to an extended rural and needy community. Its trained health workers **"SWASTHYA MITRA"** on one hand has been quite instrumental in creating a healthy & quality life for the marginalized and on the other hand had created opportunities for his / her own self development.

The CSR committee approves necessary expenditures that is required to be spent as per the policy, provisions & applicability under the Companies Act, 2013. Your company shall ensure necessary spending & disclosure of its CSR spending as applicable. The CSR policy is available at the website of the company at : https://gnrchospitals.com/gnrc-policies

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Your Company did not have any employee in the category specified in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

HUMAN RESOURCE

PART A: The Company has always considered its Human resources as its most critical aspect for its growth, operations and sustainability. During the year under review it has focused to ensure creating a work environment which strengthen the culture of performance, trust, motivation, and rewarding individual and team efforts.

The Company follows a policy which tends to integrate organizational objectives with individual and team priorities of its workforce which ultimately helps in empowering a platform for collaborative growth and development. Continued assessment, feedback, up-skilling & learning and recognizing the eligible and potentials has been a key proposition to achieve a quality and caring services towards its valued customers and company as a whole.

The Company has been committed to ensure the development of people & knowledge and there by empowering best learning and skill enhancement environment.

PART B: The Company believes in the process of continuous training and developments throughout all sectors for its human resources. Hence during the year under review the Company had initiated and encouraged various training & development programmes and some of which can be briefed as under :

ACLS & BLS training by American Heart Association, Work shop on critical care, infection control, Management development, NABH standards, Interpersonal skills & development, Radiation safety, Patient safety & Hygiene, Housekeeping & Security, BMW waste, Fire safety, MLC, Grievance handling, Patients rights & responsibilities, Quality control, leadership, Nursing, Documentations, emergency code, Drugs, Diet & on various other relevant aspects.

The Company under the initiatives of the HR departments also conducted various other events like : Foundation Day, Employee of the year, Employee of the month, Women's day, International Yoga day, Meritorious children recognition, Doctors Day, International Nurses day etc.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, your company had established a Vigil Mechanism to provide an open and transparent working environment and to promote responsible and secure whistle blowing system for directors and employees of the company for raising any genuine concerns. During the year under review the company continued to encourage an open and fair work environment so that all concerns and grievances are addressed in a responsible manner. The policy is available at the website of the company at : https://gnrchospitals.com/gnrc-policies

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

There has been in place a policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. An Internal Complaints Committee has been formed to address all such complaints and ensure effective redressal.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Your Company has undertaken reasonable steps to identify, report, monitor and manage principal risks that may impact its organizational objectives and its sustainability. The company had ensured that risks associated to different operational areas like : financial, regulatory & compliance, technological, proprietary, liquidity, properties, manpower and other associated aspects are timely identified, reported, deliberated and mitigated.

All efforts and assessments are done to ensure compliance of applicable laws and payment of statutory dues. The assets of the Company are covered under comprehensive insurance policies which are reviewed at regular intervals.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS

No significant or material orders have been passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The internal financial controls of your company and its associated policies and procedures commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its business operations. Your Company has adopted necessary steps for orderly safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of fraud and errors, efficient & efficient conduct of business and reliability and completeness of its accounting records & financial reporting etc. Your Company also receives and review the reports from its Internal auditors & Internal audit dept. for maintaining an adequate internal control system. The Audit Committee of your Company also review the internal financial control system for its adherence to the Company's policy from time to time.

DETAILS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(a) Conservation of energy

(i)	the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy	The Company has continued to maintain the priority of having LEDs in place of conventional lights & minimize wastage of energy by proper equipments

(ii)	the steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy	Solar Street Lights and Solar heater are installed at its hospitals, including proper ventilations for natural light
(iii)	the capital investment on energy conservation equipments	To control and conserve energy the company have been installing and maintaining from time to time energy efficient equipments (with proper energy saving ratings) like power saving UPS, Silent and effective DG sets, Upgraded OT, Critical care and endoscopic equipments etc. at its hospital campuses.

(b) Technology absorption

(i)	the efforts made towards technology absorption	The Company conducted regular CMEs (Continuous Medical Education Programs), Workshops and trainings on various important & relevant areas of Healthcare to obtain knowledge and exposure to latest Medical treatment, research & Medical equipments / technology for providing best possible quality & advanced services to its patients at most effective and affordable manner.

		However due to the pandemic situation during the year under reviews certain programs were limited or done through audio visual means, Tele-medicines etc.
(ii)	the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution	Its indigenous and innovative healthcare model and internal research initiatives has helped to provide improved and affordable services to community at an accessible manner. Along with regular deliberation on cost and resource optimization
(iii)	in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)-	-------------
	(a) the details of technology imported	-------------
	(b) the year of import;	-------------
	(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed	-------------
	(d) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption have not taken place, and the reasons thereof	-------------
(iv)	the expenditure incurred on Research and Development	-------------

In order to produce trained healthcare personals, & community development workers who are able to contribute as per the industry standards the Company imparts various vocational & skill development courses and trainings, interaction sessions from time to time.

RESEARCH & ACADEMICS:

1. The hospitals of the Company has provided a suitable platform for various ongoing clinical trials / research on relevant & evolving subject matters on : Intracranial Hemorrhage, Intracerebral Hemorrhage, Intracranial atherosclerotic disease, Post stroke care strategy, heart failure due to ischemic heart disease, stroke, heart failure etc. (Sponsers like : ICMR, PHRI Canada, Janssen Research & Development, US & IQVIA-Bangalore, Mumbai etc.). All such trials are monitored by a duly constituted Ethics committee and a dedicated research team.

2. There has also been publications regarding Affordable Health Mission in prestigious platforms of the world like :

a) GNRC's Swasthya Mitra work has been featured in the world's prestigious Journal **"THE LANCET *Regional Health* Southeast Asia"** published by **ELSEVIER Amsterdam, Netherlands** entitled as **"Swasthya Mitra: private community health workers in Assam, India and role in preventive healthcare"**

b) Research paper on GNRC's Care delivery model has been featured in another world's prestigious Journal **"International Journal of Integrated Care"** published by **Ubiquity Press, London, UK** entitled as **"Access to Affordable Health: A care delivery Model of GNRC Hospitals in North-Eastern India"**

3. The Company has obtained ***accreditation with DrNB seats in the Department of Neurosurgery (for GNRC Hospital, Dispur)*** from the Nation Board of Examinations for Medical Sciences (NBEMS) Govt of India a***nd the accreditation for Cardiology (at GNRC Hospital, Dispur)*** is in process.

4. In the annual session of 2023-2024, ***16 papers in indexed journals have been published*** specific to the Departments of Neurosurgery, Neurology and Cardiology.

5. Further the Company has received full NABH accreditations for its unit at North Guwahati and its other Hospital units at Dispur & Sixmile has been granted entry level NABH accreditation. Further the concerned hospital units are also in preparation to apply & have their full accreditation soon. The NABL accreditation for its Lab services at GNRC Hospitals, Dispur (unit of GNRC Ltd.) has also been achieved.

All such activities has generated an environment of Quality awareness, Patient safety, knowledge & resource pool, learning and evaluation.

(c) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo

During the year under review there were no such forex inflow and out flow

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors and GNRC as a whole are grateful for all the unwavering support & trust extended to the company by its Shareholders, Financers & Bankers, suppliers, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders. Your directors further take this opportunity to thank its Clinical team and employees at all levels for their cooperation & dedication during the year under review.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of GNRC Ltd.

Sd/-	Sd/-
(Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah)	**(Priyanka Borah)**
Chairman cum Managing Director	**Director**
DIN : 00965988	DIN: 00966063

Date : 28th May, 2024

Place : Guwahati

AOC-1 Annexure:I

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries / associate companies / joint ventures (FY: 2023-24)

Part "A": Subsidiaries **(Amount in Lakhs)**

Name of the subsidiary	GNRC Community Hospitals Ltd.	Good Health Hospital Pvt. Ltd.
1. Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	No	No
2. Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	Nil	Nil
3. Share capital	5538.96	45.00
4. Other Equity	(4650.23)	901.08
5. Total assets	6501.41	1105.84
6. Total Liabilities	6501.41	1105.84
7. Investments	Nil	Nil
8. Turnover	1343.68	970.43
9. Profit before taxation	(1299.70)	319.70
10. **Tax expenses**		
Current Tax (including tax expenses of previous year)	NIL	63.24
Deferred tax	NIL	18.72
11. Profit after taxation	(1299.70)	237.74
12. Net other Comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)	(6.11)	1.08
13. Total comprehensive income for the year	(1305.81)	238.82
14. Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil
15. % of shareholding	100	100

1. **Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: NIL**
2. **Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Brahmaputra Hospitals Ltd. had completed the process of *strike off* with Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures (FOR FY : 2023-24)

There is no Associate Company of GNRC Ltd. as defined under the Companies Act,2013

-- NIL --

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	A Ltd.	B Ltd.	C Ltd.
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date 2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end No. Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture Extend of Holding % 3. Description of how there is significant influence 4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated 6. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet 7. Profit / Loss for the year i. Considered in Consolidation ii. Not Considered in Consolidation			

1. **Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: NIL**
2. **Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year : NIL**

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of GNRC Ltd.

Sd/-

(Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah)
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN : 00965988

Sd/-

(Priyanka Borah)
Director
DIN: 00966063

Date: 28th May, 2024
Place: Guwahati

GNRC LTD.
(CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447)
Form No. AOC-2(ANNEXURE II)

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto (FY : 2023-24)

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

SN	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts /arrangements/transactions	Duration of the contracts / arrangements / transaction	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions	Date(s) of approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188

The Company did not enter into any contracts or arrangements or transactions with related party which is not at arm's length basis

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis(Standalone)

(With enterprises owned or significantly influenced by the Directors / KMP or their relatives) **(In Rs Lacs)**

SN	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Duration of the contracts / arrangements / transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
1.	GNRC Plastics Pvt. Ltd.	* Expenses like statutory /Audit/filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	*Short term expenses done during the year on reimburseme - nt basis	*During the year expenses done by the Company Rs. 0.16	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	

2.	GNRC Engineerings& Construction Pvt. Ltd.	* Expenses like statutory /Audit/filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	*Short term expenses done during the year on reimburseme - nt basis	*During the year expenses done by the Company Rs. 0.18	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	
3.	OlwynPharma Pvt. Ltd.	* Expenses like statutory /Audit/filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	--------------	*During the year expenses done by the Company : NIL	----------	
4.	Millenium Marketing & Medical Services Pvt. Ltd.	*Expenses like statutory /Audit/filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	*Short term expenses done during the year on reimburseme - nt basis	*During the year expenses done by the Company Rs. 0.16	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	
5.	Nezone Marketing & Medical Service Pvt. Ltd.	*Expenses like statutory /Audit/filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	*Short term expenses done during the year on reimburseme - nt basis	*During the year expenses done by the Company Rs. 0.16	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	
6.	Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Pvt. Ltd.	*Expenses like statutory /Audit/filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	*Short term expenses done during the year on reimburseme - nt basis	*During the year expenses done by the Company Rs. 0.16	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	
7.	Priyanka Healthcare & Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	*Expenses like statutory /Audit /filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	-----------	*During the year expenses done by the Company NIL	----------	

8.	Satabdee Associates Pvt. Ltd	*Expenses like statutory / filing fees etc. done by GNRC Ltd. on their behalf.	*Short term expenses done during the year on reimburseme - nt basis	*During the year expenses done by the Company Rs. 0.16	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	
9.	GNRC Medishop Pvt. Ltd.	1. Purchase of Hospital Consumables, Pharmacy, Food & beverages by GNRC Ltd.and payments& Sale from Canteen of GNRC Ltd., etc. 2. Giving property on Rent 3. Advances	1.Purchase transaction done during year and adjusted accordingly in course of business& Sale of food items from Canteen & Reimburseme nt of expenses etc. 2. As per rent agreement between the parties 3. Short Term	1. During the year total purchase : Rs 3284.53 2.Reimbursement of expenses : Rs. 0.72 3. Payment made Rs. 2947.62 * Rent Received Rs. 2.94 * Advance given : Rs. 92.00 * Advance repaid: Rs. 92.00	29.05.2023 & 28.05.2024	

Details as per appropriate disclosure done in the Audited Balance sheet of the Company for the financial year :2023-24

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of GNRC Ltd.

Sd/-
(Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah)
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN : 00965988

Sd/-
(Priyanka Borah)
Director
DIN: 00966063

Date : 28th May, 2024
Place : Guwahati

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT (FORM MR-3)
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

I have conducted a Secretarial Audit of the Compliances of the applicable statutory provisions and adherence to good corporate practices by G N R C LIMITED (hereinafter called "the Company") during the financial year from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024 (the year/audit period/ period under review). I have conducted Secretarial Audit in a manner that provided a reasonable basis for evaluating the Company's corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on the verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of the Secretarial Audit and subject to the letter annexed herewith, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering financial year ended 31st March 24, has generally complied with the applicable statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, registers, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March 2024, according to the provisions of:

I The Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder;

ii. The Securities contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, and the Rules made thereunder;

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-Laws framed thereunder;

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investments, External Commercial Borrowings;

v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act") to the extent applicable:

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations 2011; (not applicable during the period under review),

2. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (not applicable during the period under review),

3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (not applicable during the period under review),

4. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employees Benefits) Regulations, 2014 ; (not applicable during the period under review),

5. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

6. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993

7. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

8. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (not applicable during the period under review),

9. The Securities and Exchange Board of India(Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (not applicable during the period under review),

vi. Further I have also examined the following laws, rules and regulations specifically applicable to the Company

1. Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004

2. Blood Bank Regulations under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 & NACO Rules, 2004

3. The Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulations) Act, 2010

4. National Medical Commission Act, 2019

5. The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2021

6. The Dentist Act, 1948

7. The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947

8. The Pharmacy Act, 1948

9. Pharmacy Council of India (Pharmacy Practice Regulations 2015)

10. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945

11. Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

12. Legal Meterology Act, 2009 and Rules, 2011

13. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and Rules, 2003
14. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Regulations, 2003
15. Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and Rules 1985
16. Narcotic Drugs and Psycotropic Substances Act, 191
17. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994
18. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques, Prohibition of Sex Selection Rules, 1996
19. Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
20. Food Saftey Standard Rules, 2011 and Food Saftey and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011
21. Copyright Act, 1976
22. Patent Act, 1970
23. Trademark Act, 1999

I have also examined the compliance with the applicable clauses/ regulation of the following which have been generally complied by the Company:

1. Secretarial Standard (SS-1) on "Meetings of the Board of Directors" and Secretarial Standard (SS-2) on "General Meetings" issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
2. Listing agreement entered into with the BSE Limited pursuant to the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015.

During the period under review, the Company has to the best my knowledge and belief and based on the records, information's, explanations and representations furnished to me, has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Clauses, Amendments, Guidelines, and applicable Secretarial Standards etc. mentioned above from clauses (I) to (IV) except the following (also in reference to Management representation).

1. Pursuant to Rule 9A Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, the Company has to facilitate dematerialization of its Equity Shares, but the Company till 31st March, 2024 held Equity Shares numbering 1089478 in physical mode.

2. The Company has also defaulted in filing the statement of unclaimed and unpaid amounts and appointment of nodal officer pursuant to Rule 5(8) and Rule (2B) of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016.

3. Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit for the period of 1/04/2023 to 30/09/2023 was not done pursuant to Rule 9A of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014.

4. The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled (as made mandatory by the Honab'le Ministry of Corporate Affairs w.e.f. 1st April, 2023). Hence I, am unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

I further report that during the period under review the Company has generally complied with the applicable regulations and sub regulation of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") in **Clause V**

I further report that during the year under review the Company has generally complied with all the Act, Rules, Regulations of all the laws specifically applicable to the Companies as in **Clause VI**

I further report that the Board of Directors of the Company is not duly constituted with the proper balance of executive directors, non-executive directors and independent directors. There are adequate numbers of Independent Directors as required under Section 149(4) of the Act. Moreover there were changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review.

Adequate compliances were made relating to the issue of shorter notices to all the directors for the Board Meetings, including Committee Meetings thereof, along with the agendas and detailed notes on agendas, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and a meaningful participation of the meeting by the directors. All the decisions of the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings were carried out unanimously and recorded in the Minutes of the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings as the case may be.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with its size and operations to monitor and ensure compliance with the applicable laws including labour laws, environmental laws, competition laws, and other laws as specifically applicable to the Company. The Compliance by the Company of the applicable finance laws like Direct and Indirect Tax laws has not been reviewed in this audit since the same is subject to review by the Statutory Financial Auditors and other designated professionals.

I further report that, during the period of audit, the Company:

a. Has approved the related party transaction through a special resolution with its related party viz. GNRC Medishop Private Limited to the tune of Rs. 50 crores.

b. Has appointed Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah (DIN: 00965988) as the Managing Director for a further period of 5 years with renewed terms and conditions as approved and agreed by the members.

c. Has appointed Ms. Priyanka Borah (DIN: 00966063) as the Deputy Managing Director (Whole Time) for a further period of 5 years with renewed terms and conditions as approved and agreed by the members.

d. Has renewed the terms of appointment of Ms. Satabdee Borah as Executive Director (DIN: 02439163) of the Company.

e. Has renewed the terms of appointment of Dr. Madhurjya Borah as Executive Director (DIN: 07638425) of the Company.

f. Has appointed Prof. Piyush Kumar Mithilesh Kumar Sinha (DIN: 00484132) as Independent Director for a period of 5 years with renewed terms and conditions as approved and agreed by the members.

g. Has appointed Mr. Manoj Kumar Das (DIN: 07693956) as Independent Director for a period of 5 years with renewed terms and conditions as approved and agreed by the members.

h. Has regularized the appointment of Prof. Dr. Umesh Chandra Sarma (DIN: 10257747) as the director of the Company.

I Has appointed Mr. Ramesh Goenka (DIN: 00611374) as Independent Director for a further period of 5 years with renewed terms and conditions as approved and agreed by the members.

j. Has amended Clause 46 A of the Articles of Association and has authorized the Company to appoint any Nominee Director as appointed by the Debenture Trustees and Observers as appointed by the Finaicial Institutions lending money to the Company.

k. Has a few instances of transmission of shares numbering around (18360 + 3000 = 21360) Equity Shares covering Folio Nos.109,30,114,122,57,337,184,90 and 143. However in some cases short documents as required from transmission was found as given under SS-6 on Transmission of Shares and Debentures.

l. Has issued duplicate share certificates having Distinctive nos. 438461 to 439260 and 2056111 to 2057110 & 2524161 to 2524660covered by Folio nos. 49 and 70 & 162 respectively.

m. Has obtained Medical Equipment Loan amounting to Rs. 4550000.00 and Rs. 6496000.00 from the Axis Bank.

n. Provided loan to it's wholly owned subsidiary M/S GNRC Community Hospitals Limited for a loan amount of Rs. 118006800.00 & Rs. 16314536.00 as interest with rate of interest @ 13%.

o. Has effected redemption of 14% Non Convertible Debentures amounting to Rs. 99999600.00 in principle and Rs. 41274910.00 as interest

I further report that, during the period of audit, there were no other events/action having major bearing on affairs of the Company.

Sd/-
Anshuman Baruah & Co.
Company Secretaries

UDIN: A030632F000523861
ACS: 30632, CP: 21107
Peer Review No. 2736/2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28/05.2024

This report is to be read with Annexure A which forms an integral part of this report.

ANNEXURE A

To
The Members
GNRC Limited
(U85110AS1985PLC002447)
GNRC Complex, Dispur,
Guwahati Assam 781006

My Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2024 is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the Audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain a reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected on secretarial records. I believe, the process and practices IO followed provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Whenever required I have obtained management representations about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of the events etc.
5. The compliance provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the Management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company

Sd/-
Anshuman Baruah & Co.
Company Secretaries
ACS: 30632, CP: 21107
Peer Review No. 2736/2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28/05/2024

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of GNRC Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of GNRC Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 4 to the Standalone Financial Statements regarding the accounting for the Scheme of Amalgamation ('the Scheme') of GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) with the Company in the year 2018-19. As per the Scheme, the fair value of investments in the Company held by the Transferor Company, i.e. GNRCI prior to amalgamation and the issued equity share capital and securities premium appearing in the books of the Company as on the appointed date should be cancelled and the difference should be recorded as Goodwill. Such accounting treatment of the cancellation of own shares overrides the relevant requirements of the Previous GAAP according to which the resultant difference of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs should have been adjusted to reserves and surplus. Further, as per the Scheme, Goodwill should be equally amortised over a period of 5 years. The Company had accounted for the amalgamation in accordance with the Scheme.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had opted to not apply Ind AS 103 retrospectively to the past business combinations and hence in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, it has recognised assets and liabilities (including Goodwill) of the Transferor Company as on the transition date of 1 April 2020 at carrying values as per the Previous GAAP.

Accordingly, the Goodwill (including the amount of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs recognised on cancellation of shares) recognised on merger had not been adjusted to reserves and surplus. Further, in accordance with the Scheme, the Goodwill continues to be amortised, which overrides the relevant requirements of Ind AS 36 which requires that Goodwill is not amortised but is required to be mandatorily tested for impairment annually. The unamortised

Goodwill as at 1 April 2020 aggregating to Rs 4,002.59 lakhs were to be amortised over the remaining period of three years and two months. Such amortisation expenses recognised during the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs 210.67 lakhs (Rs 1,263.97 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023). The Goodwill has been fully amortized as at 31 March 2024.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Evaluation of Impairment Assessment of Investment in Subsidiaries</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">See Note 6 and 48 to standalone financial statements</td></tr>
<tr><th>The key audit matter</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>As at 31 March 2024, the Company had Rs. 7,239.96 lakhs of investments in subsidiaries against which a provision for impairment of Rs 3,789.53 lakhs has been created as on that date.

Management has undertaken impairment assessments of its investment in subsidiaries at year end which involve use of significant estimates and assumptions.

There are inherent uncertainties involved in forecasting and discounting future cash flows, which form the basis of the assessment of recoverability.

In view of the above, we determined this matter to be a key audit matter.</td><td>We applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:

• Tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over impairment assessment including approval of forecasts and valuation methodologies.
• Performed a retrospective review to assess the reasonableness of the Company’s projections by comparing historical forecast to actual results.
• Tested reasonability of the projections used by the Company relating to the sales growth, operating costs etc.
• We discussed and evaluated management assessment of impairment of investments in subsidiaries.
• Where management has used an independent valuer, evaluated the independent valuer’s competence, capabilities and objectivity, and assessing the valuation methodology used by the independent valuer to estimate the fair value of investments.
• Assessed the sensitivity of the assumptions on the impairment assessment and assessed the forecasts</td></tr>
</table>

	against the historical performance. • Engaged independent valuation specialists to assist in the evaluation of assumptions and methodologies used by the Company in assessment of recoverable value of certain investments, as appropriate. • We considered the disclosures in the standalone IND AS financial statements for compliance with disclosure requirements.

Going Concern	
See Note 49 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Company evaluated its ability to continue as a going concern based upon an assessment of the Company’s cash position, future cash flow forecasts considering its existing debt repayment obligations and other commitments. This required the exercise of significant judgement, particularly in forecasting the Company's future revenue, profitability and cash flows. Based on their assessment, the Company concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Considering the significance of this matter to the overall financial statements, this was an area of focus for our audit and we determined this matter to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures to assess the going concern assumption whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern included the following audit procedures, among others: • Gaining an understanding of the Company’s business planning process and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management’s key internal controls over preparation of cash flow forecasts to assess its liquidity, business plan of the Company etc. • Evaluated the key assumptions in the cash flow forecasts (including future revenue, profitability and cash flows) with reference to historical information, current performance, future plans, commercial options available with the Company, timely repayment of borrowings etc. • Performed a retrospective analysis to assess the reasonableness of the Company’s past projections by comparing historical forecast to actual results. • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures including disclosures of key assumptions, judgments and sensitivities.

Our Information

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

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(If the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty

exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except the following matters:

– that the back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode has not been kept on servers physically located in India on a daily basis.

– the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors on various dates taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

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

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 41 to the standalone financial statements.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 50 (vii) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 50 (vii) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors aduring the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No.: 060715
ICAI UDIN:24060715BKFMID7089

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the **Standalone** Financial Statements of **GNRC Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year Subsidiaries*	1,182.07
Balance (including interest) outstanding as at balance sheet date Subsidiaries*	1,938.24

*As per the Companies Act, 2013

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, loans of Rs 1,180.07 lakhs and Rs 2 lakhs given to GNRC Community Hospitals Limited and Good Health Hospital Private Limited respectively and interest on such loans is repayable on demand. As informed to us, the Company has not demanded repayment of the loan and interest for certain portion of loan during the year. Thus, there has been no default on the part of the party to whom the money has been lent. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

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

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

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment except for the following loans to its related parties as defined in Clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”):.

	All Parties (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)
Aggregate of loans - Repayable on demand (A) - Agreement does not specify any terms or period of Repayment (B)	 1,938.24 -
Total (A+B)	1,938.24
Percentage of loans to the total loans	100%

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”). In respect of the loans given and the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

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

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

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST. Also, as explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in certain cases in the payment of dues of Income Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount demanded (Rs in lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance arising in Income tax proceeding including interest	0.89	0.89	2013-14	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance arising in Income tax proceeding including penalty	9.34	-	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

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

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

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

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

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that the Company has not used funds raised on short-term basis for long-term purposes except amount aggregating to Rs 2,125.12 lakhs raised on short term basis and used for long term purpose.

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

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries (as defined under the Act).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

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

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

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

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No.: 060715
ICAI UDIN:24060715BKFMID7089

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the **standalone** financial statements of **GNRC Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of GNRC Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No.: 060715
ICAI UDIN:24060715BKFMID7089

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	21,303.66	20,982.07
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3A	175.07	77.19
(c) Investment Properties	5	6,874.00	6,874.00
(d) Goodwill	4	-	210.67
(e) Other Intangible assets	4	9.80	10.21
(f) Right of use assets	3B	-	53.64
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	3,450.43	3,450.43
(ii) Other financial assets	7	126.53	184.41
(h) Non Current Tax assets (net)	8	-	140.78
(i) Other non-current assets	9	9.82	54.03
Total non-current assets		31,949.31	32,037.43
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	352.88	309.27
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	3,623.15	1,296.87
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	378.88	331.69
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	178.96	255.04
(iv) Loans	14	-	89.90
(v) Other financial assets	15	61.00	1.00
(c) Other current assets	16	131.64	93.77
Total current assets		4,726.51	2,377.54
TOTAL ASSETS		36,675.82	34,414.97
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	1,034.34	1,034.34
(b) Other equity	18	17,556.19	13,328.54
Total equity		18,590.53	14,362.88
(2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	8,212.89	9,774.50
(b) Provisions	21	938.23	810.71
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	316.37	773.66
Total non-current liabilities		9,467.49	11,358.87
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	1,766.17	2,092.51
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	-	62.18
(iii) Trade payables	23		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		99.14	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,812.99	5,264.71
(iv) Other financial liabilities	24	758.74	690.16
(b) Other current liabilities	25	373.46	556.76
(c) Provisions	21	25.36	26.90
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	8	781.94	-
Total current liabilities		8,617.80	8,693.22
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		36,675.82	34,414.97
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
I. Revenue from operations	26	32,623.75	25,485.68
II. Other income	27	278.61	744.00
III. Total income (I + II)		32,902.36	26,229.68
IV. Expenses			
Purchase of medical consumables and drugs	28	5,235.65	4,564.13
Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs	29	(41.22)	(35.70)
Employee benefits expense	30	6,216.19	5,668.76
Finance costs	31	1,654.18	1,711.57
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	889.81	1,972.33
Professional fees to doctors		6,265.12	5,670.95
Other expenses	33	5,751.29	6,276.60
Total expenses		25,971.02	25,828.64
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		6,931.34	401.04
VI. Exceptional items	48	(1,278.90)	(2,652.34)
VII. Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		5,652.44	(2,251.30)
VIII. Tax expenses	34		
Current tax		1,910.82	311.32
Deferred tax		(464.52)	161.00
Total tax expenses		1,446.30	472.32
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		4,206.14	(2,723.62)
X. Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (assets)		28.74	31.15
(b) Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(7.23)	(7.84)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		21.51	23.31
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)		21.51	23.31
XI. Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (IX+X)		4,227.65	(2,700.31)
XII. Earnings per equity share	37		
[Nominal Face value of equity share Rs 10 each (previous year Rs 10 each)]			
- Basic		40.66	(26.33)
- Diluted		40.66	(26.33)
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(a) Equity share capital*

	Nos.	Amount
	Amount in Rupees Lakhs	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid -up		
As at 01 April 2022	10,343,435	1,034.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	10,343,435	1,034.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	10,343,435	1,034.34

*Also, refer note 17

(b) Other equity**

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total other equity
As at 01 April 2023	1,143.10	100.00	135.67	11,949.77	13,328.54
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,206.14	4,206.14
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	21.51	21.51
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve from general reserve (net)	-	20.00	(20.00)	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	1,143.10	120.00	115.67	16,177.42	17,556.19
As at 01 April 2022	1,143.10	60.00	175.67	14,650.08	16,028.85
Total comprehensive income for the year					
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,723.62)	(2,723.62)
OCI for the year	-	-	-	23.31	23.31
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve from general reserve (net)		40.00	(40.00)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	1,143.10	100.00	135.67	11,949.77	13,328.54

** Also, refer note 18

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

1. Securities premium - Security premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Debentures redemption reserves - The Company had created Debentures Redemption Reserve for Debentures in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve may be applied in accordance with the provisions of Section 71(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.
3. General reserve - The Company had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the erstwhile provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act,2013, there is no such requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve.
4. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 17,595.06 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment and Investment Property on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024		31 March 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		5,652.44		(2,251.30)
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	889.81		1,972.33	
Interest income	(187.04)		(74.10)	
Exceptional items	1,278.90		2,652.34	
Finance costs	1,654.18		1,711.57	
Advances written off	0.81		2.78	
Loss allowance for trade receivables	48.84		0.61	
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.57		0.73	
		3,686.07		6,266.26
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		9,338.51		4,014.96
Adjustments for:				
(Increase) in inventories	(43.61)		(39.61)	
(Increase) in trade receivables	(2,375.12)		(52.15)	
(Increase) in financial and other assets	(1,228.57)		(798.61)	
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	(372.61)		685.87	
Increase in financial liabilities	70.67		119.90	
(Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(34.37)		(37.01)	
		(3,983.61)		(121.61)
Cash generated from operations		5,354.90		3,893.35
Income taxes (paid)/ refund (net)		(1,058.07)		85.63
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)		4,296.83		3,978.98
B. Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in progress, capital advances and capital creditors)		(1,000.26)		(384.46)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		5.13		12.31
Investment in Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months from original maturity but within 12 months from reporting date		-		(29.64)
Redemption of Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months from original maturity but within 12 months from reporting date		76.07		-
Investment in Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months from reporting date		(1.22)		-
Interest received		187.04		65.45
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		(733.24)		(336.34)
C. Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		208.40		73.13
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(2,096.35)		(1,808.57)
Interest on TDS Paid		(25.85)		-
Finance costs paid		(1,537.02)		(1,698.60)
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)		(62.18)		(57.10)
Payment of lease liabilities (interest portion)		(3.40)		(9.35)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)		(3,516.40)		(3,500.49)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		47.19		142.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		331.69		189.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		378.88		331.69

Notes:	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Components of cash and cash equivalents: (refer note 12)		
Cash on hand	46.84	53.06
Balance with banks:		
- Current accounts	332.04	278.63
	378.88	331.69

GNRC Limited
Standalone State ment of Cash Flows for the yea r ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

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

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:

Particulars	Lease liabilities	Borrowings
Opening balance as on 01 April 2023	62.18	11,867.01
Add: Adjustments:		
- Interest expense	3.40	1,537.02
Less: Cash inflows/(outflows) during the year:		
- Repayment of borrowings	-	(2,096.35)
- Proceeds of non-current borrowings	-	208.40
- Repayment of lease liabilities	(62.18)	-
- Interest paid	(3.40)	(1,537.02)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2024	-	9,979.06

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

Corporate Information

GNRC Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Holding Company is domiciled and headquartered in India. The Company has three super specialty hospitals in Guwahati for providing medical and health care services and has listed its Debentures on BSE.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, namely GNRC Community Hospitals Limited and Good Health Hospital Private Limited collectively referred to as the "the Group".

During the year ended 31 March 2019, GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) merged with the Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 as sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal vide its Order dated 23 January 2019, the entire business and all assets and liabilities of GNRCI were transferred and vested in the Company effective from the appointed date, i.e. 1 June 2018.

1. Basis of preparation of Standalone Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’), other relevant provisions and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, as applicable.

The standalone financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 28 May 2024.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following items:
(a)Employee Benefit Plan- As per Actuarial Valuation

(iv) Use of estimate and Judgements

In preparing these standalone financial statements, management has madejudgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

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

Note 3, 3B and 4 - Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets - useful life, timing of capitalisation and nature of cost capitalised and Impairment assessment of goodwill,

Note 22 and 34 - Income taxes including deferred tax Liabilities

Note 21 and 41 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 39 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions

Note 47- Impairment of financial assets: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

(v) Measurement of fair values
A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for financial assets and financial liabilities.
The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then thevaluation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to su pport the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.
Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair valuehierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entiretyin the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 2(iii).

2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

i. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current
All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act

An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily forthe purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

ii Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost, net of accumulateddepreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost compris es purchase price, freight, duties, taxes, borrowing costs, if recognitioncriteria are met and any directly attributable cost incurred to bring the a sset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalized at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(b) Transition to Ind AS
On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2020, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment, except for Freehold Land. The Company has opted for fair valuation of Freehold hold as on transition date i.e., 1 April 2020. See note 3 for details.

(c) Expenditure on new projects and substantial expansion
Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized.Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalize d as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is related to construction activity or are incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which are not related to the construction activity nor are incidental theretoare charged to the statement of profit and loss. Income earned during construction period, if any, is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

(d) Depreciation & amortisation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the lifeof the principal asset.

Premium on land held on leasehold basis is amortized over the period of lease.

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per technical certification by the management and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly.

Insurance / capital / critical stores and spares is depreciated over the remaining useful life of related plant and equipment or useful life of insurance / capital / critical spares, whichever is lower

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

The useful life of asset as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 are considered as the minimum useful life. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a tangible assets at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is more than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a lower rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life. Pursuant to this policy, depreciation on following assets have been provided over estimated useful life as per management's technical evaluation given below:

Asset	Management's estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	30-60 years	30-60 years
Plant and equipments	15 Years	13 Years
Medical equipments	3 -15 Years	13 - 15 Years
Computers	3-6 Years	3-6 Years
Electrical installations	3-10 Years	3-10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years	8 Years
Fixtures and fittings	5-10 Years	10 Years

(e) Capital work in progress (CWIP)
Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Directly attributable expenditure (including finance costs relating to borrowedfunds / general borrowings for construction or acquisition of property, plant and equipment) incurred on project under implementation are treated as pre-operative expenses pending allocation to the asset and are shown under CWIP.

(f) Derecognition
Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets are recongised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statements of Profit & Loss.

iii. Intangible assets and amortisation
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least once at the end of each reporting period. If the expected useful life of the assetis significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization pe riod is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS-8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

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

iv. Impairment

(a) Impairment of financial instruments: financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the standalone financial asset have occurred.

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the standalone financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in whichcase those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approachpermitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including subsequent information.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

v. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee:-

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right Of Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Thecost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment (refer to Note 3(iv)).

The right-of-use assets are disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment (see Note 3B).

(ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. (Refer Note 20)

vi. Inventories

Inventories comprising of drugs, medical consumables, stores and spares, are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

- Cost comprise purchase price and all incidental expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out (FIFO) basis.

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

vii. Employee benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans:
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified contributions towardsemployee provident fund to Government administered provident fund schem e, which is defined contribution plans. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expense in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b. Defined Benefit Plan:
A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to thepresent value of economic benefit available in the form of any future refun ds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements. The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) andthe effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset)during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised inStatement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The contributions are deposited with the Life Insurance Corporation of India based on information received by the Company. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefit ts become vested.

Compensated absences
The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected tobe utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the be nefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

d. Termination benefits
Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

viii. Revenue recognition
Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services and also includes sale of medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

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

Contracts with customers/patients could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer/patients. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract.

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

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocatedto that performance obligation. The transaction price of service rendered and goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various discount and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract including claims.

Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligationis satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

Revenue from hospital services is recognised as and when services are performed and from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers/patients at the time of delivery of goods to the customers/patients.

Revenue includes only those sales for which the Company has acted as a principal in the transaction, takes title to the products, and has the risks and rewards of ownership, including the risk of loss for collection, delivery and returns. Any revenue transaction for which the Company has acted as an agent or broker without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as Trade Receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required,as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liabi lity") is recognised as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

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

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like sale of food and beverages, and sale of magazines. The revenue in respect of such sales is recognised as and when sales are made.

Recognition of Interest income, and other Miscelleneous Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
-the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
-the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest is recognised on time proportion basis.

Interest income is included in "Other Income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ix. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legalor 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. 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 provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

x. Contingent liabilities

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

xi. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Interest and penalties related to income tax, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set only if there is alegally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax
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 profitwill be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, exceptwhen the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differen ce arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction thatis not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects n either the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or 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 the same taxation authority.

xii. Investments
Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. However, that part of long term investments which is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date is also presented under ‘current assets’ as “current portion of long-term investments”.

Long-term investments (including current portion thereof) are carried at cost less any other than temporary diminution in value, determined separately for each individual investment.

Current investments are carried at the lower of cost and fair value. The comparison of cost and fair value is done separately in respect of each category of investments i.e., equity shares, bonds etc.

Any reductions in the carrying amount and any reversals of such reductions are charged or credited to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Profit or loss on sale of investments is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

xiii Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

xiv. Government Grant and subsidies
Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/ subsidy will be received.

Government grants related to revenue are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis in the periods in which the Company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate and are netted off with the related expenditure. If not related to a specific expenditure, it is taken as income and presented under "Other Income".

Government grants received relating to property, plant and equipment andother intangible assets are deducted from the gross value of the property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets. The grant is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the life of the related depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense. (Refer Note 3)

xv. Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Equity Investment; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the standalone financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest rate (EIR) amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to long-term deposits and long-term trade receivables.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are measured at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the standalone financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

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

All financial assets which do not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are classified as at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR).
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.
(vii) Financial liabilities through fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains andlosses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(viii)Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised costusing the effective interest (EIR) method. Interest expense and foreign e xchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition
(i) Financial assets
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights tothe cash flows from the standalone financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the standalone financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the standalone financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.
(ii) Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.
The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the standalone financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xvi. Borrowing cost
Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Where there is an unrealised exchange loss which is treated as an adjustment to interest and subsequently there is a realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of the same borrowing, the gain to the extentof the loss previously recognised as an adjustment is recognised as an adjustment to interest.

xvii. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

xviii. Cash and cash equivalents

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

xix. Segment accounting policies

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in businessactivities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company’s other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Refer Note 35.

Operating segments are reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Company's Chairman cum Managing Director has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the management of the Company.

xx. Investment Properties

Recognition and measurement

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, the investment properties are measured at cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

Derecognition

Investment properties are derecognised either when it has been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

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.

Reclassification from / to investment properties

Transfers to (or from) investment properties are made only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment properties, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the properties transferred and they do not change the cost of that properties for measurement or disclosure purposes.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2020), the Company has elected to fair value all Investment properties and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Investment properties as on 1 April 2020. Fair value at the time of Ind-AS transition was done by the Registered Valuer. Refer note 5 for details.

xxi. Exceptional Items

When the items of income and expense within profit or loss are of such size, nature and incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the period, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed separately as exceptional items. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year’s Standalone financial statements and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

xxii. Recent pronouncements

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

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Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

3 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Medical equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Electrical installations	Vehicles	Total
Cost:									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	12,525.58	4,554.68	1,080.17	3,983.98	277.52	124.77	243.92	32.38	22,823.00
Additions during the year	2.01	20.09	22.28	198.67	7.59	22.79	9.56	-	282.99
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	8.95	-	-	-	10.95	19.90
Balance as at 31 March 2023	12,527.59	4,574.77	1,102.45	4,173.70	285.11	147.56	253.48	21.43	23,086.09
Balance as at 1 April 2023	12,527.59	4,574.77	1,102.45	4,173.70	285.11	147.56	253.48	21.43	23,086.09
Additions during the year	0.68	74.59	189.24	482.42	53.80	73.07	74.99	-	948.79
Discard/deletion during the year				6.77					6.77
Government grant received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	12,528.27	4,649.36	1,291.69	4,649.35	338.91	220.63	328.47	21.43	24,028.11
Accumulated depreciation:									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	180.73	232.37	811.57	73.40	61.33	89.80	12.46	1,461.66
Depreciation for the year	-	86.08	86.71	395.03	31.66	23.55	24.22	1.97	649.22
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	6.29	6.86
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	266.81	319.08	1,206.03	105.06	84.88	114.02	8.14	2,104.02
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	266.81	319.08	1,206.03	105.06	84.88	114.02	8.14	2,104.02
Depreciation for the year	-	86.68	82.80	366.44	30.74	30.52	22.50	1.82	621.50
Discard/deletion during the year				1.07					1.07
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	353.49	401.88	1,571.40	135.80	115.40	136.52	9.96	2,724.45
Net carrying amount									
As at 31 March 2023	12,527.59	4,307.96	783.37	2,967.67	180.05	62.68	139.46	13.29	20,982.07
As at 31 March 2024	12,528.27	4,295.87	889.81	3,077.95	203.11	105.23	191.95	11.47	21,303.66

Note:-
- On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to fair value all Freehold Land and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Freehold land as on 1 April 2020. Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for impact of revaluation.
- Government grant is in the nature of Central Capital Investment Subsidy (CCIS) Claims. In accordance with the policy, the government grant received has been netted off with the cost of the assets.
- The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the company.
- Certain assets included under Property, plant and equipment are held as pledge against loans taken by the Company [refer note 19(B)].
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 and previous year ended March 31, 2023

3A Capital work-in-progress

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	77.19	79.37
Additions during the year	172.47	17.91
Capitalised during the year	74.59	20.09
Balance at the end of the year	175.07	77.19

a. Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
	Amount INR	Amount INR	Amount INR	Amount INR	Amount INR
Projects in progress	101.09	-	5.08	27.58	133.75
Projects temporarily suspended	-		0.54	40.79	41.32
Total	101.09	-	5.62	68.37	175.07

As at 31 March 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
	Amount INR	Amount INR	Amount INR	Amount INR	Amount INR
Projects in progress	3.20	-	-	-	3.20
Projects temporarily suspended	-	9.17	6.96	57.86	73.99
Total	3.20	9.17	6.96	57.86	77.19

b. CWIP whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan - No Such CWIP

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

3B Right of use assets*

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount

	Medical equipments	Total
Cost:		
Balance at 1 April 2022	217.75	217.75
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	217.75	217.75
Balance at 1 April 2023	217.75	217.75
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	217.75	217.75
Accumulated amortisation:		
Balance at 1 April 2022	109.48	109.48
Amortisation during the year	54.63	54.63
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	164.11	164.11
Balance at 1 April 2023	164.11	164.11
Amortisation during the year	53.64	53.64
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	217.75	217.75
Net carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023	53.64	53.64
At 31 March 2024	-	-

* Refer Note 38

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

4 Intangible assets

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount

	Computer software	Total other intangible Assets	Goodwill (refer note)	Total intangible assets
Cost:				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	67.36	67.36	6,319.88	6,387.24
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	67.36	67.36	6,319.88	6,387.24
Balance as at 1 April 2023	67.36	67.36	6,319.88	6,387.24
Additions during the year	3.59	3.59	-	3.59
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	70.95	70.95	6,319.88	6,390.83
Amortisation:				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	52.64	52.64	4,845.24	4,897.88
Additions during the year	4.51	4.51	1,263.97	1,268.48
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	57.15	57.15	6,109.21	6,166.36
Balance as at 1 April 2023	57.15	57.15	6,109.21	6,166.36
Additions during the year	4.00	4.00	210.67	214.67
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	61.15	61.15	6,319.88	6,381.03
Net carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2023	10.21	10.21	210.67	220.88
As at 31 March 2024	9.80	9.80	-	9.80

Note:-
Goodwill has arisen from the Scheme of Amalgamation of GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) with the Company in the year 2018-19. Refer note 1.

The Board of Directors of the Company had vide resolution dated 3 July 2018 and all shareholders of the Company had vide their consent given on 10 November 2018, approved the scheme of amalgamation ('the Scheme') of GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) ('the Transferor Company') with the Company with effect from 1 June 2018 (appointed date for the merger). GNRCI was engaged in hospital consultancy and hospital management services. The Scheme has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal Guwahati Bench ('NCLT') vide their order dated 23 January 2019

The Board of Directors of the Company have taken on record the order of the NCLT at their meeting held on 16 March 2019 and e-Form INC 28 along with the NCLT order was filed with the Registrar of Companies, Guwahati for the State of Assam on 29 January 2019.

Salient Features of the Scheme:
As per the Scheme, all assets and properties, both movable and immovable, debts, liabilities including contingent liabilities, duties and obligations of the transferor company, i.e. GNRCI shall stand transferred to and vested in the transferee company, i.e. GNRC Limited, with effect from the appointed date, 1 June 2018 at their respective fair values, as appearing in the books of GNRCI, under "Purchase method" as specified in the Scheme, and as prescribed by Accounting Standard 14 - Accounting for Amalgamation specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Company (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

As per the Scheme, the difference between the net assets (i.e. aggregate ofthe fair value of all assets over liabilities) and consideration paid by the Transferee Company should be recorded as Goodwill

Further, as per the Scheme, the fair value of investments in the Company held by the Transferor Company, i.e. GNRCI prior to amalgamation and the issued equity share capital and securities premium appearing in the books of the Company as on the appointed date should be cancelled and the difference should be recorded as Goodwill. Such accounting treatment of the cancellation of own shares overrides therelevant requirements of the Previous GAAP according to which the resultant difference of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs should have been adjusted to reserves. As per the Scheme, goodwill so arising should be amortised equally over a period of 5 years

The Company had accounted for the amalgamation in accordance with the Scheme. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has opted to not apply Ind AS 103 retrospectively to the past business combinations and hence in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards it has recognised assets and liabilities (including goodwill) of the Transferor Company as on the transition date of 1 April 2020 at carrying values as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, the goodwill (including the amount of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs recognised on cancellation of shares) as recognised on merger has not been adjusted. Further, in accordance with the Scheme, the goodwill will continue to be amortised which overrides the relevant requirements of Ind AS 36 which requires that goodwill is not amortised but is required to be mandatorily tested for impairment annually. The unamortised goodwill as at 1 April 2020 aggregating to Rs 4,002.59 lakhs will be amortised over the remaining period of three years and two months. The amortisation recognised during the year ended 31 March 2024 isRs 210.67 lakhs respectively (Rs 1,263.97 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023). The Goodwill has been fully ammortised as at 31 March 2024.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

5 Investment Properties

	Land	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	6,874.00	6,874.00
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6,874.00	6,874.00
Balance as at 1 April 2023	6,874.00	6,874.00
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,874.00	6,874.00
Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2023		
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2023	6,874.00	6,874.00
As at 31 March 2024	6,874.00	6,874.00

Note:-
On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2020), the Company has elected to fair value all Investment properties and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Investment properties as on 1 April 2020. Fair value at the time of Ind-AS transition was done by the Registered Valuer.

Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment properties:-
Freehold Land at Bajali and Azara has been classified as Investment properties as the land is currently held for a undetermined future use. ie. the Company has not determined that it will use the land as owner-occupied property or for short-term sale in the ordinary course of business, the land is regarded as held for capital appreciation.

There are no rental Income and operating expenses related to these Investment Properties.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
6	A. Non-current investments		
	(All the investments are fully paid, unless otherwise stated)		
	Investments - unquoted		
	Investments in subsidiary carried at amortised cost		
	55,389,576 (31 March 2023 55,389,576) GNRC Community Hospitals Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary company (face value - Rs 10 each)	5,538.96	5,538.96
	45,000 (31 March 2023: 45,000) Good Health Hospital Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary company (face value - Rs 100 each)	1,701.00	1,701.00
	Less: Impairment on investment		
	GNRC Community Hospitals Limited (refer note a)	3,789.53	3,789.53
		3,450.43	3,450.43
	Aggregate carrying value of unquoted non-current investments (net)	3,450.43	3,450.43
	Aggregate gross value of unquoted non-current investments	7,239.96	7,239.96
	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment in subsidiaries	3,789.53	3,789.53

Note (a) - Investment in GNRC Community Hospitals Limited is net of provision for diminution in value of investment of Rs 3,789.53 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs 3,789.53 Lakhs)- (refer note 48)

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
7	Other financial assets		
	(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Non-current		
	Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date *	11.22	10.00
	Security and other deposits	115.31	174.41
		126.53	184.41

* Banks deposits have been pledged with banks against bank guarantees availed by the Company.

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
8	Non-current tax assets (net)		
	Advance income tax	-	452.99
	Less: Provision for taxation	-	(312.21)
		-	140.78

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
9	Other non-current assets		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Capital advances	9.82	54.03
		9.82	54.03

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
10	Inventories		
	(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Medical consumables and drugs	326.98	285.76
	Stores and spares	25.90	23.51
		352.88	309.27

i) Inventories aggregating Rs. 352.88 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 309.27 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against borrowings availed by the Company.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

11 Trade receivables	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	3,691.96	1,316.84
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	3,691.96	1,316.84
Less: Loss Allowance	68.81	19.97
Net Trade receivables	3,623.15	1,296.87
Trade Receivables- others	3,666.00	1,316.84
Trade Receivables- Related Parties	25.96	-
	3,691.96	1,316.84

Trade Receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancilliary services. No interest is charged on outstanding balances, regardless of the age of the balances. In accordance with Ind AS 109, The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and defaults in connection. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. Mangement makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the payments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

The movement in allowances for credit losses is as follows:		
Balance as at beginning of the year	19.97	19.36
Additions during the year	48.84	0.61
Balance at the end of the year	68.81	19.97

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	504.47	1,104.41	1,960.79	84.71	10.28	0.06	27.24	3,691.96
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	504.47	1,104.41	1,960.79	84.71	10.28	0.06	27.24	3,691.96

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	174.25	598.16	524.23	6.78	5.97	5.66	1.79	1,316.84
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	174.25	598.16	524.23	6.78	5.97	5.66	1.79	1,316.84

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

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
12	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand	46.84	53.06
	Balances with banks		
	On current accounts	332.04	278.63
		378.88	331.69
13	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
	- Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months from original maturity but within 12 months from reporting date [refer note (a) below]	177.19	253.26
	- On Unpaid dividend account [refer note (b) below]	1.77	1.78
		178.96	255.04

(a) Banks deposits includes:
i) Bank deposits aggregating Rs. 26.41 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 24.90 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against bank guarantees availed by the Company.

ii) Bank deposits aggregating Rs. 162.00 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 238.36 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against borrowings taken by the Company (Refer Note 19).

(b) Unpaid dividend of Rs 1.77 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs 1.78 Lakhs) not available for use by the Company.

14 Loans
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Loans to Related party	1,938.24	749.24
Less: Loss allowance on loans to related party (refer note 48)	(1,938.24)	(659.34)
	-	89.90

15 Other current financial assets
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Security and other deposits	60.00	-
Interest accrued on bank deposits	1.00	1.00
	61.00	1.00

16 Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances for supplies and others	104.28	69.45
Prepaid expenses	27.36	24.32
	131.64	93.77

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
17 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
21,000,000 (31 March 2023: 21,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	2,100.00	2,100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
10,343,435 (31 March 2023: 10,343,435) equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,034.34	1,034.34

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding as at the beginning and as at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	10,343,435	1,034.34	10,343,435	1,034.34
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	10,343,435	1,034.34	10,343,435	1,034.34

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares with par value of Rs.10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividendsand share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared by the Company from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of fully paid up equity shares

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% of total shares in the class	Number	% of total shares in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:				
- Satabdee Associates Private Limited	3,957,384	38	3,957,384	38
- Priyanka Healthcare and Allied Products Private Limited	2,285,367	22	2,285,367	22
- Dr Nomal Chandra Borah	1,515,650	15	1,515,650	15
- Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited	1,426,056	14	1,426,056	14

d) The Company has not reserved any shares for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

e) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

During the five-year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023):
- No bonus shares have been allotted.
- No shares have been bought back.
- During the year ended 31 March 2019, GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) merged with the Holding Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 as sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal vide its Order dated 23 January 2019, the entire business and all assets and liabilities of GNRCI were transferred and vested in the Companyeffective from the appointed date, i.e. 1 June 2018 and 760,890 equity shar es of Rs. 10 each were allotted as fully paid pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation approved by the NCLT for consideration other than cash.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

f) Details of Shares Held by promoters

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:

Promoter Name	No of Shares held at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	No of Shares held at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
As at 31 March 2024					
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	1,515,650	-	1,515,650	14.65%	-
Dr. Jayasree Borah	29,270	-	29,270	0.28%	-
Priyanka Healthcare And Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,285,367	-	2,285,367	22.09%	-
Satabdee Associates Pvt. Ltd.	3,957,384	-	3,957,384	38.26%	-
Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Pvt. Ltd.	1,426,056	-	1,426,056	13.79%	-
GNRC Medishop Pvt. Ltd.	7,500	-	7,500	0.07%	-
	9,221,227	-	9,221,227	89.14%	
As at 31 March 2023					
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	1,515,650	-	1,515,650	14.65%	
Dr. Jayasree Borah	29,270	-	29,270	0.28%	-
Priyanka Healthcare And Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,285,367	-	2,285,367	22.09%	-
Satabdee Associates Pvt. Ltd.	3,957,384	-	3,957,384	38.26%	-
Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Pvt. Ltd.	1,426,056	-	1,426,056	13.79%	-
GNRC Medishop Pvt. Ltd.	7,500	-	7,500	0.07%	-
	9,221,227	-	9,221,227	89.14%	

18 Other equity

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Securities premium		
Balance at the commencement of the year	1,143.10	1,143.10
Add: Premium on equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Premium on equity shares cancelled during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,143.10	1,143.10
General reserve		
Balance at the commencement of the year	135.67	175.67
Less: Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	(20.00)	(40.00)
Add: Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	115.67	135.67
Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance at the commencement of the year	100.00	60.00
Add: Transfer from general reserve	20.00	40.00
Less: Transfer to general reserve	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	120.00	100.00
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,949.77	14,650.08
Profit/(Loss) for the year	4,206.14	(2,723.62)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability / (asset) (net of tax)	21.51	23.31
Balance at the end of the year	16,177.42	11,949.77
Grand Total	17,556.19	13,328.54

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

1. Securities premium - Security premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is Utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Debentures redemption reserves - The Company had created Debentures Redemption Reserve for Debentures in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve may be applied in accordance with the provisions of Section 71(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. General reserve - The Company had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the erstwhile provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act, 2013, there is no such requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve.

4. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 17,595.06 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment and Investment Property on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

19 Borrowings

	Non-current		Current	
Secured	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Debentures- SBIFM				
24,00,000 (31 March 2023: 34,00,000) 14% Redeemable non convertible debentures of Rs 100 each (secured)	1,189.51	2,379.39	1,200.00	1,000.00
Term loans				
From financial institution (secured)	6,848.63	7,340.26	507.52	447.66
From others (secured)	-	-	-	630.22
Equipment Loans				
Axis Bank Equipment Loan	174.75	54.85	58.65	14.63
	8,212.89	9,774.50	1,766.17	2,092.51

(A) Terms and repayment schedule

Name of the lender	Rate of interest (per annum)	Maturity year	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2023
Debentures				
(i) SBI MF	14.00%	MAR-2026	2,389.51	3,379.38
Term loan from financial institution				
(i) LIC Housing Finance Limited	11.2% - 13.3%	AUG-2037	6,472.08	6,837.17
(ii) LIC Housing Finance Limited	12.20%	MAR-2026	884.07	950.76
Term loan from others				
(i) Avendus Finance Private Limited	15.00%	JUNE-2023	-	630.22
Equipment Loans				
Axis Bank Equipment Loan	REPO + 3%	DEC-2027	233.40	69.48
			9,979.06	11,867.01

(B) Details of security

Debentures

(i) 14 % Senior, Secured, Redeemable non-convertible debentures issued to SBIFM Special Situations Fund I having face value Rs. 100 each is secured by:-

The Company has listed its Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') on the Bombay Stock Exchange in the month of May 2021. NCD has a face value of Rs. 400,000,000/- having a coupon rate of 14.00% per annum with a maturity of 5 years. These NCDs are secured by:

(a) first and exclusive charge over the immovable property of the Company aggregating to 20 Bighas 4 Kaths 2 Lechas under Dag no : 796,821,822,823 and patta no : 271, 388, 159 & 203 located at Kahikuchi, Azara, Guwahati-781017, Assam

(b) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, Priyanka Borah, Ms. Satabdee Borah & Dr. Madhurjya Borah, directors of the Company.

(c) first and exclusive charge over Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) maintained at ICICI Bank.

(d) Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited, Satabdee Associates Private Limited, Priyanka Health Care & Allied Products Private Limited have First Pari-passu pledged 1,513,150; 1,426,056; 3,957,384; 2,285,367 equity shares of GNRC Limited respectively.

(e) first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever in the Escrow Account.

(f) first & exclusive charge of Good Health Hospital Pvt. Ltd. Piece & parcel of land and structure thereon measuring One Kahta and Thirteen Lechas covered under K.P. Patta No. 9, Plot No. 283, and Seventeen Lechas covered under K.P. Patta No. 16, Plot No. 72 total measuring Two Kathas & Ten Lechas at Dist: Kamrup (M), Beltola Mouza, Sarumotoria, Dispur, Guwahati-6, Assam

(g) 48,132,800 shares and 44,900 shares are pledged of its wholly owned subsidiary Companies viz., GNRC Community Hospitals Limited and Good Health Hospital Private Limited respectively.

(h) first and exclusive charge over Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah's property aggregating to 2 Bighas 0 Kaths 10 Lechas under Dag no : 796 and patta no : 271 located at Revenue Village, Kahikuchi, Mouza - Dakhin Rani under Azara PS, Guwahati, Assam

(i) first pari - passu charge over all the current assets of the respective GNRC Consolidated entities both present and future.

(j) first pari - passu charge over all the movable fixed assets of the respective GNRC Consolidated entities both present and future.

Term loan from financial institution

(i) Term Loan from LIC Housing Finance Limited (LICHFL) amounting to Rs. 7,356.15 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 7,787.93 Lakhs) is secured by:

a) GNRC Dispur (Main Hospital) - A combined plot of land of the Company measuring 1 Bigha 3 Katha 10 Lecha under Dag no : 170, KP Patta no : 27, Village: Sarumataria, Mouza:Beltola, Ward No:34, Street:20'-0" wide Road, District:Kamrup, P.S:Dispur, Corporation/Municipality: Guwahati Municipal Corporation.

b) GNRC Dispur (Car Parking) - A plot of land of the Company measuring 2 Katha10 Lecha under Dag no : 169, 170 (old), 50 (New), Patta no : 27, Village Sarumataria, Mouza: Beltola, Ward No-34, Street 24'-0" wide, Kalpatru Path, District-Kamrup, P.S-Dispur, Corporation/Municipality-Guwahati.

c) GNRC Dispur (Director's Double Storey building) - A plot of land of the Company measuring 1 Katha 18 Lecha, Holding No- 638, Dag No:171, Patta No-05, Village:Sarumataria, Mouza; Beltola, Ward No-34, Street 10'-0" wide, Kalpatu Path, District-Kamrup, P.S-Dispur, Corporation/Municipality-Guwahati.

d) GNRC Dispur (Hut)- A plot of land of the Company measuring 1 Katha 10 Lechaunder Dag no : 110, 120, Patta no : 147, Village Sarumataria, Mouza; Beltola, Ward No 34, Street-28'-0" wide Road, District-Kamrup, P.S-Dispur, Corporation/Municipality-Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority.

e) A combined plot of land of the Company measuring 2 Bighas 3 Katha 8.44 Lechas of GNRC Hospital, Sixmile (unit of the Company) consisting of the present Hospital building, Holding No:25, Dag no: 239, 240(old), 2118 (new), KP Patta no : 209 (old), 552 (new) Dwarandha Beltola, Ward No. 55, G.S Road, K at revenue village : Daramda, Mouza: Beltola, Kamrup (Metro), Assam.

f) A plot of land of the Company measuring 80 Bighas 8 Lechas at GNRC Institute of Medical Science, North Guwahati (unit of the Company) located at Village: Silagrant, Mouza: Sila Senduri Ghopa, North Guwahati, Dist: Kamrup (Rural), Assam covered by Dag no: 53 and Patta no: 37.

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

ii 'Term Loan from others :Term loan from Avendus Finance Private Limited of Rs NIL (31 March 2023: Rs 630.22 Lakhs)

(a) Pledge of investments worth Rs 1,701 lakhs (45,000 equity shares of Good Health Hospital Private Limited.

(b) Second charge over all the property, plant and equipments of the Company.

(c) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah and Priyanka Borah, the promoter directors of the Company.

(d) Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) for 3 months' interest in the form of Fixed Deposits maintained at HDFC bank.

(e) Pari passu pledge :- Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited, Satabdee Associates Private Limited, Priyanka Health Care & Allied Products Private Limited have pledged 1,510,150; 1,426,056; 3,957,384; 2,285,367 equity shares of GNRC Limited respectively

Equipment loan from financial institution

(i) Equipment Loan from Axis Bank amounting to Rs. 233.40 Lakhs (31 March 2023: 69.48 Lakhs) is secured by:

(a) Charge over all the equipment financed against the loan.

(b) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah and Priyanka Borah, the promoter directors of the Company.

The Company has not defaulted on any loans payable.

20 Lease Laibilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	62.18	119.28
Add: Interest accrued	3.40	9.35
Less: Interest paid	(3.40)	(9.35)
Less: Lease paid	(62.18)	(57.10)
	-	62.18
Non-current (refer note 38)	-	-
Current (refer note 38)	-	62.18

Note:-

Refer notes 2(v) in relation to accounting policy for leases.

Refer note 3B 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.

The Company has taken on lease certain medical equipments for hospital operations for use in the course of its business.

21 Provisions

	Non current		Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 39)	680.85	598.40	-	-
Compensated absences	257.38	212.31	25.36	26.90
	938.23	810.71	25.36	26.90

22 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	31 March 2024	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	31 March 2023	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	01 April 2022
Deferred tax liabilities							
PPE including intangible assets	1,137.90	-	99.25	1,038.65	-	(87.41)	1,126.06
	1,137.90	-	99.25	1,038.65	-	(87.41)	1,126.06
Deferred tax assets							
Carried forward tax losses / unabsorbed depreciation	-			0.00	-	4.67	(4.67)
Provisions - employee benefits	(242.52)	7.23	(38.95)	(210.80)	7.84	9.19	(227.83)
Provisions - others	(53.96)	-	(4.79)	(49.17)	-	(1.52)	(47.65)
Expenditure allowed on Payment Basis	(19.91)	-	(19.91)	-	-	-	-
Allowance For Expected Credit loss	(17.32)	-	(12.30)	(5.02)	-	2.97	(7.99)
Loss Allowance	(487.82)	-	(487.82)	-			
MAT credit entitlement	-	-	-	-	-	233.10	(233.10)
	(821.53)	7.23	(563.77)	(264.99)	7.84	248.41	(521.24)
Net deferred tax liabilities	316.37	7.23	(464.52)	773.66	7.84	161.00	604.82

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
23 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 44)	99.14	-
- Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,812.99	5,264.71
	4,912.13	5,264.71
Trade payables to others	3,594.65	4,276.69
Trade payables to related parties	1,317.48	988.02
	4,912.13	5,264.71

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	20.03	56.96	0.94	1.82	19.39	99.14
(ii) Others	875.02	2,779.45	167.49	102.97	888.06	4,812.99
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	895.05	2,836.41	168.43	104.79	907.45	4,912.13

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1,303.57	2,457.50	248.52	478.39	776.73	5,264.71
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,303.57	2,457.50	248.52	478.39	776.73	5,264.71

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

24 Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	39.03	41.12
Unclaimed dividend [refer note (a) below]	1.84	1.84
Employee Benefit Payable (Includes Salary and Bonus Payable)	717.87	647.20
	758.74	690.16

(a). During the current year, amount transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund of the Central Government as per the provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 is Rs Nil (31 March 2023: NIL) as unclaimed dividend. There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

25 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
-		
Liability for capital goods	156.79	151.00
Statutory liabilities [refer note (a) below]	216.67	405.76
	373.46	556.76
(a). Statutory dues comprises of :		
Provident fund payable	51.80	45.37
Employee state insurance payable	9.95	8.15
Goods and Services tax payable	45.65	40.40
Professional tax payable	3.22	2.99
Tax deducted at source payable	106.05	308.85
	216.67	405.76

8 Current Tax Liabilities (net)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
-		
Provision for taxation	1,980.79	-
Less:- Advance Tax	(1,198.85)	-
	781.94	-

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
26	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	29,722.71	22,944.85
	Revenue from sales of Pharmaceutical and other products	2,634.94	2,302.81
	Other operating revenue		
	- Sale of food and beverages	221.41	177.58
	- Sale of magazines	44.69	60.44
		32,623.75	25,485.68
I.	Total Revenue from contracts with customers		
	Timing of Revenue recognition		
	Goods transferred at a point in time	2,634.94	2,302.81
	Service transferred over time	29,722.71	22,944.85
		32,357.65	25,247.66
	Contract Balances		
	Contract Assets (unbilled Revenue)	504.47	174.25

The revenue recognised during the current year is the balancing number for transactions with customers after opening and closing balances of receivables and liabilities.

For contract balances i.e. Trade receivables (refer note 11)

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contract price is as follows:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract price (as reflected in the invoice raised on the customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	40,616.14	29,724.87
Less: Reduction in the form of discounts	(7,992.39)	(4,239.19)
Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	32,623.75	25,485.68
Type of Customers:		
Regular	21,530.01	16,017.13
Corporate	1,865.90	1,592.20
Government	9,227.84	7,876.35
	32,623.75	25,485.68

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
27	Other income		
	Income from academic services	49.02	20.41
	Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
	- Bank deposits	13.68	11.33
	- Others (includes interest on income tax refund)	173.36	62.77
	Grant income from United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*	-	571.48
	Miscellaneous income	42.55	78.01
		278.61	744.00

* It represents support received from US AID subject to fulfillment of certain eligibility conditions, grant income is recognised over the periods in which the Company recognised as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

28 Purchase of medical consumables and drugs		
Purchases of medical consumables and drugs	5,235.65	4,564.13
	5,235.65	4,564.13
29 Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	285.76	250.06
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(326.98)	(285.76)
	(41.22)	(35.70)
30 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and bonus	5,685.40	5,178.87
Contribution to provident and other fund	382.01	354.51
Gratuity (refer note 39)	140.28	123.13
Staff welfare expenses	8.50	12.25
	6,216.19	5,668.76

31 Finance costs	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense		
- Debentures	422.75	532.95
- Term loans	1,112.18	1,169.27
Interest on Income Tax	69.97	-
Interest on TDS	25.85	-
Interest on delayed payment to MSME	20.03	-
Interest cost on lease liability	3.40	9.35
	1,654.18	1,711.57

32 Depreciation and amortisation expense	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment (note 3)	621.50	649.22
Amortisation of other intangible assets (note 4)	4.00	4.51
Amortisation of Goodwill (note 4)	210.67	1,263.97
Amortisation of Right of use assets (note 3B)	53.64	54.63
	889.81	1,972.33

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the period ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

33 Other expenses	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Power and fuel	680.23	618.96
Rent (refer note 38)	275.80	261.86
Repairs to:		
- Building	20.11	24.43
- Plant and equipments and medical equipments	444.85	417.10
- Others	30.51	40.48
Insurance	15.76	16.87
Rates and taxes	74.61	93.73
Travelling and conveyance expenses	150.44	176.02
Ambulance services expenses	260.51	543.48
Car hire charges	697.16	1,096.26
Legal and professional charges	151.15	150.63
Payment to auditors' (Refer note (a) below)	59.06	78.07
Marketing and promotion expense	1,237.66	1,225.64
Printing and stationeries	182.81	176.80
Advances written off	0.81	2.78
Loss allowance for trade receivables (refer note 11)	48.84	0.61
Manpower support charges	700.54	675.71
Housekeeping expenses including consumables	177.73	143.39
Bank charges	26.85	24.49
Consumption of food and beverages	312.15	309.76
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.57	0.73
Miscellaneous expenses	203.14	198.80
	5,751.29	6,276.60
(a) Payments to auditors':		
For Statutory audit	56.00	71.50
For reimbursement of expenses	3.06	6.57
	59.06	78.07

34 Tax expenses	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current tax	1,910.82	311.32
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	(464.52)	161.00
Total	1,446.30	472.32

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2024		Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Rate	(` in lakhs)	Rate	(` in lakhs)
		5,652.44		(2,251.30)
Profit before tax				
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	1,422.61	29.12%	(655.58)
Tax effect of:				
Tax effect on amortisation of goodwill	0.94%	53.02	(16.35%)	368.07
Tax effect on exceptional items		-	(34.31%)	772.36
Others	(0.52%)	(29.33)	0.56%	(12.53)
Effective tax rate	25.59%	1,446.30	(20.98%)	472.32

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

35 Segment information:
The Chairman cum Managing Director 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 Company is primarily engaged in a single segment (business and geographical) i.e., Healthcare services in India. As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

Geographical information
The following table shows the distribution of the Company's Revenues and assets by geographical market:

	Revenue from operations		Carrying value of assets	
Region	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	32,623.75	25,485.68	36,675.82	34,414.97
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	32,623.75	25,485.68	36,675.82	34,414.97

Major customer
There is one customer (FY 22-23:- One) from which the company derives 26.20% (FY 22-23:- 29.54%) of the revenue from operations of the company.

36 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure
Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to contribute 2% of its average net profits during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. As, in the preceding financial year, the company neither had net worth of Rs.500 crores or more nor turnover of Rs.1,000 crores or more nor net profit of Rs. 5 crores or more.

37 Earnings per equity share (EPS)
The computation of EPS is set out below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Earnings		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	4,206.14	(2,723.62)
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in nos.)	10,343,435	10,343,435
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	40.66	(26.33)
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	10	10

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

38 Lease

As Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of medical equipments used it its operations. The Company's obligation under its lease are secured by lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of building, parking lot and vehicles with lease term of twelve months or less or they are cancellable leases. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'Cancellable lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognised and its movements during the year are as under:

Particulars	Medical Equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	108.27	108.27
Additions during the year	-	-
Amortisation for the year	54.63	54.63
Balance as at 31 March 2023	53.64	53.64
Additions during the year	-	-
Amortisation for the year	53.64	53.64
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-

The carrying amount of lease liabilities included in Note 20 and its movements during the year are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	62.18	119.28
Add: Interest accrued	3.40	9.35
Less: Interest paid	(3.40)	(9.35)
Less: Lease paid	(62.18)	(57.10)
	-	62.18
Non-current- refer note 20	-	-
Current- refer note 20	-	62.18

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Less than one year	-	65.57
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	65.57

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10% p.a.

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	3.40	9.35
Amortisation during the year	53.64	54.63
Expenses relating to short-term and cancellable leases (refer note 33)	275.80	261.86

Amounts recognised in Cash Flow Statement:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense recoganised during the year (refer note 31)	3.40	9.35
Lease Payments reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss	62.18	57.10

There is no liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when due.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

39 Employee Benefit Plans

39.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage ofemployee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards ProvidentFund, which is defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregated to Rs. 295.93 Lakhs (previous year Rs. 276.57 Lakhs).

The Company contributes its Employee State Insurance (ESI) contributionwith Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Contributions madeby the Company in respect of qualifying employees for ESI is based on the current salaries. In the ESI scheme, contributions are also made by the employees. The annual contribution amountRs. 86.08 lakhs (previous year Rs. 77.94 Lakhs) has been charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in relation to the above ESI.

39.2 Defined benefit plans

Defined benefits - Gratuity Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed continuously at least five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The approved gratuity fund of erstwhile companies in respect of transferred business undertakings has been transferred to the Company and which has taken an insurance policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to cover the gratuity liabilities.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest risk and market (investment) risk.

Inherent risks

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in costof providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, fair value of defined plan assets, actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets, expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, actuarial assumptions and other information:

(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Balance at the beginning of the year	798.94	734.65
(b)Current service cost	98.24	87.01
(c)Interest cost	56.11	51.28
(d)Past service cost	-	-
(e)Benefits paid	(39.41)	(4.13)
(f)Actuarial (gains) / loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
- change in financial assumptions	15.25	(14.28)
- experience adjustments	(44.12)	(55.59)
Balance at the end of the year	885.01	798.94

(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Balance at the beginning of the year	200.54	209.16
(b)Interest income	14.07	15.16
(c)Employer contributions	29.09	19.06
(d)Benefits paid	(39.41)	(4.13)
(e)Return on plan assets recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.13)	(38.71)
Balance at the end of the year	204.16	200.54

(III) Net l iability recognised in the Balance Sheet	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Present value of defined benefit obligation	885.01	798.94
(b)Fair value of plan assets	204.16	200.54
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	680.85	598.40

(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Current service costs	98.24	87.01
(b)Interest costs	42.04	36.12
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	140.28	123.13

(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation	(28.87)	(69.86)
(b)Return on plan asset excluding interest income	0.13	38.71
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(28.74)	(31.15)

(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Expected future payments (undiscounted):		
Not later than 1 year	79.61	67.01
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	270.36	309.40
More than 5 years	396.24	668.94

Note:
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 Years (31 March 2023: 9 years)

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

(VII) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (%)	7.00%	7.20%
(b)Future salary growth (%)	8.00%	8.00%
(c)Retirement age (years)	60 Years	60 Years
(d)Withdrawal Rate	Upto 35 years – 15% Above 35 years – 4%	
(e)Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult	

(VIII) Plan assets comprises of

Investment with LIC	100.00%	100.00%

(IX) 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 obligations by the amounts shown below:

	02-May-00		#REF!	Increase in Assumption		Decrease in Assumption	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (1% movement)				(71.89)	(65.33)	83.67	75.96
(b)Salary Escalation Rate (1% movement)				80.42	73.41	(70.78)	(64.83)

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

(X)The Company expects to contribute Rs. 120 Lacs to its gratuity plan for the next year.

(XI) Risk exposure and assest liability matching

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as company take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments.
The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Risk exposure and asset liability matching
1) Liability risks
i) Asset-Liability Mismatch risk
Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements.

ii) Discount Rate Risk
Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.
iii) Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk
Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they arecombined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

2) Asset risks
All plan assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitivereturns over the years. The company has opted for a traditional fund wherein all assets are invested primarilyin risk averse markets. The company has no control over the management of funds but this option provides a high level of safety for the total corpus. A single account is maintained for both the investment and claim settlement and hence 100% liquidity is ensured.Also interest rate and inflation risk are taken care of.

3) Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vestingcriteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

40 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures)

A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(a) Enterprises over which the Company has control	
Wholly owned subsidiary	GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Wholly owned subsidiary	Good Health Hospitals Private Limited
(b) Key Managerial Personnel	
Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD)	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Deputy Managing Director	Priyanka Borah
Executive Director	Satabdee Borah
Executive Director	Dr. Madhurjya Borah
Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f : 21.01.2023)	Dr. Ashish Malakar
Non Executive Director	Jayasree Borah
Non Executive Director (Resigned w.e.f : 17.01.2023)	Dr.Tarun Chandra Borah
Chief Financial Officer	Anshul Khemka
Company Secretary	Biswajit Das
(c) Enterprises having significant influence over the Company	Satabdee Associates Private Limited
	Priyanka Healthcare and Allied Products Private Limited
(d) Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by the Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives	GNRC Plastics Private Limited
	GNRC Engineering and Construction Private Limited
	Olwyn Pharma Private Limited
	Millenium Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited
	Nezone Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited
	Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited
	GNRC Medishop Private Limited

B. Transactions and Outstanding balances with entity having control over the Company

Transactions during the year ended*:

Name of related parties-Subsidiaries	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
Good Health Hospital Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	1.01	-
	Purchase of Medicines	-	-
	Sale of Services	112.80	-
	Sales of F&B	-	0.34
	Interest on loans	2.46	5.07
	Loans given	2.00	168.40
	Loans repaid	94.36	83.57
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited	Purchase of Medicines	-	0.21
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.57	-
	Loans given	1,180.07	758.52
	Loans repaid (including interest)	48.00	139.42
	Interest on loans	163.15	40.24
	Sales of property, plant and equipments	5.88	7.99
	Payment made against purchase	-	-

*The above transactions are excluding taxes

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties-Subsidiaries	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited	Investments in equity shares	5,538.96	5,538.96
Good Health Hospital Private Limited	Investment in equity shares	1,701.00	1,701.00

Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties-Subsidiaries	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
Priyanka Healthcare & Allied Products Private Limited	Advances for supplies and others	-	0.19
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited	Loans outstanding	1,938.24	659.34
	Loss allowance on loans	(1,938.24)	(659.34)
	Trade & other receivables	14.23	7.78
Good Health Hospital Private Limited	Loans outstanding	-	89.90
	Trade receivables	25.96	0.34

C. Enterprises having significant influence over the Company

Transactions during the year ended:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
Priyanka Healthcare & Allied Products Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.19
Satabdee Associates Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.45

D. Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by the Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives

Transactions during the year ended:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
GNRC Plastics Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.15
GNRC Engineering and Construction Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.18	0.39
Olwyn Pharma Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.11
Millenium Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.53
Nezone Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.44
Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.45
GNRC Medishop Private Limited	Purchase of hospital consumables, pharmacy, food and beverage items	3,284.53	2,945.57
	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.72	0.72
	Rent received	2.94	2.94
	Payments made	2,947.62	2,651.92
	Advance given	92.00	115.00
	Advance repaid	92.00	115.00
	Short term loan taken (interest free)	-	-

GNRC Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
GNRC Medishop Private Limited	Net payable against purchase	1,317.48	988.02

E. Transactions with key management personnel:

Transactions during the year ended:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Remuneration	36.00	36.00
Priyanka Borah	Remuneration	24.96	24.18
Satabdee Borah	Remuneration	24.49	21.84
Dr. Madhurjya Borah	Remuneration	21.85	19.50
Jayasree Borah	Sitting fees	0.95	1.05
Tarun Chandra Borah	Sitting fees	-	0.60
Anshul Khemka	Remuneration	23.30	21.78
Dr.Ashish Malakar	Remuneration	49.46	9.71
Biswajit Das	Remuneration	14.00	13.02

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Remuneration	3.00	6.00
Priyanka Borah	Remuneration	1.95	3.90
Satabdee Borah	Remuneration	2.02	3.52
Dr. Madhurjya Borah	Remuneration	1.79	3.12
Dr.Ashish Malakar	Remuneration	4.12	4.12
Anshul Khemka	Remuneration	2.09	1.89
Biswajit Das	Remuneration	1.25	1.14

Sitting fees is before applicable Taxes

Post employment benefits:

Short term employee benefits to key managerial personnel as disclosed above does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits Rs 37.71 lakhs and Rs 10.23 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs 34.13 lakhs and Rs 7.82 lakhs) respectively.

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis. None of the balances are secured.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

41 Contingent liabilities and commitments
(to the extent not provided for)

(a) Contingent liabilities

	Estimated financial impact	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
(i)Income Tax matters	9.34	9.34
	9.34	9.34

In light of recent judgment of Honorable Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019 on the definition of "Basic Wages" under the Employees Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 and based on Group's evaluation, there are significant uncertainties and numerous interpretative issues relating to the judgement and hence It is unclear as to whether the clarified definition of Basic Wages would be applicable prospectively or retrospectively. The amount of the obligation therefore cannot be measured with sufficient reliability for past periods and hence has currently been considered to be a contingent liability

42 Capital and Other Commitments

There are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at the balance sheet date (net of advances)	27.54	-
	27.54	-

43 Details of loans and investments covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013
The details of Investments as required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed in note 6.

44 Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises.
The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is as under:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal	79.11	-
- Interest on the above	20.03	-
b) Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	20.03	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	20.03	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

45 Ratios to disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
	Liquidity Ratio						
(a)	Current ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.55	0.27	100.54%	Increased on account of increase in Trade Receivables
	Solvency Ratio						
(b)	Debt-equity ratio (times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.54	0.83	(35.37%)	Decreased on account of loan repayment and increase in profit
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earning for Debt Service (i.e. Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt service (i.e. Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	2.53	1.16	117.71%	Increased on account of decrease in finance cost and increase in profit
	Profitability ratio						
(d)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Net sales	12.89%	(10.69%)	(220.64%)	Increased on account of increase in profit
(e)	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit after taxes - preference dividend (if any)	Average shareholder's equity	22.63%	(18.96%)	(219.31%)	Increased on account of increase in profit
(f)	Return on Capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed (i.e. tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability)	29.72%	7.81%	280.79%	Change in Return on Capital employed is due to higher earnings from operations
(g)	Return on Investment (%)	Interest (finance income)	Investment	-	-	0.00%	No short term investment made by the Company.
	Utilization ratio						
(h)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net Credit Sales	Average trade receivables	13.26	20.05	(33.86%)	Decreased on account of increase in trade receicables
(i)	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average inventory	16.95	16.90	0.31%	Not applicable
(j)	Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	1.04	0.93	12.05%	Not applicable
(k)	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Net sales	Working capital	(8.38)	(4.04)	107.76%	Decreased on account of increase in trade receivables, leading to increase in current assets thereby improving working capital

46 Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to: (a) to maximise shareholders value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments divided by total equity.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total debt (Borrowings and lease liabilities)	9,979.07	11,929.19
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(557.84)	(586.73)
Adjusted Net debt	9,421.23	11,342.45
Equity (including other equity)	18,590.53	14,362.88
Debt to equity ratio	0.54:1	0.83:1

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

47 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management
A. Accounting classification and fair values
The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
As at 31 march 2024					
Financial assets					
Investment in equity instruments	6	-	-	3,450.43	3,450.43
Loans	14	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	7 & 15	-	-	187.54	187.54
Trade receivables	11	-	-	3,623.15	3,623.15
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-	378.88	378.88
Other bank balances	13	-	-	178.96	178.96
		-	-	7,818.96	7,818.96
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	19	-	-	9,979.06	9,979.06
Lease liabilities	20	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	24	-	-	758.74	758.74
Trade payables	23	-	-	4,812.99	4,812.99
		-	-	15,550.79	15,550.79
As at 31 march 2023					
Financial assets					
Investment in equity instruments	6	-	-	3,450.43	3,450.43
Loans	14	-	-	89.90	89.90
Other financial assets	7 & 15	-	-	185.41	185.41
Trade receivables	11	-	-	1,296.87	1,296.87
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-	331.69	331.69
Other bank balances	13	-	-	255.04	255.04
		-	-	5,609.34	5,609.34
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	19	-	-	11,867.01	11,867.01
Lease liabilities	20	-	-	62.18	62.18
Other financial liabilities	24	-	-	690.16	690.16
Trade payables	23	-	-	5,264.71	5,264.71
		-	-	17,884.06	17,884.06

B. Measurement of fair values
Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs
(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, borrowings, lease liabilities and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(b) Investments in equity instruments are classified as Amortised Cost, as the investments are made by the company in the subsidiary companies.
(c)The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI.

C. Risk management
The Company's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.
The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The Company does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific markets.

Refer note 11 of the standalone financial statements for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for trade receivables.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and loans during the year was as follows

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	679.31	19.36
Add: loss allowance made during the year	1,327.74	659.95
Less: loss allowance recoverd during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,007.05	679.31

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's finance team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Contractual cashflows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
As on 31 March 2024:						
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	9,979.06	18,127.43	2,984.67	2,811.68	3,331.16	8,999.92
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	758.74	758.74	758.74	-	-	-
Trade payables	4,812.99	4,812.99	4,812.99	-	-	-
	15,550.79	23,699.16	8,556.40	2,811.68	3,331.16	8,999.92
As on 31 March 2023:						
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	11,867.01	21,447.61	3,534.71	2,925.49	4,919.83	10,067.59
Lease liabilities	62.18	65.57	65.57	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	690.16	690.16	690.16	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,264.71	5,264.71	5,264.71	-	-	-
	17,884.06	27,468.05	9,555.15	2,925.49	4,919.83	10,067.59

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the company does not have any borrowings or investments at variable rate of interest.

The interest rate profile of the Company 's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	85.64
Financial liabilities	2,389.51	4,009.60
Variable rate instrument		
Financial assets	188.40	177.62
Financial liabilities	7,589.54	7,857.41

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rate at the reporting dates would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	Profit or loss before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2024				
Variable rate instruments	(37.01)	37.01	(27.70)	27.70
31 March 2023				
Variable rate instruments	(38.40)	38.40	(28.74)	28.74

48 Exceptional Items

The Company has an investment of Rs 5,538.96 lakhs in and loan receivable (including interest) of Rs 1,938.34 lakhs given to its wholly owned subsidiary company, GNRC Community Hospitals Limited. There has been shortfall in the business performance of GNRC Community Hospitals Limited compared to its budgets and business plan due to a sustained period of continuing losses and certain other matters, leadingto an adverse effect on the carrying value of such investments and loan receivable. Based on the updated business forecast and discounted cash flow method, during the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has made an additional loss allowance on the loan given during the current year (including interest) aggregating to Rs 1,278.90 lakhs. As on 31 March2024, the total provision for impairment against the aforementioned investment and loss allowance for the loan amount to Rs 3,789.53 lakhs and Rs 1,938.34 lakhs respectively (31 March 2023: Rs 3,789.53 lakhs and Rs 659.34 lakhs respectively).

49 Going Concern

As on 31 March 2024, the Company has positive net worth and has generated positive cash flows from operating activities of 18,590.53 lakhs and Rs 4,296.83 lakhs respectively. As on that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by Rs. 3,891.29 Lakhs. The management believes that the above net current liability position does not affect the Group's ability to continue as a going concern due to the following reasons:

bac The Company has prepared cash flow projections based on estimated revenuetill 31 March 2031 and continue to believe that in the ordinary course of business, it will be able to carry on its activities on going concern basis and will be able to dischargeits liabilities as when they arise. In addition, the Company has the latitude to increase the billing rates, if required. The Company has taken various cost-optimasation measures to bring operational efficiency, which are expected to have direct impact on operating cash flows and profitability.

ac Moreover, it's hospitals are in the empaneled list of hospitals with various public sector undertakings and also under different government schemes such as Atal Amrit Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, etc., which again gives the Company the strong foothold to continue its business activities as usual.

ac Further, the Company has unencumbered freehold land, having market value of Rs. 2,695 Lakhs that can be utilised for any additional funding requirements in future, if required

Considering the above factors and expected positive cash flows in future years, the management continue to believe that the going concern assumption in these audited Standalone Financial Statements is appropriate. In view of the aforesaid, the management has considered it appropriate to prepare these audited Standalone Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

GNRC Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

50 Other Statutory information

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets
The Company has not taken any working capital borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, the submission of quarterly returns with banks and financial institutions and its reconciliation with the books of accounts is not applicable

(iii) Willful defaulter
The company have not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies
The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions
The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

(xiii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company
The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GNRC Limited

Report on the Audit of the **Consolidated** Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of GNRC Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the accounting for the Scheme of Amalgamation ('the Scheme') of GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) with the Holding Company in the year 2018-19. As per the Scheme, the fair value of investments in the Holding Company held by the Transferor Company, i.e. GNRCI prior to amalgamation and the issued equity share capital and securities premium appearing in the books of the Holding Company as on the appointed date should be cancelled and the difference should be recorded as Goodwill. Such accounting treatment of the cancellation of own shares overrides the relevant requirements of the Previous GAAP according to which the resultant difference of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs should have been adjusted to reserves and surplus. Further, as per the Scheme, Goodwill should be equally amortised over a period of 5 years. The Holding Company had accounted for the amalgamation in accordance with the Scheme.

On transition to Ind AS, the Holding Company had opted to not apply Ind AS 103 retrospectively to the past business combinations and hence in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, it has recognised assets and liabilities (including Goodwill) of the Transferor Company as on the transition date of 1 April 2020 at carrying values as per the Previous GAAP. Accordingly, the Goodwill (including the amount of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs recognised on cancellation of shares) recognised on merger had not been adjusted. Further, in accordance with the Scheme, the Goodwill continues to be amortised, which overrides the relevant requirements of Ind AS 36 which requires that Goodwill is not amortised but is required to be mandatorily tested for impairment annually. The unamortised Goodwill as at 1 April 2020 aggregating to Rs 4,002.59 lakhs were to be amortised over the remaining period of three years and two months. Such amortisation expenses recognised during the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs 210.66 lakhs (Rs 1,263.97 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023). The Goodwill has been fully amortized as at 31 March 2024.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Going Concern	
See Note 48 to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group evaluated its ability to continue as a going concern based upon an assessment of the Group's cash position, future cash flow forecasts considering its existing debt repayment obligations and other commitments. This required the exercise of significant judgement, particularly in forecasting the Group's future revenue, profitability and cash flows and considering the impact of COVID-19 on all these assumptions, if any. Based on their assessment, the Group concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions which, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Considering the significance of this matter to the overall financial statements, this was an area of focus for our audit and we determined this matter to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures to assess the going concern assumption of whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern included the following audit procedures, among other: • Gaining an understanding of the Group's business planning process and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over preparation of cash flow forecasts to assess its liquidity, business plans of the Group etc. • Evaluating the key assumptions in the cash flow forecasts (including future revenue, profitability and cash flows) with reference to historical information, current performance, future plans, commercial options available with the Group etc. • Performing a retrospective analysis to assess the reasonableness of Group's past projections by comparing historical forecast to actual results. • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures including disclosures of key assumptions, judgments and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except the following matters:

– that the back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode has not been kept on servers physically located in India on a daily basis.

– the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company on various dates taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial

a. statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements.

b. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2024.

c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.

d (i) The management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 50(vii) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 50(vii) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India have neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies have used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No.: 060715
ICAI UDIN:24060715BKFMIH3345

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of **GNRC Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

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

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, following companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements, have unfavourable remarks, qualification or adverse remarks given by the respective auditors in their report under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO):

Sr. No.	Name of the entities	CIN	Holding Company/Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate	Clause number of the CARO report which is unfavourable or qualified or adverse
1	GNRC Limited	U85110AS1985PLC002447	Holding Company	3(vii)(a) ix(d)
2	GNRC Community Hospitals Limited	U85110AS2001PLC006621	Subsidiary	3(vii)(a) ix(d) (xvii)
3	Good Health Hospital Private Limited	U85110AS1993PTC003933	Subsidiary	3(vii)(a)

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No.: 060715ICA
I UDIN:24060715BKFMIH3345

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the **consolidated** financial statements of **GNRC Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

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

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of GNRC Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Holding Company”) as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “Guidance Note”).

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No.: 060715ICA
I UDIN:24060715BKFMIH3345

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	28,075.74	27,826.04
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3A	197.61	91.16
(c) Investment Properties	6	6,874.00	6,874.00
(d) Goodwill	4	1,608.04	1,818.70
(e) Other Intangible assets	5	10.63	11.89
(f) Right of use assets	3B	-	57.75
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	7	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	8	170.23	391.72
(i) Non Current Tax assets (net)	9	-	180.88
(j) Other non-current assets	10	30.67	71.82
Total non-current assets		36,966.92	37,323.96
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	407.91	345.49
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	12	3,963.98	1,577.84
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	436.94	342.95
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	14	178.96	255.04
(iv) Other financial assets	16	225.01	1.00
(c) Other current assets	17	141.33	112.88
Total current assets		5,354.13	2,635.20
TOTAL ASSETS		42,321.05	39,959.16
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	18	1,034.34	1,034.34
(b) Other equity	19	18,970.94	15,018.73
Total equity		20,005.28	16,053.07
(2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	11,296.06	12,938.34
(b) Provisions	22	984.49	835.58
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	820.12	770.51
Total non-current liabilities		13,100.67	14,544.43
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	1,859.89	2,173.72
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	-	67.00
(iii) Trade payables	24		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		115.62	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		5,160.21	5,669.55
(iv) Other financial liabilities	25	849.34	775.45
(c) Other current liabilities	26	434.74	645.79
(d) Provisions	22	29.38	30.15
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	15	765.92	-
Total current liabilities		9,215.10	9,361.66
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		42,321.05	39,959.16
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated financial statements.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		Note	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
I.	Revenue from operations	27	34,819.48	26,725.86
II.	Other income	28	118.47	712.11
III.	Total income (I + II)		34,937.95	27,437.97
IV.	Expenses			
	Purchase of medical consumables and drugs	29	5,571.49	4,746.81
	Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs	30	(59.45)	(49.55)
	Employee benefits expense	31	6,854.04	6,101.44
	Finance costs	32	2,092.03	2,106.95
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	1,064.16	2,255.70
	Professional fees to doctors		6,926.92	6,186.92
	Other expenses	34	6,536.95	6,836.54
	Total expenses		28,986.14	28,184.81
V.	Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		5,951.81	(746.84)
VI.	Tax expenses	35		
	Current tax (including tax expense of prior year)		1,974.06	311.32
	Deferred tax		42.02	148.11
	Total tax expenses		2,016.08	459.43
VII.	Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		3,935.73	(1,206.27)
VIII.	Other comprehensive income			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (assets)		24.07	33.12
	(b) Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(7.59)	(8.21)
	Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		16.48	24.91
	Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)		16.48	24.91
IX.	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		3,952.21	(1,181.36)
X.	Profit attributable to:			
	Owners of the company		3,935.73	(1,206.27)
	Non-controlling interests		-	-
	Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year		3,935.73	(1,206.27)
XI.	Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
	Owners of the company		16.48	24.91
	Non-controlling interests			-
	Other comprehensive income for the year		16.48	24.91
XII.	Total comprehensive income attributable to			
	Owners of the company		3,952.21	(1,181.36)
	Non-controlling interests			-
	Total comprehensive income for the year		3,952.21	(1,181.36)
XIII.	Earnings per equity share	38		
	[Face value of equity share Re 10 each (previous year Re 10 each)]			
	- Basic		38.05	(11.66)
	- Diluted		38.05	(11.66)
	Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated financial statements.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(a) Equity share capital*

	Nos.	Amount
	Amount in Rupees Lakhs	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid -up		
As at 01 April 2022	10,343,435	1,034.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	10,343,435	1,034.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	10,343,435	1,034.34

*Also, refer note 18

(b) Other equity**

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total other equity
As at 01 April 2023	1,143.10	100.00	135.68	13,639.95	15,018.73
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,935.73	3,935.73
OCI for the year	-	-	-	16.48	16.48
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserves from General Reserves (net)	-	20.00	(20.00)	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	1,143.10	120.00	115.68	17,592.16	18,970.94
As at 01 April 2022	1,143.10	60.00	175.68	14,821.31	16,200.09
Total comprehensive income for the year					
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1,206.27)	(1,206.27)
OCI for the year	-	-	-	24.91	24.91
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserves from General Reserves (net)	-	40.00	(40.00)	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	1,143.10	100.00	135.68	13,639.95	15,018.73

** Also, refer note 19

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

1. Securities premium - Security premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Debentures redemption reserves - The Group had created Debentures Redemption Reserve for Debentures in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve may be applied in accordance with the provisions of Section 71(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.
3. General reserve - The Group had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the erstwhile provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act, 2013, there is no such requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve.

4. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Group till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 19,969.86 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment and Investment Property on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024		31 March 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) before tax		5,951.81		(746.84)
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,064.16		2,255.70	
Interest income	(22.91)		(30.22)	
Finance costs	2,092.03		2,106.95	
Advances written off	0.81		3.78	
Loss allowance for trade receivables	118.13		10.58	
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-		1.07	
		3,252.22		4,347.86
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		9,204.03		3,601.02
Adjustments for:				
Increase in inventories	(62.42)		(53.81)	
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(2,504.26)		137.91	
Increase in financial and other assets	(30.58)		(38.80)	
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	(415.30)		769.11	
Increase in financial liabilities	76.42		155.06	
Decrease in other liabilities and provisions	(38.56)		(0.23)	
		(2,974.70)		969.24
Cash generated from operations		6,229.33		4,570.26
Income taxes refund/(paid) (net)		(1,099.48)		30.82
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)		5,129.85		4,601.08
B. Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in progress, capital advances and capital creditors)		(1,109.76)		(453.46)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-		4.68
Investment in of Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months from original maturity but within 12 months from reporting date		-		(29.63)
Redemption of Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months from original maturity but within 12 months from reporting date		76.07		-
Investment in Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months from reporting date		(1.22)		-
Interest received		22.92		21.57
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (B)		(1,0 11.99)		(456.84)
C. Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		213.48		108.41
Repayment of borrowings		(2,169.58)		(1,886.03)
Interest on TDS Paid		(34.65)		
Finance costs paid		(1,962.65)		(2,083.79)
Payment of lease liabilities (principal portion)		(67.00)		(185.36)
Payment of lease liabilities (interest portion)		(3.47)		(16.24)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)		(4,023.87)		(4,063.01)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		93 .99		81.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		342.95		261.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		436.94		342.95

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Notes:		
1. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	64.49	56.04
Balance with banks:		
- Current accounts	372.45	286.91
	436.94	342.95

GNRC Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

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

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:

Particulars		Lease liabilities	Borrowings
Opening balance as on 01 April 2023		67.00	15,112.06
Add: Adjustments:			
- Interest expense		3.47	1,962.64
- Proceeds from non current borrowings		-	213.48
- Repayment of non-current borrowings		-	(2,169.58)
- Repayment of lease liabilities		(67.00)	-
- Interest paid		(3.47)	(1,962.65)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2024		-	13,155.95
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated financial statements	0.00	0.00	

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-

Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-

Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-

Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Corporate Information
GNRC Limited ("the Holding Company") is a public limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Holding Company is domiciled and headquartered in India. The Holding Company has three super specialty hospitals in Guwahati for providing medical and health care services and has listed its Debentures on BSE.
The Holding Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, namely GNRC Community Hospitals Limited and Good Health Hospital Private Limited collectively referred to as the "the Group".
During the year ended 31 March 2019, GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI)merged with the Holding Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation under Sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 as sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal vide its Order dated 23 January 2019, the entire business and all assets and liabilities of GNRCI were transferred and vested in the Holding Company effective from the appointed date, i.e. 1 June 2018.

1 Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’), other relevant provisions and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, as applicable.

These Consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance withIndian Accounting Standards (IND AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fairvalues notified under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 (“the Act”)to the extent applicable. The Group has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AScompliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

The consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 28 May 2024.

(ii) Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the consolidated financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:
a) has the power over the investee
b) is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
(c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.
The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.
When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give itthe practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances assessing whether or not the Company’s voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power including:
(a) the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
(b) Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
(c) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
(d) any additional facts and circumstances that Indicate that the Companyhas, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the Subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, Income and expenses of a Subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the yearare included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the datethe Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive Income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling Interests. Total comprehensive Income of Subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to thenon-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance .
When necessary, adjustments are made to the consolidated financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:
a) The standalone financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries are combined on a line-by-line basis after fully eliminating the intra-Group transaction, intra-Group balances and unrealised profit in full.

b) The difference between the costs of investment in the subsidiaries, over the net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries, isrecognised in the consolidated financial statements as Goodwill or Capital Reserve as the case may be.

c) Minority Interest’s share of net profit/ (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the income/ (loss) of the Group in order to arrive at the net income/ (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Group.

d) the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries have been incorporated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group based onaudited financial statements as drawn up in accordance with the IND AS and have been audited by other auditors duly qualified to act as auditors.

e) the consolidated financial statements of the Group entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that ofthe Holding Company i.e. year ended 31 March 2024.

GNRC Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year end ed 31 March 2024

Subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of the company	Country of incorporation	% of Shareholding as on 31 March 2024	% of Shareholding as on 31 March 2023
GNRC Community Hospital Limited	India	100%	100%
Good Health Hospital Private Limited	India	100%	100%

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Group's functional currency. All amounts have beenrounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

(iv) Basis of measurement

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

(a)Employee Benefit Plan- As per Actuarial Valuation

(v) Use of estimate and Judgements

In preparing these consolidated 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. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Note 3, 4 and 5 - Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and rightof use assets - useful life, timing of capitalisation and nature of cost capitalised and Impairment assessment of goodwill,

Note 23 and 35 - Income taxes including deferred tax liabilities

Note 22 and 42 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 40 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions

Note 47- Impairment of financial assets: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

(vi) Measurement of fair values

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

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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 fairvalue of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, thenthe fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same levelof 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 Note 2(v).

GNRC Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

i. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Group's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

ii Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost, net of accumulateddepreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, freight, duties, taxes, borrowing costs, if recognition criteria are met and any directly attributable cost incurred to bring the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalized at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(b) Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carryingvalue of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2020, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of suchproperty, plant and equipment, except for Freehold Land . Group has opted for fair valuation of Freehold hold as on transition date i.e., 1 April 2020 and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date. See note 3 for details.

(c) Expenditure on new projects and substantial expansion

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is related to construction activity or are incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure(including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which are not related to the construction activity nor are incidental thereto are charged to the statement of profit and loss. Income earned during construction period, if any, is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

(d) Depreciation & amortisation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Premium on land held on leasehold basis is amortized over the period of lease.

The useful life of asset as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 are considered as the minimum useful life. If the management'sestimate of the useful life of a tangible assets at the time of acquisition of the asset or ofthe remaining useful life on a subsequent review is more than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a lower rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/remaining useful life. Pursuant to this policy, depreciation on following assets have been provided over estimated useful life as per management's technical evaluation given below:

Asset	Management's estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	30-60 years	30-60 years
Plant and equipments	15 Years	13 Years
Medical equipments	3 -15 Years	13 - 15 Years
Computers	3-6 Years	3-6 Years
Electrical installations	3-10 Years	3-10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years	8 Years
Fixtures and fittings	5-10 Years	10 Years

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

(e) Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Directly attributable expenditure (including finance costs relating to borrowed funds / general borrowings for construction or acquisition of property, plant and equipment) incurred on project under implementation are treated as re-operative expenses pending allocation to the asset and are shown under CWIP.

(f) Derecognition

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets are recongised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statements of Profit & Loss.

iii. Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carriedat cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least once at the end of each reporting period. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there hasbeen a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS-8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

iv. Impairment

(a) Impairment of financial instruments: financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the consolidated financial asset have occurred.

The Group recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL)model for the consolidated financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured unless there has been a significant increase incredit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Group follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments for recognition of impairmentloss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. The Group calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative andqualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including subsequent information.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets
The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset (except inventory and deferred tax 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 thehigher 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.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

v. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.
As a lessee:

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right of Use Assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment (refer to Note 3(B)).
The right-of-use assets are disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment (see Note 3B).

(ii) Lease Liabilities

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 leaseterm. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments)less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. (Refer Note 21)

vi. Inventories

Inventories comprising of drugs, medical consumables, stores and spares, are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.
- Cost comprise purchase price and all incidental expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out (FIFO) basis.

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

vii. Employee benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans:
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under whichan entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is defined contribution plans. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expensein the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which th e employee renders the related service.

b. Defined Benefit Plan:

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Group's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Group'snet obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements. The Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) andthe effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other comprehensive income (OCI). The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in thenet defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The contributions are deposited with the Life Insurance Corporation of India based on information received by the Group. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

c. Compensated absences
The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall duewholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Group records an obligation for such compensated absences inthe period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

d. Termination benefits
Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably,and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

viii. Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services and also includes sale of medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

Disaggregation of revenue

The Group disaggregates revenue into revenue from rendering hospital services, pharmacy sales and other operating income. The Group believes thatthis 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.

Contracts with customers/patients could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer/patients. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocatedto that performance obligation. The transaction price of service rendered and goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various discount and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract including claims.

Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligationis satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

Revenue from hospital services is recognised as and when services are performed and from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers/patients at the time of delivery of goods to the customers/patients.

Revenue includes only those sales for which the Group has acted as a principal in the transaction, takes title to the products, and has the risks and rewards of ownership, including the risk of loss for collection, delivery and returns. Any revenue transaction for which the Group has acted as an agent or broker without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as Trade Receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

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

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like sale of food and beverages, and sale of magazines. The revenue in respect of such sales is recognised as and when sales are made.

Recognition of Interest income, and other Miscelleneous Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
-the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
-the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest is recognised on time proportion basis.

ix. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal orconstructive) 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 reliableestimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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 provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

x. 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 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.

xi. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equityor in other comprehensive income. Interest and penalties related to income tax, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of thetax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set only if there is alegally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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 carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred taxasset 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

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 liabilitiesare measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or theliability 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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or 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 the same taxation authority.

xii. Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. However, that partof long term investments which is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date is also presented under ‘current assets’ as “current portion of long-term investments”.

Long-term investments (including current portion thereof) are carried at cost less any other than temporary diminution in value, determined separately for each individual investment.

Current investments are carried at the lower of cost and fair value. The comparison of cost and fair value is done separately in respect of each category of investments i.e., equity shares, bonds etc.

Any reductions in the carrying amount and any reversals of such reductionsare charged or credited to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Profit or loss on sale of investments is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

xiii. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

xiv. Government Grant and subsidies

Grants from Government are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions attached thereto.

Government grants related to revenue are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis in the periods in which the Group recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate and are netted off with the related expenditure. If not related to a specific expenditure, it is taken as income and presented under "Other Income".

Government grants received relating to property, plant and equipment andother intangible assets are deducted from the gross value of the property,plant and equipment and other intangible assets concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets. The grant is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the life of the related depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense. (Refer Note 3)

GNRC Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year end ed 31 March 2024

xv. Financial instruments
Recognition and initial measurement
Trade Receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement
(i) Financial assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at:
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Equity Investment; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.
(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the consolidated financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest rate (EIR) amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies tolong-term deposits and long-term trade receivables.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensiv e income (FVOCI)
On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are measured at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the consolidated financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).
(iv)Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTP L)
All financial assets which do not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are classified as at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL ifdoing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR).
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurem ent and gains and losses
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

(vii) Financial liabilities through fair value through profit o r loss (FVTPL)
A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(viii)Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised costusing the effective interest (EIR) method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition
(i) Financial assets
The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the consolidated financial asset expire, or it transfersthe rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the consolidated financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the consolidated financial asset.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of therisks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the consolidated financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xvi. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Where there is an unrealised exchange loss which is treated as an adjustment to interest and subsequently there is a realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of the same borrowing, the gain to the extent of the loss previously recognised as an adjustment is recognised as an adjustment to interest.

xvii. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

xviii. Cash and cash equivalents

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

xix. Segment accounting policies

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group’s other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Refer Note 36.
Operating segments are reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.
The Group company's Chairman cum Managing Director has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the management of the Group.

xx. Investment Properties

Recognition and measurement
Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income orfor capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

Derecognition
Investment properties are derecognised either when it has been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure
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.

Reclassification from / to investment properties
Transfers to (or from) investment properties are made only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment properties, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

Transition to Ind AS
On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2020), the Company has elected to fair value all Investment properties and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Investment properties as on 1 April 2020. Fair value at the time of Ind-AS transition was done by the Registered Valuer. Refer note 6 for details.

xxi. Exceptional Items
When the items of income and expense within profit or loss are of such size, nature and incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the period, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed separately as exceptional items. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year’s Standalone financial statements and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

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

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

3 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Medical equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Electrical installations	Vehicles	Total
Cost:									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,542.16	7,419.16	1,638.99	4,642.97	346.54	145.51	374.95	32.38	30,142.66
Additions during the year	2.01	43.97	24.04	222.77	9.42	24.78	14.21	-	341.20
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	10.95	12.16
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,544.17	7,463.13	1,663.03	4,865.74	355.96	170.29	387.95	21.43	30,471.70
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,544.17	7,463.13	1,663.03	4,865.74	355.96	170.29	387.95	21.43	30,471.70
Additions during the year	0.68	74.59	207.67	542.02	65.95	74.16	75.53	-	1,040.60
Government grant received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	15,544.85	7,537.72	1,870.70	5,407.76	421.91	244.45	463.48	21.43	31,512.30
Accumulated depreciation:									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	276.39	318.49	919.58	91.58	93.79	123.81	12.45	1,836.09
Additions during the year	-	134.48	130.91	441.76	41.26	25.18	40.42	1.97	815.98
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	6.29	6.41
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	410.87	449.40	1,361.34	132.84	118.97	164.11	8.13	2,645.66
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	410.87	449.40	1,361.34	132.84	118.97	164.11	8.13	2,645.66
Additions during the year	-	135.20	124.81	417.86	40.60	31.81	38.80	1.82	790.90
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	546.07	574.21	1,779.20	173.44	150.78	202.91	9.95	3,436.56
Net carrying amount									
As at 31 March 2023	15,544.17	7,052.26	1,213.63	3,504.40	223.12	51.32	223.84	13.30	27,826.04
As at 31 March 2024	15,544.85	6,991.65	1,296.49	3,628.56	248.47	93.67	260.57	11.48	28,075.74

Note:-

- On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to fair value all Freehold Land and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Freehold land as on 1 April 2020. Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for impact of revaluation.
- Government grant is in the nature of Central Capital Investment Subsidy (CCIS) Claims. In accordance with the policy, the government grant received has been netted off with the cost of the assets.
- The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Group.
- Certain assets included under Property, plant and equipment are held as pledge against loans taken by the Company [refer note 20(B)].
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 and previous year ended March 31, 2023

3A Capital work-in-progress

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	91.16	85.49
Additions during the year	181.04	49.64
Capitalised during the year	74.59	43.97
Balance at the end of the year	197.61	91.16

A. Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2024

	Amount in CWIP for the period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs
Projects in progress	109.64	13.98	5.08	27.58	156.28
Projects temporarily suspended			0.54	40.79	41.33
Total	109.64	13.98	5.62	68.37	197.61

As at 31 March 2023

	Amount in CWIP for the period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs
Projects in progress	17.17				17.17
Projects temporarily suspended		9.17	6.96	57.86	73.99
Total	17.17	9.17	6.96	57.86	91.16

B. CWIP whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compa red to its original plan- No Such CWIP

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 3l March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

3B Right of use assets

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount

	Medical equipments	Total
Cost:		
Balance at 1 April 2022	627.21	627.21
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	627.21	627.21
Balance at 1 April 2023	627.21	627.21
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	627.21	627.21
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 April 2022	399.16	399.16
Amortisation during the year	170.30	170.30
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	569.46	569.46
Balance at 1 April 2023	569.46	569.46
Amortisation during the year	57.75	57.75
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	627.21	627.21
Net carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023	57.75	57.75
At 31 March 2024	-	-

* refer note 39

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 3l March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

4 Goodwill

	Goodwill on Merger (refer note A)	Goodwill on consolidation (refer note B)	Total
Cost:			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	6,319.88	1,608.04	7,927.92
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6,319.88	1,608.04	7,927.92
Balance as at 1 Apri l 2023	6,319.88	1,608.04	7,927.92
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,319.88	1,608.04	7,927.92
Amortisation:			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	4,845.25	-	4,845.25
Additions during the year	1,263.97		1,263.97
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6,109.22	-	6,109.22
Balance as at 1 Apri l 2023	6,109.22	-	6,109.22
Additions during the year	210.66	-	210.66
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,319.88	-	6,319.88
Net carrying amount			
As at 31 March 2023	210.66	1,608.04	1,818.70
As at 31 March 2024	-	1,608.04	1,608.04

Note A:
The Board of Directors of the Holding Company had vide resolution dated 3 July 2018 and all shareholders of the Holding Company had vide their consent given on 10 November 2018, approved the scheme of amalgamation (‘the Scheme’) of GNRC Infotech Private Limited (GNRCI) ('the Transferor Company') with the Company with effect from 1 June 2018 (appointed date for the merger). GNRCI was engaged in hospital consultancy and hospital management services. The Scheme has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal Guwahati Bench (‘NCLT’) vide their order dated 23 January 2019

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company have taken on record the order of the NCLT at their meeting held on 16 March 2019 and e-Form INC 28 along with the NCLT order was filed with the Registrar of Companies, Guwahati for the State of Assam on 29 January 2019.

Salient Features of the Scheme:
As per the Scheme, all assets and properties, both movable and immovable, debts, liabilities including contingent liabilities, duties and obligations of the transferor company, i.e. GNRCI shall stand transferred to and vested in the transferee company, i.e. GNRC Limited, with effect from the appointed date, 1 June 2018 at their respective fair values, as appearing in the books of GNRCI, under “Purchase method” as specified in the Scheme, and as prescribed by Accounting Standard 14 - Accounting for Amalgamation specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Company (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

As per the Scheme, the difference between the net assets (i.e. aggregate ofthe fair value of all assets over liabilities) and consideration paid by the Transferee Company should be recorded as Goodwill.

Further, as per the Scheme, the fair value of investments in the Holding Company held by the Transferor Company, i.e. GNRCI prior to amalgamation and the issued equity share capital and securities premium appearing in the books of the Company as on the appointed date should be cancelled and the difference should be recorded as Goodwill. Such accounting treatment of the cancellation of own shares overrides the relevant requirements of the Previous GAAP according to which the resultant difference of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs should have been adjusted to reserves. As per the Scheme, goodwill so arising should be amortised equally over a period of 5 years

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

The Group had accounted for the amalgamation in accordance with the Scheme. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had opted to not apply Ind AS 103 retrospectively to the past business combinations and hence in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards it has recognised assets and liabilities (including goodwill) of the Transferor Company as on the transition date of 1 April 2020 at carrying values as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, the goodwill (including the amount of Rs 6,320.28 lakhs recognised on cancellation of shares) as recognised on merger had not been adjusted. Further, in accordance with the Scheme, the goodwill will continue to be amortised which overrides the relevant requirements of Ind AS 36 which requires that goodwill is not amortised but is required to be mandatorily tested for impairment annually. The unamortised goodwill as at 1 April 2020 aggregating to Rs 4,002.59 lakhs were to be amortised over the remaining period of three years and two months. Such amortisation expense recognised during the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs 210.66lakhs respectively (Rs 1,263.97 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023). The Goodwill has been fully ammortised as at 31 March 2024.

Note B:
Goodwill acquired in business combination is allocated, at acquisition,to the cash generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from that b usiness combination. The carrying value of goodwill is allocated to Good Health Hospital Private Limited.

The Group's goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the year-end or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

The Group made an assessment of recoverable amount of the CGUs based on value-in-use calculations which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management.

Cash flow projections were developed covering seven year period as at 31 March 2024 (As at 31 March 2023 seven year) which reflects a more appropriate indication/trend of future track of business of the Group. Cash flows beyond the seven year period were extrapolated using estimate rates stated below.

The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs during the year. Management estimates discount rates using post-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGUs.

The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Compound average net sales growth rate p.a.	15%	10%-30%
Growth rate used for extrapolation of cash flow projections p.a.	3%	3%
Discount rate	15.89%	15.89%

Management believes that any reasonable possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

Discount rates - Management estimates discount rates using post-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

Growth rates - The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Management determines the budgeted growth rates based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used were consistent with industry reports.

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

5 Other Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total other intangible Assets
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	74.13	74.13
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	74.13	74.13
Balance as at 1 April 2023	74.13	74.13
Additions during the year	3.59	3.59
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	77.72	77.72
Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	56.80	56.80
Additions during the year	5.44	5.44
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	62.24	62.24
Balance as at 1 April 2023	62.24	62.24
Additions during the year	4.85	4.85
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	67.09	67.09
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2023	11.89	11.89
As at 31 Ma rch 2024	10.63	10.63

GNRC Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

6 Investment Properties

	Land	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	6,874.00	6,874.00
Balance as at 31 March 2023	6,874.00	6,874.00
Balance as at 1 April 2023	6,874.00	6,874.00
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,874.00	6,874.00
Amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2023	6,874.00	6,874.00
As at 31 March 2024	6,874.00	6,874.00

Note:-

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2020), the Company has elected to fair value all Investment properties and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Investment properties as on 1 April 2020. Fair value at the time of Ind-AS transition was done by the Registered Valuer.

Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment prop erties:-

Freehold Land at Bajali and Azara has been classified as Investment properties as the land is currently held for a undetermined future use. ie. the Group has not determined that it will use the land as owner-occupied property or for short-term sale in the ordinary course of business, the land is regarded as held for capital appreciation.

There are no rental Income and operating expenses related to these Investment Properties.

GNRC Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
7	Loans		
	(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Loans	90.00	90.00
	Less: Loss allowances	(90.00)	(90.00)
		-	-
8	Other financial assets		
	(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Non-current		
	Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date	11.22	10.00
	Security and other deposits	159.01	381.72
		170.23	391.72
	* Banks deposits have been pledged with banks against bank guarantees availed by the Company.		
9	Non-current tax assets (net)		
	Advance income tax	-	493.09
	Less: Provision for taxation	-	(312.21)
		-	180.88
15	Current tax liabilities (net)		
	Provision for taxation	2,046.28	493.09
	Less: Advance income tax	(1,280.36)	(312.21)
		765.92	180.88
10	Other non-current assets		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Capital advances	30.67	71.82
		30.67	71.82
11	Inventories		
	(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Finished goods		
	- Medical consumables and drugs	374.64	315.20
	-Stores and spares	33.27	30.29
		407.91	345.49

i) Inventories aggregating Rs. 407.91 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 345.49 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against borrowings availed by the Company. (Refer Note 20)

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
12	Trade receivables		
	Current		
	Trade receivable considered good - secured	-	19.22
	Trade receivable considered good - unsecured	4,122.22	1,598.73
		4,122.22	1,617.95
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	158.24	40.11
	Net Trade receivables	3,963.98	1,577.84
	Trade receivables- others	4,122.22	1,617.95
	Trade receivables- related parties	-	-
		4,122.22	1,617.95

Trade Receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancilliary services. No interest is charged on outstanding balances, regardless of the age of the balances. In accordance with Ind AS 109, The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and defaults in connection. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. Mangement makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the payments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

The movement in allowances for credit losses is as follows:		
Balance as at beginning of the year	40.11	29.54
Additions during the year	118.13	10.57
Balance at the end of the year	158.24	40.11

GNRC Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 24

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	550.98	1,156.49	2,205.63	87.47	12.84	81.54	27.27	4,122.22
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	-	-		-		-		-
	550.98	1,156.49	2,205.63	87.47	12.84	81.54	27.27	4,122.22

As at 31 March 23

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	186.69	642.82	683.21	10.30	87.45	5.69	1.79	1,617.95
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	-	-		-		-		-
	186.69	642.82	683.21	10.30	87.45	5.69	1.79	1,617.95

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

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
13	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents:		
	- Cash on hand	64.49	56.04
	- Balances with banks		
	On current accounts	372.45	286.91
		436.94	342.95
14	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
	- Bank deposits due to mature after 3 months from original maturity but within 12 months from reporting date [refer note (a) below]	177.19	253.26
	- On Unpaid dividend account [refer note (b) below]	1.77	1.78
		178.96	255.04

(a) Banks deposits includes:

i) Bank deposits aggregating Rs. 26.41 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 24.90 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against bank guarantees availed by the Company.

ii) Bank deposits aggregating Rs. 162.00 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 238.37 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against interest on borrowings taken by the Company (Refer Note 20).

(b) Unpaid dividend of Rs 1.77 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs 1.78 Lakhs) not available for use by the Company.

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
16	Other current financial assets		
	(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Receivable from parties other than related parties		
	Security and other deposits	224.01	-
	Interest accrued on bank deposits	1.00	1.00
		225.01	1.00
17	Other current assets		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Advances for supplies & others	108.97	84.04
	Prepaid expenses	32.36	28.84
		141.33	112.88

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
18 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
21,000,000 (31 March 2023: 21,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	2,100.00	2,100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
10,343,435 (31 March 2023: 10,343,435) equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,034.34	1,034.34

a) Reconciliation of t he shares outstanding as at the beginning an d as at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	10,343,435	1,034.34	10,343,435	1,034.34
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	10,343,435	1,034.34	10,343,435	1,034.34

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Holding Company has a single class of equity shares with par value of Rs.10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared by the Company from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Holding Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of fully paid up equity shares

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% of total shares in the class	Number	% of total shares in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:				
- Satabdee Associates Private Limited	3,957,384	38	3,957,384	38
- Priyanka Healthcare and Allied Products Private Limited	2,285,367	22	2,285,367	22
- Dr Nomal Chandra Borah	1,515,650	15	1,515,650	15
- Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited	1,426,056	14	1,426,056	14

f) Details of Shares Held by promoters

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:

Promoter Name	No of Shares held at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	No of Shares held at the end of the year	% Change during the year
As at 31 March 2024				
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	1,515,650	-	1,515,650	-
Dr. Jayasree Borah	29,270	-	29,270	-
Priyanka Healthcare And Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,285,367	-	2,285,367	-
Satabdee Associates Pvt. Ltd.	3,957,384	-	3,957,384	-
Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Pvt. Ltd.	1,426,056	-	1,426,056	-
GNRC Medishop Pvt. Ltd.	7,500	-	7,500	-
	9,221,227	-	9,221,227	
As at 31 March 2023				
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	1,515,650	-	1,515,650	
Dr. Jayasree Borah	29,270	-	29,270	-
Priyanka Healthcare And Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,285,367	-	2,285,367	-
Satabdee Associates Pvt. Ltd.	3,957,384	-	3,957,384	-
Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Pvt. Ltd.	1,426,056	-	1,426,056	-
GNRC Medishop Pvt. Ltd.	7,500	-	7,500	-
	9,221,227	-	9,221,227	

19 Other equity

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Securities premium		
Balance at the commencement of the year	1,143.10	1,143.10
Balance at the end of the year	1,143.10	1,143.10
General reserve		
Balance at the commencement of the year	135.68	175.68
Less: Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	(20.00)	(40.00)
Add: Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	115.68	135.68
Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance at the commencement of the year	100.00	60.00
Add: Transfer from general reserve	20.00	40.00
Less: Transfer to general reserve	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	120.00	100.00
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,639.95	14,821.31
Profit/(Loss) for the year	3,935.73	(1,206.27)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability / (asset) (net of tax)	16.48	24.91
Balance at the end of the year	17,592.16	13,639.95
Grand Total	18,970.94	15,018.73

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within othe r equity are as follows:

1. Securities premium - Security premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Debentures redemption reserves - The Company had created Debentures Redemption Reserve for Debentures in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve may be applied in accordance with the provisions of Section 71(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. General reserve - The Group had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the erstwhile provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act, 2013, there is no such requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve.

4. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Group till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 19,969.86 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment and Investment Property on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

GNRC Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

20 Borrowings

	Non-current		Current	
Secured	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Debentures- SBIFM				
24,00,000 (31 March 2023: 34,00,000) 14% Redeemable nonconvertible debentures of Rs 100 each (secured)	1,189.51	2,379.39	1,200.00	1,000.00
Term loans				
From financial institution (secured)	9,906.03	10,475.19	592.74	522.50
From others (secured)		-		630.22
Equipement Loans				
Axis Bank	200.52	83.76	67.15	21.00
	11,296.06	12,938.34	1,859.89	2,173.72

(A) Terms of redemption/repayment

Name of the lender	Rate of interest (per annum)	Maturity year	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2023
Debentures				
(i) SBI MF	14.00%	MAR-2026	2,389.51	3,379.38
Term loan from financial institution				
(i) LIC Housing Finance Limited	10.95% - 13.05%	FEB-2038	3,142.62	3,209.77
(ii) LIC Housing Finance Limited	11.2% - 13.3%	AUG-2037	6,472.08	6,837.17
(iii) LIC Housing Finance Limited	12.20%	MAR-2026	884.07	950.76
Term loan from others				
(i) Avendus Finance Private Limited	15%	JUNE-2023	-	630.22
Equipment loan from financial institution				
Axis Bank Equipment Loan	REPO + 3.15%	AUG-2027	34.27	35.28
Axis Bank Equipment Loan	REPO + 3%	DEC-2027	233.40	69.48
			13,155.95	15,112.06

(B) Details of security

Debentures

(i) 14 % Senior, Secured, Redeemable non-convertible debentures issued to SBIFM Special Situations Fund I having face value Rs. 100 each is secured by:-
The Company has listed its Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') on the Bombay Stock Exchange in the month of May 2021. NCD has a face value of Rs. 400,000,000/ having a coupon rate of 14.00% per annum with a maturity of 5 years. It is secured by:

(a) first and exclusive charge over the immovable property of the Company aggregating to 20 Bighas 4 Kaths 2 Lechas under Dag no : 796,821,822,823 and patta no : 271, 388, 159 & 203 located at Kahikuchi, Azara, Guwahati-781017, Assam

(b) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, Ms. Priyanka Borah, Ms. Satabdee Borah & Dr. Madhurjya Borah, directors of the Company.

(c) first and exclusive Charge over Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) maintained at ICICI Bank.

(d) Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited, Satabdee Associates Private Limited, Priyanka Health Care & Allied Products Private Limited have First Pari-passu pledged 1,513,150; 1,426,056; 3,957,384; 2,285,367 equity shares of GNRC Limited respectively.

(e) first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on all present and future rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever in the Escrow Account.

(f) First & Exclusive Charge of its its wholly owned subsidiary Company, Good Health Hospital Pvt. Ltd. piece and parcel of land and structure thereon measuring One Kahta and Thirteen Lechas covered under K.P. Patta No. 9, Plot No. 283, and Seventeen Lechas covered under K.P. Patta No. 16, Plot No. 72 total measuring Two Kathas & Ten Lechas at Dist: Kamrup (M), Beltola Mouza, Sarumotoria, Dispur, Guwahati-6, AssamThe Company has listed its Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') on the Bombay Stock Exchange in the month of May 2021. NCD has a face value of Rs. 400,000,000/ having a coupon rate of 14.00% per annum with a maturity of 5 years. It is secured by:

(g) 48,132,800 shares and 44,900 shares are pledged of its wholly owned subsidiary Companies viz., GNRC Community Hospitals Limited and Good Health Hospital Private Limited respectively.

GNRC Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Term loan from financial institution

(i) Term Loan from LIC Housing Finance Limited (LICHFL) amounting to Rs. 7,356.15 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 7,787.93 Lakhs) is secured by:

a) GNRC Dispur (Main Hospital) - A combined plot of land of the Company measuring 1 Bigha 3 Katha 10 Lecha under Dag no : 170, KP Patta no : 27, Village: Sarumataria, Mouza:Beltola, Ward No:34, Street:20'-0" wide Road, District:Kamrup, P.S:Dispur, Corporation/Municipality: Guwahati Municipal Corporation.

b) GNRC Dispur (Car Parking) - A plot of land of the Company measuring 2 Katha 10 Lecha under Dag no : 169, 170 (old), 50 (New), Patta no : 27, Village Sarumataria, Mouza: Beltola, Ward No-34, Street 24'-0" wide, Kalpatru Path, District-Kamrup, P.S-Dispur, Corporation/Municipality-Guwahati.

c) GNRC Dispur (Director's Double Storey building) - A plot of land of the Company measuring 1 Katha 18 Lecha, Holding No- 638, Dag No:171, Patta No-05, Village: Sarumataria, Mouza; Beltola, Ward No-34, Street 10'-0" wide, Kalpatu Path, District-Kamrup, P.S-Dispur, Corporation/Municipality-Guwahati.

d) GNRC Dispur (Hut)- A plot of land of the Company measuring 1 Katha 10 Lecha under Dag no : 110, 120, Patta no : 147, Village Sarumataria, Mouza; Beltola, Ward No 34, Street-28'-0" wide Road, District-Kamrup, P.S-Dispur, Corporation/Municipality-Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority.

e) A combined plot of land of the Company measuring 2 Bighas 3 Katha 8.44 Lechas of GNRC Hospital, Sixmile (unit of the Company) consisting of the present Hospital building, Holding No:25, Dag no: 239, 240(old), 2118 (new), KP Patta no : 209 (old), 552 (new) Dwarandha Beltola, Ward No. 55, G.S Road, K at revenue village : Daramda, Mouza: Beltola, Kamrup (Metro), Assam.

f) A plot of land of the Company measuring 80 Bighas 8 Lechas at GNRC Institute of Medical Science, North Guwahati (unit of the Company) located at Village: Silagrant, Mouza: Sila Senduri Ghopa, North Guwahati, Dist: Kamrup (Rural), Assam covered by Dag no: 53 and Patta no: 37.

ii 'Term loan from LIC Housing Finance Limited (LICHFL) amounting to Rs. 3,142.62 Lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs. 3,209.77 Lakhs) is secured by:

- A plot of land of the Company measuring 225 decimal under Dag no 133,216,217,218, L.R. Khaitan No.1685 Mouza - Karya J.L.No -142 R.S. No. -129, located at Kadambagachi , Taki Road, Barasat , Dt.- North 24 Parganas, Kolkata -700124
- A plot of land of the Company measuring 135 decimal under Dag no 256,257,258,259, L.R. Khaitan No.1686 Mouza - Karya J.L.No -142, R.S. No. - 29, located at Kadambagachi , Taki Road, Barasat , Dt.- North 24 Parganas, Kolkata -700124

iii 'Term Loan from others :Term loan from Avendus Finance Private Limited is Rs. NIL (31 March 2023 Rs 630.22 Lakhs)

a) Pledge of investments worth Rs 1,701 Lakhs (45,000 equity shares of Good Health Hospital Private Limited)

b) Second charge over all the property, plant and equipments of the Company.

c) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah and Priyanka Borah, the promoter directors of the Company.

d) Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) for 3 months' interest in the form of Fixed Deposits maintained at HDFC bank.

e) Pari passu pledge : Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah, Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited, Satabdee Associates Private Limited, Priyanka Health Care & Allied Products Private Limited have pledged 15.11 Lakhs; 14.26 Lakhs; 39.57 Lakhs; 22.85 Lakhs equity shares of GNRC Limited respectively

Equipment loan from financial institution

(i) Equipment Loan from Axis Bank amounting to Rs. 233.40 Lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs 69.48 Lakhs) is secured by:

a) Charge over all the equipment financed against this loan.

(b) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah and Priyanka Borah, the promoter directors of the Company.

(i) Equipment Loan from Axis Bank amounting to Rs. 34.27 Lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs 35.28 Lakhs) is secured by:

a) Charge over all the equipment financed against this loan.

b) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah and Priyanka Borah, the promoter directors of the Company.

c) Guarantee by GNRC Ltd, being the holding company

The Group has not defaulted on any loans payable.

21 Lease liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	67.00	252.36
Additions during the year		
Add: Interest accrued	3.47	16.24
Less: Interest paid	(3.47)	(16.24)
Less: Lease paid	(67.00)	(185.36)
	-	67.00

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current (refer note 39)	-	-
Current (refer note 39)	-	67.00

Note:-

Refer note 3B 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.

The Company has taken on lease certain medical equipments for hospital operations for use in the course of its business.

22 Provisions

	Non current		Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 40)	706.41	612.25	1.78	1.07
Compensated absences	278.08	223.33	27.60	29.08
	984.49	835.58	29.38	30.15

23 Deferred tax l iabilities (net)

	31 March 2024	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	31 March 2023	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	01 April 2022
Deferred t ax lia bilities							
PPE including intangible assets	1,534.90	-	180.58	1,354.32	-	(58.54)	1,412.86
Deferred tax assets							
Carried forward tax losses / unabsorbed depreciation including tax of prior year	(2182.76)	-	(375.53)	(1807.23)	-	(310.84)	(1496.39)
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	(339.60)	6.05	(74.30)	(271.35)	8.33	4.63	(284.75)
Allowance For Expected Credit loss	(42.14)		(31.52)	(10.62)	-	0.20	-10.82
MAT credit entitlement	-				-	233.10	(233.10)
	(2564.50)	6.05	(481.35)	(2089.20)	8.33	(72.91)	(2025.06)
Less: Deferred tax assets not recognised (refer note below)	1849.72	1.54	342.79	1505.39	(0.12)	279.56	1225.95
Deferred tax assets	(714.78)	7.59	(138.56)	(583.81)	8.21	206.65	(799.11)
Net deferred tax liabilities	820.12 -	7.59	42.02	770.51	8.21	148.11	613.75

Note - As per IND AS 12 on Accounting for taxes on income, the subsidiary- GNRC community hospitals limited is having deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2024 primarily comprising of carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws. However, in the absence of certainty of realisation of these assets and longer gestation period, deferred tax assets to the extent of deferred tax liability has been recognised as at 31 March 2024. Accordingly, the net deferred tax asset of Rs. 1,849.72 Lakhs is not recognised in the financial statements as at 31 March 2024.

GNRC Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
24 (a) Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 45)	115.62	-
- Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,160.21	5,669.55
	5,275.83	5,669.55
Trade payables to others	3,941.91	4,666.27
Trade payables to related parties	1,333.92	1,003.28
	5,275.83	5,669.55

Trade payables ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	21.58	69.66	2.05	2.28	20.05	115.62
(ii) Others	995.05	2,925.22	187.67	111.33	940.94	5,160.21
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,016.63	2,994.88	189.72	113.61	960.99	5,275.83

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1,452.96	2,596.22	278.12	505.80	836.45	5,669.55
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,452.96	2,596.22	278.12	505.80	836.45	5,669.55

25 Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	54.37	56.91
Unclaimed dividend [refer note (a) below]	1.84	1.84
Employee benefit payable (includes salary and bonus payable)	793.13	716.70
	849.34	775.45

(a). During the current year, amount transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund of the Central Government as per the provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2014 is Rs Nil (31 March 2023: NIL) as unclaimed dividend. There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund as on 31 March 2024.

26 Other current liabilities

Liability for capital goods	172.50	172.78
Advance received from patients	3.08	3.08
Statutory liabilities [refer note (a) below]	259.16	469.93
	434.74	645.79
(a). Statutory dues comprises of :		
Provident fund payable	57.17	48.94
Employee state insurance payable	11.17	9.08
Goods and Services tax payable	49.43	44.27
Professional tax payable	3.52	3.24
Tax deducted at source payable	137.87	364.40
	259.16	469.93

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
27 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	31,647.03	24,045.65
Revenue from sales of Pharmaceutical and other products	2,906.23	2,442.05
Other operating revenue		
- Sale of food and beverages	221.41	177.58
- Sale of magazines	44.81	60.58
	34,819.48	26,725.86
I. Total Revenue from contracts with customers		
Timing of Revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,906.23	2,442.05
Service transferred over time	31,647.03	24,045.65
	34,553.26	26,487.70
Contract Balances		
Contract Assets (unbilled Revenue)	550.98	186.69
Contract Liabilities (advance from patient)	(3.08)	(3.08)

The revenue recognised during the current year is the balancing number for transactions with customers after opening and closing balances of receivables and liabilities.

For contract balances i.e. Trade receivables (refer note 12) and Advance from patient (refer note 26)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contract price is as follows:		
Contract price (as reflected in the invoice raised on the customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	43,020.81	31,088.86
Less: Reduction in the form of discounts	(8,201.33)	(4,363.00)
Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	34,819.48	26,725.86
Type of Customers:		
Regular	22,864.37	16,761.98
Corporate	1,887.31	1,592.70
Government	10,067.80	8,371.18
	34,819.48	26,725.86

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
28	Other income		
	Income from academic services	49.02	20.41
	Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
	- Bank deposits	13.68	11.34
	- Others (includes interest on income tax refund)	9.23	18.88
	Loss allowance recovered	-	7.18
	Grant income from United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*	-	571.48
	Miscellaneous income	46.54	82.82
		118.47	712.11

* It represents support received from US AID subject to fulfillment of certain eligibility conditions, grant income is recognised over the periods in which the Company recognised as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

29	Purchase of medical consumables and drugs		
	Purchases of medical consumables and drugs	5,571.49	4,746.81
		5,571.49	4,746.81
30	Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	315.19	265.65
	Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(374.64)	(315.20)
		(59.45)	(49.55)
31	Employee benefits expenses		
	Salaries and bonus	6,276.94	5,579.13
	Contribution to provident and other fund	419.36	380.37
	Gratuity (refer note 40)	148.02	128.33
	Staff welfare expenses	9.72	13.61
		6,854.04	6,101.44

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
32	Finance costs		
	Interest expense		
	- Debentures	422.75	532.95
	- Term loans	1,533.97	1,557.68
	Interest expense on TDS	34.65	-
	Interest expense on Income Tax	72.22	-
	Interest expense on Equipment Loan	3.39	0.08
	Interest expense on delayed payment to MSME	21.58	-
	Interest cost on lease liability	3.47	16.24
		2,092.03	2,106.95

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
33 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment (note 3)	790.90	815.99
Amortisation of other intangible assets (note 5)	4.85	5.44
Amortisation of Goodwill (note 4)	210.66	1,263.97
Amortisation of Right of use assets (note 3B)	57.75	170.30
	1,064.16	2,255.70
34 Other expenses		
Power and fuel	782.70	694.53
Rent	276.83	264.09
Repairs to:	-	-
- Building	23.92	30.77
- Plant and equipments, and medical equipments	483.57	432.47
- Others	46.03	52.66
Insurance	21.89	20.73
Rates and taxes	84.29	147.31
Travelling and conveyance expenses	154.10	181.34
Postage and telephone expenses	2.11	3.68
Ambulance services expenses	260.51	543.48
Car hire charges	705.52	1,104.95
Legal and professional charges	264.59	178.86
Payment to auditors' (refer note (a) below)	66.32	83.97
Marketing and promotion expense	1,393.73	1,366.02
Printing and stationeries	193.45	182.41
Advances written off	0.81	3.78
Loss allowance for trade receivables (refer note 12)	118.13	10.58
Manpower support charges	770.15	731.06
Housekeeping expenses including consumables	268.71	206.99
Bank charges	28.95	25.76
Consumption of food and beverages	340.24	335.94
Loss on sale of Asset	-	1.07
Miscellaneous expenses	250.40	234.09
	6,536.95	6,836.54
(a) Payments to auditors':		
For Statutory audit	62.30	77.00
For reimbursement of expenses	4.02	6.97
	66.32	83.97
35 Tax expenses		
Current tax (including tax expense of prior year)	1,991.81	311.32
Deferred tax	42.02	148.11
Total tax expenses	2,033.83	459.43

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2024		Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
		5,951.81		(746.84)
Profit before tax				
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	1,497.95	27.82%	(207.77)
Tax effect of:				
Tax effect on amortisation of goodwill	0.89%	53.02	(47.08%)	351.64
Deferred tax assets not recognised in GNRC Community	5.76%	342.79	(37.43%)	279.56
Impact of differential tax rate of 2.65% in one subsidiary	0.60%	35.65		-
Others	1.76%	104.42	(4.82%)	36.00
Effective tax rate	34.18%	2,033.83	(61.51%)	459.43

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

36 Segment information:
The Chairman cum Managing Director of the Holding 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 a single segment (business and geographical) i.e., Healthcare services in India. As the Group's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

Geographical information
The following table shows the distribution of the Group's Revenues and assets by geographical market:

	Revenue from operations		Carrying value of assets	
Region	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	34,819.48	26,725.86	42,321.05	39,959.16
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	34,819.48	26,725.86	42,321.05	39,959.16

Major customer
There is one customer (FY 23-24:- One) from which the company derives 26.20% (FY 22-23:- 29.54%) of the revenue from operations of the company.

37 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure
Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to contribute 2% of its average net profits during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. As in the preceeding financial year, the Company neither had net worth of Rs.500 crores or more nor turnover of Rs.1000 crores or more nor net profit of Rs. 5 crores or more.

38 Earnings per equity share (EPS)
The computation of EPS is set out below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Earnings		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	3,935.73	(1,206.27)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	3,935.73	(1,206.27)
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in nos.)	10,343,435	10,343,435
Basic and diluted Profit/(loss) per share (in Rs.)	38.05	(11.66)
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	10	10

39 Leases

As Lessee
The Group has lease contracts for various items of medical equipments used it its operations. The Group's obligation under its lease are secured by lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Group also has certain leases of building, parking lot and vehicles with lease term of twelve months or less or they are cancellable leases. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'Cancellable lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.
The carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognised and its movements during the year are as under:

Particulars	Medical Equipments	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	228.05	228.05
Additions during the year	-	-
Amortisation for the year	170.30	170.30
Balance as at 31 March 2023	57.75	57.75
Amortisation for the year	57.75	57.75
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

The carrying amount of lease liabilities included in note 21 and its movement during the year are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	67.00	252.36
Additions during the year	-	-
Add: Interest accrued	3.47	16.24
Less: Interest paid	(3.47)	(16.24)
Less: Lease paid	(67.00)	(185.36)
	-	67.00

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current - refer note 21	-	-
Current - refer note 21	-	67.00

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Less than one year	-	70.45
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	70.45

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10% p.a for GNRC Limited and 10.45% p.a for GNRC Community Hospital Limited respectively.

Amounts recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	3.47	16.24
Expenses relating to short-term and cancellable leases	276.83	264.09

Amounts recognised in Consolidated Cash Flow Statement:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense recognised during the year (refer note 32)	3.47	16.24
Lease Payments reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss	67.00	185.36

There is no liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when due.

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

40 Employee benefit plans

40 Defined contribution

The Group makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is defined contribution plans. The Group has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregated to Rs. 323.03 Lakhs (previous year Rs. 294.75 Lakhs).

The Group contributes its Employee State Insurance (ESI) contribution with Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Contributions made bythe Group in respect of qualifying employees for ESI is based on the current salaries. In the ESI scheme, contributions are also made by the employees. The annual contribution amountRs. 96.33 Lakhs (previous year Rs. 85.62 Lakhs) has been charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in relation to the above ESI.

40 Defined benefit plans

Defined benefits - Gratuity Plan

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed continuously at least five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The approved gratuity fund of erstwhile companies in respect of transferred business undertakings has been transferred to the Company and which has taken an insurance policy with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to cover the gratuity liabilities.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest risk and market (investment) risk.

Inherent risks

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, fair value of defined plan assets, actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets, expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, actuarial assumptions and other information:

(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligati on	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Balance at the beginning of the year	813.88	746.34
(b)Current service cost	104.91	91.39
(c)Interest cost	57.18	52.10
(e)Benefits paid	(39.41)	(4.13)
(f)Actuarial (gains) / loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:	-	
- change in financial assumptions	15.82	(14.59)
- experience adjustments	(40.01)	(57.23)
Balance at the end of the year	912.37	813.88
(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
(a)Balance at the beginning of the year	200.54	209.16
(b)Interest income	14.07	15.16
(c)Employer contributions	29.09	19.06
(d)Benefits paid	(39.41)	(4.13)
(e)Return on plan assets recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.13)	(38.71)
Balance at the end of the year	204.16	200.54
(III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
(a)Present value of defined benefit obligation	912.37	813.88
(b)Fair value of plan assets	(204.16)	(200.54)
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	708.21	613.34
(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
(a)Current service costs	104.91	91.39
(b)Interest costs	43.11	36.94
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	148.02	128.33
(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a)Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation	(24.20)	(71.83)
(b)Return on plan asset excluding interest income	0.13	38.71
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(24.07)	(33.12)

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued)

	Amount in Rupees Lakhs	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:		
Expected future payments (undiscounted):		
Not later than 1 year	81.45	68.11
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	278.13	317.70
More than 5 years	407.46	699.49

Note:
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 Years (31 March 2023: 9 years)

(VII) Plan assets		
Plan assets comprise : Investment with LIC	100%	100%
(VIII) Actuarial assumptions		
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (%)	7.00%	7.20%
(b)Future salary growth (%)	8.00%	8.00%
(c)Retirement age (years)	60 Years	60 Years
(d)Withdrawal Rate	Upto 35 years – 15% Above 35 years – 4%	
(d)Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult	

(IX) 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 obligations by the amounts shown below:

	########		#REF!	Increase in Assumption		Decrease in Assumption	
	Increase	)ecreas	Increase	March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (1% movement)				(74.55)	(66.76)	86.87	77.68
(b)Salary Escalation Rate (1% movement)				83.55	75.10	(73.45)	(66.26)

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

(X)The Group expects to contribute ₹ 120 Lakhs to its gratuity plan for the next year.

(XI) Risk exposure and assest liability matching

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as company take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Risk exposure and asset liability matching
1) Liability risks
i) Asset-Liability Mismatch risk
Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements.

ii) Discount Rate Risk
Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

iii) Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk
Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they arecombined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

2) Asset risks
All plan assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The company has opted for a traditional fund wherein all assets are invested primarily in risk averse markets. The company has no control over the management of funds but this option provides a high level of safety for the total corpus. A single account is maintained for both the investment and claim settlement and hence 100% liquidity is ensured. Also interest rate and inflation risk are taken care of.

3) Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

41 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures)
A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(a) Key Managerial Personnel	
Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD)	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Deputy Managing Director	Priyanka Borah
Executive Director	Satabdee Borah
Executive Director	Dr. Madhurjya Borah
Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f : 21.01.2023)	Dr. Ashish Malakar
Non Executive Director	Jayasree Borah
Independent Director / Non Executive Director	Shantikam Hazarika
Nominee Director	Sabita Tamuli
Independent Director / Non Executive Director	Ramesh Goenka
Independent Director / Non Executive Director	Prof. Piyush Kumar Mithilesh Kumar Sinha
Independent Director / Non Executive Director	Mr.Manoj Kr. Das
Independent Director / Non Executive Director	Prof. Umesh Chandra Sarma
Independent Director / Non Executive Director (resigned w.e.f : 17.01.2023)	Dr. Tarun Chandra Borah
Independent Director / Non Executive Director (resigned w.e.f : 06.08.2022)	Mr. Jatin Hazarika
Chief Financial Officer	Anshul Khemka
Company Secretary	Biswajit Das
(b) Enterprises having significant influence over the Holding Company	Satabdee Associates Private Limited
	Priyanka Healthcare and Allied Products Private Limited
(c) Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by the Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives	GNRC Plastics Private Limited
	GNRC Engineering and Construction Private Limited
	Olwyn Pharma Private Limited
	Millenium Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited
	Nezone Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited
	Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited
	GNRC Medishop Private Limited

B. Enterprises having significant influence over the Company

Transactions during the year ended:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
Priyanka Healthcare & Allied Products Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.19
Satabdee Associates Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.45

Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
Priyanka Healthcare & Allied Products Private Limited	Net advances outstanding	-	0.19

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

C. Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by the Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives

Transactions during the year ended:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
GNRC Plastics Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.15
GNRC Engineering and Construction Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.18	0.39
Olwyn Pharma Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.11
Millenium Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.53
Nezone Marketing & Medical Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.44
Brahmaputra Teak Plantations of Assam Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses as short term advance	0.16	0.45
GNRC Medishop Private Limited	Purchase of hospital consumables, pharmacy, food and beverage items	3,284.53	2,945.57
	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.72	0.72
	Rent received	2.94	2.94
	Payments made	2,947.62	2,651.92
	Advance taken	92.00	115.00
	Advance repaid	92.00	115.00

*The above transactions are excluding taxes

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
GNRC Medishop Private Limited	Net payable against purchase	1,333.92	1,003.28

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

D. Transactions with key management personnel:

Transactions during the year ended:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Remuneration	36.00	36.00
Priyanka Borah	Remuneration	24.96	24.18
Satabdee Borah	Remuneration	24.49	21.84
Dr. Madhurjya Borah	Remuneration	21.85	19.50
Anshul Khemka	Remuneration	23.30	21.78
Dr.Ashish Malakar	Remuneration	49.46	9.71
Biswajit Das	Remuneration	14.00	13.02
Jayasree Borah	Sitting Fees	0.95	1.05
Tarun Chandra Borah	Sitting Fees	-	0.60
Jatin Hazarika	Sitting Fees	-	0.20
Ramesh Goenka	Sitting Fees	0.90	1.00
Shantikam Hazarika	Sitting Fees	1.05	1.15
Prof. Piyush Kumar Mithilesh Kumar Sinha	Sitting Fees	1.05	0.60
Prof. Umesh Chandra Sarma	Sitting Fees	0.30	-
Mr.Manoj Kr. Das	Sitting Fees	0.90	0.60

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Remuneration	3.00	6.00
Priyanka Borah	Remuneration	1.95	3.90
Satabdee Borah	Remuneration	2.02	3.52
Dr. Madhurjya Borah	Remuneration	1.79	3.12
Anshul Khemka	Remuneration	2.09	1.89
Biswajit Das	Remuneration	1.25	1.14
Dr.Ashish Malakar	Remuneration	4.12	4.12
Jayasree Borah	Sitting Fees	-	-
Tarun Chandra Borah	Sitting Fees	-	-
Jatin Hazarika	Sitting Fees	-	-
Ramesh Goenka	Sitting Fees	-	-
Shantikam Hazarika	Sitting Fees	-	-
Prof. Piyush Kumar Mithilesh Kumar Sinha	Sitting Fees	-	-
Mr.Manoj Kr. Das	Sitting Fees	-	-

Sitting fees is before applicable Taxes

Post employment benefits:
Short term employee benefits to key manegerial personnel as disclosed above does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits Rs 37.71 lakhs (31 March 2023: 34.13 lakhs) and Rs 10.23 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs 7.82 lakhs) respectively.

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm’s length basis. None of the balances are secured.

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

42 Contingent liabilities and commitments
(to the extent not provided for)
(a) Contingent liabilities

	Estimated financial impact	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
(i) Income Tax matters	9.34	9.34
	9.34	9.34

In light of recent judgment of Honorable Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019 on the definition of "Basic Wages" under the Employees Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 and based on Group's evaluation, there are significant uncertainties and numerous interpretative issues relating to the judgement and hence It is unclear as to whether the clarified definition of Basic Wages would be applicable prospectively or retrospectively. The amount of the obligation therefore cannot be measured with sufficient reliability for past periods and hence has currently been considered to be a contingent liability

43 Capital and Other Commitments

There are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at the balance sheet date (net of advances)	60.76	-
	60.76	-

44 Details of loans and investments covered under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013
The details of Investments as required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed in note 41

45 Due to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises
The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 is as under:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal	94.04	-
- Interest on the above	21.58	-
b) Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	21.58	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	21.58	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

46 Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to: (a) to maximise shareholders value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments divided by total equity.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total debt (Borrowings and lease liabilities)	13,155.95	15,179.05
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(615.90)	(597.99)
Adjusted Net debt	12,540.05	14,581.06
Equity (including other equity)	20,005.28	16,053.07
Debt to equity ratio	0.63:1	0.91:1

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 3 1 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

47 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
As at 31 March 2024					
Financial assets					
Loans	7	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	8 & 16	-	-	395.24	395.24
Trade receivables	12	-	-	3,963.98	3,963.98
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	436.94	436.94
Other bank balances	14	-	-	178.96	178.96
		-	-	4,975.12	4,975.12
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	20	-	-	13,155.95	13,155.95
Lease liabilities	21	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	25	-	-	849.34	849.34
Trade payables	24	-	-	5,275.83	5,275.83
		-	-	19,281.12	19,281.12
As at 31 March 2023					
Financial assets					
Loans	7	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	8 & 16	-	-	392.72	392.72
Trade receivables	12	-	-	1,577.84	1,577.84
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	342.95	342.95
Other bank balances	14	-	-	255.04	255.04
		-	-	2,568.55	2,568.55
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	20	-	-	15,112.05	15,112.05
Lease liabilities	21	-	-	67.00	67.00
Other financial liabilities	25	-	-	775.45	775.45
Trade payables	24	-	-	5,669.55	5,669.55
		-	-	21,624.05	21,624.05

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(b)The Group does not have any financial instruments which are measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI.

C. Risk management

The Group's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Group's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. The Group's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

(i) Credit risk

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

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The Company does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific markets.

Refer note 12 of the consolidated financial statements for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for trade receivables.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and loans during the year was as follows

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	122.94	119.54
Add: loss allowance made during the year	118.13	10.58
Less: loss allowance recoverd during the year	-	(7.18)
Balance at the end of the year	241.07	122.94

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidityrisk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Group's finance team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Group's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Contractual cashflows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
As on 31 March 2024:						
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	13,155.95	24,984.48	3,485.35	3,311.54	4,817.76	13,369.83
Other financial liabilities	849.34	849.34	849.34	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,275.83	5,275.83	5,275.83	-	-	-
	19,281.12	31,109.65	9,610.52	3,311.54	4,817.76	13,369.83
As on 31 March 2023:						
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	15,112.05	29,554.04	4,790.94	3,425.68	6,410.57	14,926.85
Lease liabilities	67.00	70.45	70.45	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	775.45	775.45	775.45	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,669.55	5,669.55	5,669.55	-	-	-
	21,624.05	36,069.49	11,306.39	3,425.68	6,410.57	14,926.85

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) 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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Group constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The interest rate profile of the Group 's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	85.64
Financial liabilities	2,389.51	4,009.60
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	188.41	167.62
Financial liabilities	10,766.44	11,102.46

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rate at the reporting dates would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	Profit or loss before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2024				
Variable rate instruments	(52.89)	52.89	(39.58)	39.58
31 March 2023				
Variable rate instruments	(54.67)	54.67	(40.91)	40.91

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

48 Going Concern

As on 31 March 2024, the Group has positive net worth and has generated positive cash flows from operating activities of Rs 20,005.28 lakhs and Rs 5,129.85 lakhs respectively. As on that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by Rs. 3,860.97 Lakhs . The management believes that the above net current liability position does not affect the Group's ability to continue as a going concern due to the following reasons:

bac The Group has prepared cash flow projections based on estimated revenue till 31 March 2031 and continue to believe that in the ordinary course of business, it will be able to carry on its activities on going concern basis and will be able to discharge its liabilities as when they arise. In addition, the Group has the latitude to increase the billing rates, if required. The Group has taken various cost optimisation measures to bring operational efficiency, which are expected to have a direct impact on operating cash flows and profitability.

ac Moreover, it's hospitals are in the empaneled list of hospitals with various public sector undertakings and also under different government schemes such as Atal Amrit Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, etc., which again gives the Group the strong foothold to continue its business activities as usual.

ac Further, the Group has unencumbered freehold land, having market value of Rs. 2,695 Lakhs that can be utilised for any additional funding requirements in future, if required.

Considering the above factors and expected positive cash flows in future years as well, the management continue to believe that the going concern assumption in these audited Consolidated Financial Statements is appropriate. In view of the aforesaid, the management has considered it appropriate to prepare these audited Consolidated Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

49 Disclosure of additional information, as required under Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013, pertaining to Holding Company and subsidiary companies.

31st Marc h 2024

Sr no.	Name of the Company	Net assets (total assets - total liabilities)		Share in Profit/ (loss) for the year		Share in Other Comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated Profit/(loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
	Parent								
1	GNRC Limited	92.93%	18,590.53	106.87%	4,206.14	130.51%	21.51	106.97%	4,227.65
	Subsidiaries								
1	GNRC Community Hospitals Limited	4.44%	888.73	(33.03%)	(1,299.70)	(37.08%)	(6.11)	(33.04%)	(1,305.81)
2	Good Health Hospital Private Limited	4.73%	946.08	6.04%	237.74	6.57%	1.08	6.04%	238.82
	Elimination	(2.10%)	(420.06)	20.12%	791.55	0.00%	-	20.03%	791.55
Total		100.00%	20,005.28	100.00%	3,935.73	100.00%	16.48	100.00%	3,952.21

31st Marc h 2023

Sr no.	Name of the Company	Net assets (total assets - total liabilities)		Share in Profit/ (loss) for the year		Share in Other Comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated Profit/(loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
	Parent								
1	GNRC Limited	89.47%	14,362.84	225.79%	(2,723.62)	93.59%	23.31	228.58%	(2,700.31)
	Subsidiaries								
1	GNRC Community Hospitals Limited	13.67%	2,194.54	90.70%	(1,094.13)	1.96%	0.49	92.58%	(1,093.64)
2	Good Health Hospital Private Limited	4.41%	707.26	3.42%	(41.24)	4.45%	1.11	3.40%	(40.13)
	Elimination	(7.55%)	(1,211.57)	(219.91%)	2,652.72	0.00%	-	(224.55%)	2,652.73
Total		100.00%	16,053.07	100.00%	(1,206.27)	100.00%	24.91	100.00%	(1,181.35)

GNRC Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

50 Other Statutory information

(i) Details of benami property held
The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets
The Group has not taken any working capital borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, the submission of quarterly returns with banks and financial institutions and its reconciliation with the books of accounts is not applicable

(iii) Willful defaulter
The Group have not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies
The Group has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions
The borrowings obtained by the Group from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

(xiii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company
The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership No. 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Limited
CIN: U85110AS1985PLC002447

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Biswajit Das
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC COMMUNITY HOSPITALS LIMITED
CIN - U85110AS2001PLC006621

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Ms. Priyanka Borah
Mr. Sarbeswar Deka
Mr. Ashok Banerjee
Dr. Bhabatosh Biswas

BANKER

State Bank of India
Bank of Baroda
HDFC Bank
Axis Bank Ltd

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Anshul Khemka
Ms. Snigdha Naha

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Messers BSR & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

REGISTERED OFFICE

GNRC Complex, Dispur
Guwahati 781006, Assam
Tel No. 1800-345-0022
Fax No – (0361) 2227711/05

HOSPITAL CAMPUS

Kadambagachi, Taki Road
Kolkata- 700125, West Bengal
Phone No.: 033-25847005

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GNRC Community Hospitals Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the back-up of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode' has not been kept on a daily basis and the the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

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

   a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

   b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   d (i)the management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 44(vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 44(vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No.: 068200
ICAI UDIN:24068200BKHCKM9847

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of GNRC Community Hospitals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the

Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST. Also, as explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been serious delays in a large number of cases of Income Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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

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

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

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

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that the Company has not used funds raised on short-term basis for long-term purposes except except amount aggregating to Rs 2,037.60 lakhs raised on short-term basis and used for long-term purpose.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) are not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xiii) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 1,092.25 lakhs in the current financial year and Rs 846.63 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) We draw attention to Note 43 to the financial statements which explains that the Company has incurred losses in current year and previous year and has accumulated losses as at 31 March 2024. Further, the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets as at 31 March 2024 by Rs. 2,131.32 lakhs.

The Company's management has considered the expected future operating cash flows based on business projections, various cost-effective measures to bring operational efficiency and support letter received from GNRC Limited (the Holding Company).

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

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No.: 068200
ICAI UDIN:24068200BKHCKM9847

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of **GNRC Community Hospitals Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of GNRC Community Hospitals Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No.: 068200
ICAI UDIN:24068200BKHCKM9847

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Balance Sheet a s at 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	6,029.20	6,086.36
(b) Intangible assets	4	0.83	1.68
(c) Right of use assets	3B	-	4.11
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	5	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	6	42.36	205.97
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	18	-	-
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	7	51.36	36.28
(g) Other non-current assets	8	16.52	14.31
Total non-current assets		6,140.27	6,348.71
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	28.20	24.37
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	129.75	237.36
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	17.11	4.89
(iii) Other financial assets	6A	164.01	-
(c) Other current assets	12	22.07	16.10
Total current assets		361.14	282.72
TOTAL ASSETS		6,501.41	6,631.43
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	5,538.96	5,538.96
(b) Other equity	14	(4,650.23)	(3,344.42)
Total equity		888.73	2,194.54
(2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	3,083.17	3,163.84
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16	-	-
(b) Provisions	17	37.05	17.98
Total non-current liabilities		3,120.22	3,181.82
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	2,031.96	740.55
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16	-	4.81
(iii) Trade payables	19		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.48	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		300.21	354.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities	20	72.05	69.46
(b) Other current liabilities	21	68.49	82.84
(c) Provisions	17	3.27	2.43
Total current liabilities		2,492.46	1,255.07
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,501.41	6,631.43
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
CIN: U85110AS2001PLC006621

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Comm unity Hospitals Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I.	Revenue from operations	22	1,340.26	893.52
II.	Other income	23	3.42	13.28
III.	Total income (I + II)		1,343.68	906.80
IV.	Expenses			
	Purchase of medical consumable and drugs	24	214.88	132.17
	Changes in inventories of medical consumable and drugs	25	(3.24)	(2.01)
	Employee benefits expense	26	497.34	308.05
	Finance costs	27	598.76	435.62
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	140.53	247.50
	Professional fees to doctors		510.24	413.87
	Other expenses	29	684.87	465.73
	Total expenses		2,643.38	2,000.93
V.	(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(1,299.70)	(1,094.13)
VI.	Tax expense	30		
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		-	-
	Total tax expenses		-	-
VII.	(Loss) for the year (V - VI)		(1,299.70)	(1,094.13)
VIII.	Other comprehensive income			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plan		(6.11)	0.49
	(b) Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequen tly to profit or loss		(6.11)	0.49
IX.	Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		(1,305.81)	(1,093.64)
X.	Earnings per equity share	33		
	[Face value of equity share Rs 10 each (previous year Rs 10 each)]			
	- Basic		(2.35)	(1.98)
	- Diluted		(2.35)	(1.98)
Material accounting policies		2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Comm unity Hospitals Limited
CIN: U85110AS2001PLC006621

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024 — Amount in Rupees Lakhs

(a) Equity share capital*

	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid -up		
As at 01 April 2022	55,389,576	5,538.96
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	55,389,576	5,538.96
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	55,389,576	5,538.96

*Also, refer note 13

(b) Other equity**

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	Retained earnings	Total other equity
As at 01 April 2023	(3,344.42)	(3,344.42)
Loss for the year	(1,299.70)	(1,299.70)
OCI for the year	(6.11)	(6.11)
As at 31 March 2024	(4,650.23)	(4,650.23)
As at 01 April 2022	(2,250.78)	(2,250.78)
Loss for the year	(1,094.13)	(1,094.13)
OCI for the year	0.49	0.49
As at 31 March 2023	(3,344.42)	(3,344.42)

** Also, refer note 14

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

1. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 1,999.52 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
CIN: U85110AS2001PLC006621

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	(1,299.70)	(1,094.13)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	140.53	247.50
Finance costs	598.76	435.62
Loss allowances for trade receivables	66.92	9.97
Loss on sale / discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	-	0.73
	(493.49)	(400.31)
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase in inventories	(3.84)	(2.36)
Decrease in trade receivables	40.69	231.95
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(5.97)	5.80
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(39.85)	70.02
Increase in other financial liabilities	3.04	29.68
(Decrease)/Increase in loans and other financial assets	(0.40)	7.66
Increase in Provisions	13.79	5.50
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Liabilities	(23.87)	29.25
Cash used in operations	(509.90)	(22.81)
Income tax paid (net of refund received)	(15.08)	(1.22)
Net Cash used in operating activities	(524.98)	(24.03)
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of property plant and equipment (including capital work-in progress, capital advances and capital creditors)	(71.09)	(35.19)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	-	0.36
Net cash used in investing activities	(71.09)	(34.83)
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	5.08	35.28
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(73.24)	(77.43)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,180.07	659.34
Payment of Interest on TDS	(8.80)	-
Interest paid	(489.94)	(426.36)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(4.81)	(128.26)
Interest on lease liabilities paid	(0.07)	(6.89)
Net cash generated from financing activities	608.29	55.68
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	12.22	(3.18)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.89	8.07
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	17.11	4.89

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Notes:		
1. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	16.78	2.37
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	0.33	2.52
On deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance (refer note 11)	17.11	4.89

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

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:

Particulars	Lease liabilities	Borrowings
Opening balance as on 01 April 2023	4.81	3,904.40
Add: Non-cash changes due to:		
- Interest expense	0.07	588.76
- Repayment of non-current borrowings	-	(73.24)
- Proceeds from current borrowings	-	1,180.07
- Proceeds from non current borrowings	-	5.08
- Repayment of lease liabilities	(4.81)	-
- Interest paid	(0.07)	(489.94)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2024	-	5,115.13
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements		

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
CIN: U85110AS2001PLC006621

Sd/-

Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-

Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-

Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Corporate Information

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is domiciled and headquartered in India. The Company has a super specialty hospital in Barasaat, West Bengal for providing medical and health care services.

1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’), other relevant provisions and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, as applicable.

The standalone financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 28 May 2024.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which isalso the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded offto the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement

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

(a)Employee Benefit Plan- As per Actuarial Valuation

(iv) Use of estimate and Judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Note 3, 3B and 4 - Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets - useful life, timing of capitalisation and nature of cost capitalised,

Note 18 and 30 - Income taxes including deferred tax Liabilities

Note 17 and 37 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 35 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions

Note 42- Impairment of financial assets: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

(v) Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then thefair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 2(iv).

2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

i. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act

An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company’s normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or(d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

ii Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, freight, duties, taxes, borrowing costs, if recognition criteria are met and any directly attributable cost incurred to bring the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalized at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(b) Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April2020, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment, except for Freehold Land . Company has opted for fair valuation of Freehold hold as on transition date i.e., 1st April 2020. See note 3 for details.

(c) Expenditure on new projects and substantial expansion

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is related to construction activityor are incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which are not related to the construction activity nor are incidental thereto are charged to the statement of profit and loss. Income earned during construction period, if any, is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

(d) Depreciation & amortisation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Premium on land held on leasehold basis is amortized over the period of lease.

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per technical certification by the management and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly.

Insurance / capital / critical stores and spares is depreciated over the remaining useful life of related plant and equipment or useful life of insurance / capital / critical spares, whichever is lower

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

The useful life of asset as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 are considered as the minimum useful life. If the management'sestimate of the useful life of a tangible assets at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is more than that envisaged in theaforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a lower rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life. Pursuant to this policy, depreciation on following assets have been provided over estimated useful life as per management's technical evaluation given below:

Asset	Management's estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	30-60 years	30-60 years
Plant and equipments	15 Years	13 Years
Medical equipments	3 -15 Years	13 - 15 Years
Computers	3-6 Years	3-6 Years
Electrical installations	3-10 Years	3-10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years	8 Years
Fixtures and fittings	5-10 Years	10 Years

(e) Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipmentunder installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Directly attributable expenditure (including finance costs relating to borrowed funds / general borrowings for construction or acquisition of property, plant and equipment) incurred on project under implementation are treated as re-operative expenses pending allocation to the asset and are shown under CWIP.

(f) Derecognition

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets are recongised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statements of Profit & Loss.

iii. Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carriedat cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least once at the end of each reporting period. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS-8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”.

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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

iv. Impairment

(a) Impairment of financial instruments: financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. A financial asset is ‘credit- impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.The amount of expectedcredit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amountthat is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplify ed approachpermitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments for recognition of impairme nt loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including subsequent information.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indicationthat an asset (except inventory and deferred tax asset) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is thehigher 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.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

v. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee:-

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for allleases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The C ompany recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right Of Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment (refer to Note 2(iv)).

The right-of-use assets are disclosed in Property, Plant and Equipment (see Note 3B).

(ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. (Refer Note 16)

vi. Inventories

Inventories comprising of drugs, medical consumables, stores and spares, are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

- Cost comprise purchase price and all incidental expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out (FIFO) basis.

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

vii. Employee benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans:
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under whichan entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is defined contribution plans. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b. Defined Benefit Plan:
A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defi need benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefit ts available in the form of any future refunds from the plan orreductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate thepresent value of economic benefit ts, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements. The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) andthe effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation ismeasured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably,and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

viii. Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services and also includes sale of medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

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

Contracts with customers/patients could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer/patients. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract.
Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocatedto that performance obligation. The transaction price of service rendered and goods sold is net of variableconsideration on account of various discount and schemes offered by the Co mpany as part of the contract including claims.
Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time.

Revenue from hospital services is recognised as and when services are performed and from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers/patients at the time of delivery of goods to the customers/patients.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as Trade Receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised asother current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

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

ix. Recognition of Interest income, and other Miscelleneous Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
-the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
-the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied tothe gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impair ed) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest is recognised on time proportion basis.

x. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legalor constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow ofresources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliableestimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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 provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

xi. Contingent liabilities

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

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

xii Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Interest and penalties related to income tax, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neitheraccounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised.

Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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.

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

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

xiii Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

xiv. Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Equity Investment; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest rate (EIR) amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies tolong-term deposits and long-term trade receivables.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensiv e income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are measured at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

(iv)Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTP L)

All financial assets which do not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are classified as at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meetsthe requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

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

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it wouldnot meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

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

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

(v) Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR). The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurem ent and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

(vii) Financial liabilities through fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(viii)Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

(i) Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights tothe cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.
If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.
The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xv. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Where there is an unrealised exchange loss which is treated as an adjustment to interest and subsequently there is a realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of the same borrowing, the gain to the extent of the loss previously recognised as an adjustment is recognised as an adjustment to interest.

xvi. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

vii. Cash and cash equivalents

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

viii. Segment accounting policies
An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Refer Note 31.
Operating segments are reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.
The Chairman cum Managing Director has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the management of the Company.

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

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Medical equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Electrical installations	Total
Gross carrying amount								
Balance as at 1 April 2022	2,641.31	2,682.31	480.63	495.39	39.62	18.59	97.65	6,455.50
Additions during the year	-	-	0.03	29.03	-	0.13	3.81	33.00
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	1.20
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2,641.31	2,682.31	480.66	524.42	39.62	18.72	100.26	6,487.30
Balance as at 1 April 2023	2,641.31	2,682.31	480.66	524.42	39.62	18.72	100.26	6,487.30
Additions during the year	-	-	11.57	59.36	7.41	0.07	-	78.41
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2,641.31	2,682.31	492.23	583.78	47.03	18.79	100.26	6,565.71
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	92.28	72.36	53.90	9.58	18.31	23.73	270.16
Additions during the year	-	46.04	33.34	36.11	4.33	0.12	10.96	130.90
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	138.32	105.70	90.01	13.91	18.43	34.57	400.94
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	138.32	105.70	90.01	13.91	18.43	34.57	400.94
Additions during the year	-	46.04	33.47	40.50	4.38	0.15	11.03	135.57
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	184.36	139.17	130.51	18.29	18.58	45.60	536.51
Net carrying amount								
As at 31 March 2023	2,641.31	2,543.99	374.96	434.41	25.71	0.29	65.69	6,086.36
As at 31 March 2024	2,641.31	2,497.95	353.06	453.27	28.74	0.21	54.66	6,029.20

Note:-
- On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to fair value Freehold Land and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Freehold land as on 1 April 2020. Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for impact of revaluation
- There are no such immovable properties which are not held in the name of the Company.
- Freehold Land and certain assets of Medical equipments included under Property, plant and equipment are held as pledge against loans taken by the Company [refer note 15].
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 and previous year ended March 31, 2023
- Moveable assets included under Property, plant and equipment are held as pledge against loans taken by GNRC Limited ('Holding Company').

3B Right of use assets

	Medical equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at 1 April 2022	409.46	409.46
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	409.46	409.46
Balance at 1 April 2023	409.46	409.46
Additions during the year	-	-
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	409.46	409.46
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 April 2022	289.68	289.68
Amortisation during the year	115.67	115.67
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	405.35	405.35
Balance at 1 April 2023	405.35	405.35
Amortisation during the year	4.11	4.11
Discard/ disposals during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	409.46	409.46
Net carrying amount		
At 31 March 2023	4.11	4.11
At 31 March 2024	-	-

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

4 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Gross block		
Balance at 1 April 2022	6.77	6.77
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	6.77	6.77
Balance at 1 April 2023	6.77	6.77
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	6.77	6.77
Amortisation		
Balance at 1 April 2022	4.16	4.16
Additions during the year	0.93	0.93
Balance at 31 March 2023	5.09	5.09
Balance at 1 April 2023	5.09	5.09
Additions during the year	0.85	0.85
Balance at 31 March 2024	5.94	5.94
Net block		
As at 31 March 2023	1.68	1.68
As at 31 March 2024	0.83	0.83

Note:-
On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2020), the group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Intangible assets

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
5	Loans		
	Loans	90.00	90.00
	Less: Loss allowance	(90.00)	(90.00)
		-	-
6	Other financial assets		
	(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Non-current		
	Security and other deposits	42.36	205.97
		42.36	205.97
6A	Other financial assets		
	(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	Current		
	Security and other deposits	164.01	-
		164.01	-
7	Non-current tax assets (net)		
	Advance income tax	51.36	36.28
	Less: Provision for taxation	-	-
		51.36	36.28
8	Other non-current assets		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Capital advances	16.52	14.31
		16.52	14.31
9	Inventories		
	(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Finished goods		
	-Medical consumables and drugs	20.83	17.59
	-Stores and spares	7.37	6.78
		28.20	24.37

i) Inventories aggregating Rs. 28.20 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 24.37 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against borrowings availed by the Parent Company.

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
10	Trade receivables		
	Trade receivable considered good - secured	-	-
	Trade receivable considered good - unsecured	216.81	257.50
		216.81	257.50
	Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	87.06	20.14
		129.75	237.36
	Trade receivables- others	216.81	257.50
	Trade receivables- Related Parties	-	-
		216.81	257.50

Trade Receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on outstanding balances, regardless of the age of the balances. In accordance with Ind AS 109, The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and defaults in connection. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the payments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

<u>The movement in allowances for credit losses is as follows:</u>

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	20.14	10.17
Additions during the year	66.92	9.97
Balance at the end of the year	87.06	20.14

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 24

			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	6.97	30.19	95.71	0.17	2.56	81.18	0.03	216.81
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6.97	30.19	95.71	0.17	2.56	81.18	0.03	216.81

As at 31 March 23

			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	4.33	39.08	129.36	3.52	81.18	0.03	-	257.50
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.33	39.08	129.36	3.52	81.18	0.03	-	257.50

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

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
11	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents:		
	- Cash on hand	16.78	2.37
	- Balances with banks		
	On current accounts	0.33	2.52
		17.11	4.89
	Details of bank balances/deposits:		
	(i) Bank balances available on demand/deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less included under 'Cash and cash equivalents'	0.33	2.52
12	Other current assets		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Advances for supplies and others	17.36	11.87
	Prepaid expenses	4.71	4.23
		22.07	16.10

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
13 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
60,000,000 (31 March 2023 60,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	6,000.00	6,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
55,389,576 (31 March 2023: 55,389,576) equity shares of Rs.10 each	5,538.96	5,538.96

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding as at the beginning and as at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	55,389,576	5,538.96	55,389,576	5,538.96
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	55,389,576	5,538.96	55,389,576	5,538.96

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares with par value of Rs.10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared by the Company from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Shares held by holding company

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:				
- GNRC Limited and its nominees	55,389,576	100%	55,389,576	100%

d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of fully paid up equity shares

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:				
- GNRC Limited and its nominees	55,389,576	100%	55,389,576	100%

e) The Company has not reserved any shares for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

f) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

During the five-year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023):
- No bonus shares have been allotted.
- No shares have been allotted for consideration other than cash.
- No shares have been bought back.

g) Details of Shares Held by promoters

	No of Shares held at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	No of Shares held at the end of the year	% of Total Shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by:				
As at 31 March 2024	55,389,576	-	55,389,576	100%
'- GNRC Limited and its nominees	55,389,576	-	55,389,576	
As at 31 March 2023	55,389,576	-	55,389,576	100%
'- GNRC Limited and its nominees	55,389,576	-	55,389,576	

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
14 Reserves and surplus		
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the commencement of the year	(3,344.42)	(2,250.78)
(Loss) for the year	(1,299.70)	(1,094.13)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability / (asset) (net of tax)	(6.11)	0.49
Balance at the end of the year	(4,650.23)	(3,344.42)

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

1. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 1,999.52 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

15 Borrowings

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Term loan from financial institution (secured)				
Financial institution - Rupee denominated loan	3,057.40	3,134.93	85.22	74.84
Equipment loan from financial institution (secured)				
Axis Bank Equipment Loan	25.77	28.91	8.50	6.37
Unsecured loan from Related Persons*				
GNRC Limited	-	-	1,938.24	659.34
	3,083.17	3,163.84	2,031.96	740.55

* Including interest accrued

(A) Terms of redemption/repayment

Name of the lender	Rate of interest (per annum)	Maturity year	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2023
Term loan from financial institution				
(i) LIC Housing Finance Limited	10.95% - 13.05%	FEB-2038	3,142.62	3,209.77
Equipment loan from financial institution Axis Bank Equipment Loan	REPO + 3.15%	AUG-2027	34.27	35.28
Unsecured loan from Related Persons GNRC LTD	13.00%	Repayable on demand	1,938.24	659.34
			5,115.13	3,904.39

Term loan from financial institution
Term loan from LIC Housing Finance Limited (LICHFL) amounting to Rs. 3,142.62 Lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs. 3,209.77 Lakhs) were secured by:

(i) A plot of land of the Company measuring 225 decimal under Dag no 133,216,217,218, L.R. Khaitan No.1685 Mouza - Karya J.L.No -142 R.S. No. -129, located at Kadambagachi , Taki Road, Barasat , Dt.- North 24 Parganas, Kolkata -700124

(ii) A plot of land of the Company measuring 135 decimal under Dag no 256,257,258,259, L.R. Khaitan No.1686 Mouza - Karya J.L.No -142, R.S. No. - 29, located at Kadambagachi , Taki Road, Barasat , Dt.- North 24 Parganas, Kolkata -700124

Equipment loan from financial institution

(i) Equipment Loan from Axis Bank amounting to Rs 34.27 Lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs. 35.28 Lakhs) is secured by:

a) Charge over all the equipment financed against the loan.

b) personal guarantees by Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah and Priyanka Borah, the promoter directors of the Company.

c) Guarantee by GNRC Ltd, being the holding company

Unsecured loan from Related Persons

(i) Unsecured Loan from GNRC LTD amounting to Rs 1,938.24 Lakhs (31 March 2023 Rs. 659.34 Lakhs) is payable on demand.

The Company has not defaulted on any loans payable.

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

16 Lease Liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	4.81	133.07
Additions during the year	-	-
Add: Interest accrued	0.07	6.89
Less: Interest paid	(0.07)	(6.89)
Less: Lease paid	(4.81)	(128.26)
	-	4.81

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current (refer note 34)	-	-
Current (refer note 34)	-	4.81

Note:-
Refer notes 2(v) in relation to accounting policy for leases and treatment on transition.
Refer note 2(ii) 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.

17 Provisions

	Non current		Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 35)	20.46	9.92	1.67	0.97
Compensated absences	16.59	8.06	1.60	1.46
	37.05	17.98	3.27	2.43

18 Deferred tax assets (net)

	31 Mar 2024	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	31 March 2023	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	01 April 2022
Deferred tax liabilities							
PPE including intangible assets	376.31	-	77.68	298.63	-	23.99	274.64
	-			-			
Deferred tax assets	-			-			
Carried forward tax losses / unabsorbed depreciation including prior period tax adjustment	(2,182.76)	-	(392.25)	(1,790.51)	-	(298.79)	(1,491.72)
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	(19.05)	(1.54)	(9.60)	(7.91)	0.12	(1.99)	(6.04)
Allowance For Expected Credit loss	(24.22)	-	(18.62)	(5.60)	-	(2.77)	(2.83)
	(2,226.03)	(1.54)	(420.47)	(1,804.02)	0.12	(303.55)	(1,500.59)
Less: Deferred tax assets not recognised (refer note below)	1,849.72	1.54	342.79	1,505.39	(0.12)	279.56	1,225.95
	(376.31)	-	(77.68)	(298.63)	-	(23.99)	(274.64)
Deferred tax assets (net)	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note - As per IND AS 12 on Accounting for taxes on income, the Company is having deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2024 primarily comprising of carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws. However, in the absence of certainty of realisation of these assets and longer gestation period, deferred tax assets to the extent of deferred tax liability has been recognised as at 31 March 2024. Accordingly, the net deferred tax asset of Rs. 1,849.72 lakhs is not recognised in the financial statements as at 31 March 2024.

GNRC Community Hosp itals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 202 4 (continued)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
19 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 39)	16.48	-
- Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	300.21	354.98
	316.69	354.98
Trade payables to others	316.69	354.98
Trade payables to related parties	-	-
	316.69	354.98

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the transaction date					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	1.55	12.70	1.11	0.46	0.66	16.48
(ii) Others	89.65	130.45	19.86	8.33	51.92	300.21
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	91.20	143.15	20.97	8.79	52.58	316.69

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from transaction date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	137.81	101.81	29.57	27.01	58.78	354.98
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	137.81	101.81	29.57	27.01	58.78	354.98

20 Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.34	15.79
Employee benefit payable	56.71	53.67
	72.05	69.46

21 Other current liabilities	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Capital creditors	29.94	20.41
Advance received from patients	3.08	3.08
Statutory liabilities [refer note (a) below]	35.47	59.35
	68.49	82.84
(a)Statutory dues comprises of :		
Provident fund payable	3.97	2.25
Employee state insurance payable	0.90	0.62
Goods and Services tax payable	3.18	3.52
Professional tax payable	0.21	0.15
Tax deducted at source payable	27.21	52.81
	35.47	59.35

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 202 4 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
22	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	1,141.17	781.84
	Revenue from sales of Pharmaceutical and other products	199.09	111.68
		1,340.26	893.52
I.	Total Revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)		
	Timing of Revenue recognition		
	Goods transferred at a point in time	199.09	111.68
	Service transferred over time	1,141.17	781.84
		1,340.26	893.52
	Contract Balances		
	Contract Assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 10)	6.97	4.33
	Contract Liabilities (advance received from patient) (refer note 21)	(3.08)	(3.08)

The revenue recognised during the current year is the balancing number for transactions with customers after opening and closing balances of receivables and liabilities.

Reconciliation of revenue recogn ised with the contract price is as follows:

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Contract price (as reflected in the invoice raised on the customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	1,445.57	937.65
	Less: Reduction in the form of discounts	(105.31)	(44.13)
	Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,340.26	893.52
	Type of Customers:		
	Regular	850.06	492.80
	Corporate	21.41	0.50
	Government	468.79	400.22
		1,340.26	893.52
23	Other income		
	Interest income:		
	Interest on bank deposits	0.00	0.01
	Interest on IT Refund	1.48	1.42
	Loss allowance recovered	-	7.18
	Miscellaneous income	1.94	4.67
		3.42	13.28
24	Purchase of medical consumable and drugs		
	Purchases of medical consumables and drugs	214.88	132.17
		214.88	132.17

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 202 4 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
25	Changes in inventories of medical consumable and drugs		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	17.59	15.58
	Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(20.83)	(17.59)
		(3.24)	(2.01)
26	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and bonus	464.15	287.88
	Contribution to provident and other fund	26.85	15.53
	Gratuity (refer note 35)	5.12	3.27
	Staff welfare expenses	1.22	1.37
		497.34	308.05
27	Finance costs		
	Interest expense on term loan	421.79	388.41
	Interest expense on loan from related party	163.15	40.24
	Interest on TDS	8.80	-
	Interest on delayed payment to MSME	1.55	-
	Interest expense on Equipment Loan	3.40	0.08
	Interest cost on lease liability	0.07	6.89
		598.76	435.62
28	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 3)	135.57	130.90
	Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.85	0.93
	Amortisation of Right of use assets (refer note 3B)	4.11	115.67
		140.53	247.50

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 202 4 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
29	Other expenses		
	Power and fuel	77.20	60.64
	Rent (refer note 34)	1.03	2.23
	Repairs to:		
	- Building	2.84	5.45
	- Plant and equipments, and medical equipments	34.88	12.70
	- Others	15.52	12.18
	Insurance	5.20	3.24
	Rates and taxes	7.83	20.27
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	3.65	2.36
	Car hire expenses	8.36	8.69
	Legal and professional charges	111.86	25.44
	Payment to auditors' [refer note (a) below]	4.31	3.30
	Marketing and promotion expense	154.69	140.27
	Printing and stationeries	9.06	4.64
	Manpower support charges	29.16	35.36
	Housekeeping expenses including consumables	76.23	55.67
	Bank charges	1.35	1.17
	Consumption of food and beverages	28.09	26.18
	Advances W/off	-	1.01
	Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipments	-	0.73
	Loss allowance for trade receivables (refer note 10)	66.92	9.97
	Miscellaneous expenses	46.69	34.23
		684.87	465.73
	(a) Payments to auditors':		
	As auditors':		
	Statutory audit	3.80	3.30
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.51	-
		4.31	3.30

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
30	Tax Expenses		
	Current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	-	-
	Total	-	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2024		Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax		(1,299.70)		(1,094.13)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	27.82%	(361.58)	27.82%	(304.39)
Tax effect of:				
Carry forward losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised including prior period adjustment (refer note 18)	(26.37%)	342.79	(25.55%)	279.56
Difference in opening WDV per tax returns		-	(2.06%)	22.57
Others	(1.45%)	18.79	(0.21%)	2.26
Effective tax rate		-		-

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 202 4 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

31 Segment information:

The Chairman cum Managing Director of the Holding 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 Company is primarily engaged in a single segment (business and geographical) i.e., Healthcare services in India. As the Group's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, thereare no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Opera ting Segments'.

Geographical information
The following table shows the distribution of the Company's Revenues and assets by geographical market:

	Revenue from operations		Carrying value of assets	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Region				
India	1,340.26	893.52	6,501.41	6,631.43
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	1,340.26	893.52	6,501.41	6,631.43

Major customer
There is one customer (FY 23-24:- One) from which the company derives 34.98% (FY 22-23:- 44.79%) of the revenue from operations of the company.

32 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure
Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to contribute 2% of its average net profits during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. As, in the preceeding financial year, the Company neither had net worth of Rs.500 crores or more nor turnover of Rs.1,000 crores or more nor net profit of Rs. 5 crores or more.

33 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

The computation of EPS is set out below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Earnings		
Loss after tax	(1,299.70)	(1,094.13)
Loss attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(1,299.70)	(1,094.13)
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in nos.)	55,389,576	55,389,576
Basic and diluted (loss) per share (in Rs.)	(2.35)	(1.98)
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	10	10

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

34 Lease

As Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of medical equipments used it its operations. The Company's obligation under its lease are secured by lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of building, parking lot and vehicles with lease term of twelve months or less or they are cancellable leases. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'Cancellable lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognised and its movements during the year are as under:

Particulars	Medical Equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	119.78	119.78
Additions during the year	-	-
Amortisation for the year	(115.67)	(115.67)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	4.11	4.11
Amortisation for the year	(4.11)	(4.11)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-

The carrying amount of lease liabilities included in Note 16 and its movements during the year are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	4.81	133.07
Additions during the year	-	-
Add: Interest accrued	0.07	6.89
Less: Interest paid	(0.07)	(6.89)
Less: Lease paid	(4.81)	(128.26)
Less: Lease reversals/ adjustments	-	-
	-	4.81
Non-current (refer note 16)	-	-
Current (refer note 16)	-	4.81

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Less than one year	-	4.88
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	4.88

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10.45% p.a.

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	0.07	6.89
Amortisation during the year	4.11	115.67
Expenses relating to short-term and cancellable leases	1.03	2.23

Amounts recognised in Cash Flow Statement:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest expense recognised during the year (refer note 27)	0.07	6.89
Lease Payments reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss	4.81	128.26

There is no liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when due.

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to fina ncial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

35 Employee Benefit Plans

35 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage ofemployee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregated to Rs. 19.35 Lakhs (previous year Rs. 10.56 Lakhs).

The Company contributes its Employee State Insurance (ESI) contributionwith Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Contributions made by the Company in respect of qualifying employees for ESI is based on the current salaries. In the ESI scheme, contributions are also made by the employees. The annual contribution amount Rs. 7.50 Lakhs (previous year Rs.4.97 Lakhs) has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in relation to the above ESI.

35 Defined benefit plans

Defined benefits - Gratuity Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed continuously at least five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest risk and market (investment) risk.

Inherent risks

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, fair value of defined plan assets, actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets, expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, actuarial assumptions and other information:

(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligati on	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Balance at the beginning of the year	10.89	8.11
(b)Current service cost	4.34	2.70
(c)Interest cost	0.78	0.57
(d)Actuarial (gains) / loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
- change in financial assumptions	0.45	(0.21)
- experience adjustments	5.67	(0.28)
Balance at the end of the year	22.13	10.89

(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

(III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Present value of defined benefit obligation	22.13	10.89
(b)Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	22.13	10.89

(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Prof it and Loss	31 Marc h 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Current service costs	4.34	2.70
(b)Interest costs	0.78	0.57
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5.12	3.27

(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a)Actuarial loss/ (gain) on defined benefit obligation	6.11	(0.49)
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	6.11	(0.49)

(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:		
Expected future payments (undiscounted):		
Not later than 1 year	1.73	1.00
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5.85	5.55
More than 5 years	9.29	20.70

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to fina ncial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Note:
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 Years (31 March 2023: 9 years)

(VII) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (%)	7.00%	7.20%
(b)Future salary growth (%)	8.00%	8.00%
(c)Retirement age (years)	60 Years	60 Years
(d)Withdrawal Rate	Upto 35 years – 15% Above 35 years – 4%	
(e)Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult	

(VIII) 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 obligations by the amounts shown below:

	Increase in Assumption		Decrease in Assumption	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) Discount rate (1% movement)	(2.09)	(0.97)	2.50	1.14
(b) Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	2.45	1.12	(2.10)	(0.97)

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

(IX)The Company expects to contribute Rs NIL to its gratuity plan for the next year.

(XI) Risk exposure and assest liability matching
Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as company take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Risk exposure and asset liability matching
1) Liability risks
i) Asset-Liability Mismatch risk
Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements.

ii) Discount Rate Risk
Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.
iii) Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk
Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they arecombined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

2) Asset risks
All plan assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitivereturns over the years. The company has opted for a traditional fund wherein all assets are invested primarily in risk averse markets. The company has no control over the management of funds but this option provides a high level of safety for the total corpus. Asingle account is maintained for both the investment and claim settlement and hence 100% liquidity is ensured. Also interest rate and inflation risk are taken care of.

3) Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

GNRC Commu nity Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements f or the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

36 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Dis closures)
A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(a) Name of the related parties where control exists	
Holding Company	GNRC Limited
(b) Key Managerial Personnel	
Chairman cum Managing Director	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Director	Priyanka Borah
Director	Sarbeswar Deka
Director	Bhabatosh Biswas
Director	Ashok Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer	Snigdha Naha
Chief Financial Officer	Anshul Khemka
Company secretary	Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah

B. Transactions and Outstanding balances with entity having contro l over the Company

Transactions during the year ended*:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
GNRC Limited- Holding Company	Sale of medicines	-	0.21
	Unsecured Loans received	1,180.07	758.52
	Interest paid	48.00	139.42
	Interest on Loans	163.15	40.24
	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.57	-
	Purchase of property, plant and equipments	5.88	7.99
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah- KMP	Remuneration	12.00	12.00
Snigdha Naha	Remuneration	14.48	13.82
Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah	Remuneration	8.96	8.20
Ashok Banerjee	Sitting Fees	0.45	0.45
Bhabatosh Biswas	Sitting Fees	0.45	0.45

*The above transactions are excluding taxes

Balances payab le to related partie s are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah	Remuneration	2.00	2.00
Ashok Banerjee	Sitting Fees	0.15	0.15
Bhabatosh Biswas	Sitting Fees	0.15	0.15
Snigdha Naha	Remuneration	1.19	1.19
Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah	Remuneration	0.66	0.66
GNRC Limited	Unsecured Loans outstanding	1,938.24	659.34
	Other Payables	0.57	-
	Capital creditors	13.66	7.78

Sitting fees is before applicable Taxes

Post employment benefits:

Short term employee benefits to key managerial personnel as disclosed above does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits Rs 1.68 lakhs & Rs 0.19 lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs 1.38 lakhs and Rs 0.58 lakhs) respectively.

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm’s length basis. None of the balances are secured.

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments
(to the extent not provided for)

a) There are no pending lawsuits, disputes, claims, governmental and/or regulatory inspections or inquiries as at the balance sheet date.

b) In light of recent judgment of Honorable Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019 on the definition of "Basic Wages" under the Employees Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 and based on Group's evaluation, there are significant uncertainties and numerous interpretative issues relating to the judgement and hence It is unclear as to whether the clarified definition of Basic Wages would be applicable prospectively or retrospectively. The amount of the obligation therefore cannot be measured with sufficient reliability for past periods and hence has currently been considered to be a contingent liability.

38 Capital and Other Commitments
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accountand not provided for (net of advances) as on 31 March 2024 isRs. 16.48 lakhs (31March 2023: NIL)

39 Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises.
The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at 31 March 2024, and 31 March 2023 is as under:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal	14.93	-
- Interest on the above	1.55	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	1.55	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	1.55	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

40 Ratios to disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
	Liquidity Ratio						
(a)	Current ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.14	0.23	(35.68%)	Decrease is due to increase in current liabilities on account of increase in current borrowings from the Holding Company
	Solvency Ratio						
(b)	Debt-equity ratio (times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	5.76	1.78	223.10%	Increase in due to increase in borrowings from Holding Company to meet deficit in cashflow and increase in losses
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earning for Debt Service (i.e. Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt service (i.e. Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	(0.83)	(0.80)	4.10%	Not Applicable
	Profitability ratio						
(d)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Net sales	(96.97%)	(122.45%)	(20.81%)	Increased due to increase in revenue
(e)	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit after taxes - preference dividend (if any)	Average shareholder's equity	(146.24%)	(49.86%)	193.32%	Decreased due to increase in losses
(f)	Return on Capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed (i.e. tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability)	(11.67%)	(10.79%)	0.08	Not Applicable
(g)	Return on Investment (%)	Interest (finance income)	Investment	-	-	-	No short term investment made by the Company.
	Utilization ratio						
(h)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net Credit Sales	Average trade receivables	7.30	2.49	192.82%	Increase due to increase in revenue and decline in average trade receivables
(i)	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average inventory	8.05	5.61	43.44%	Increase due to increase in purchases
(j)	Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	0.66	0.41	58.78%	Increase due to increase in purchases
(k)	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Net sales	Working capital	(0.63)	(0.92)	(31.57%)	Increase due to increase in revenue from operations

41 Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to: (a) to maximise shareholders value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments divided by total equity.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total debt (Borrowings and lease liabilities)	5,115.13	3,909.21
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(17.11)	(4.89)
Adjusted Net debt	5,098.02	3,904.32
Equity (including other equity)	888.73	2,194.54
Debt to equity ratio	5.74:1	1.78:1

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

42 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
As at 31 March 2024					
Financial assets					
Loans	5	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6 & 6A	-	-	206.37	206.37
Trade receivables	10	-	-	129.75	129.75
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	17.11	17.11
		-	-	353.23	353.23
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	15	-	-	5,115.13	5,115.13
Other financial liabilities	20	-	-	72.05	72.05
Trade payables	19	-	-	316.69	316.69
		-	-	5,503.87	5,503.87
As at 31 March 2023					
Financial assets					
Loans	5	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6 & 6A	-	-	205.97	205.97
Trade receivables	10	-	-	237.36	237.36
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	4.89	4.89
		-	-	448.22	448.22
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	15	-	-	3,904.39	3,904.39
Lease liabilities	16	-	-	4.81	4.81
Other financial liabilities	20	-	-	69.46	69.46
Trade payables	19	-	-	354.98	354.98
		-	-	4,333.64	4,333.64

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(b)The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI

C. Risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

(i) Credit risk

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

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The following tables provide information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables:

The Company does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific markets.

Refer note 10 of the financial statements for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for trade receivables.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and loans during the year was as follows

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year (refer note 5 and 10)	102.96	100.17
Add: Loss allowance addtions	66.92	9.97
Less: Loss alloance recovered	-	(7.18)
Balance at the end of the year	169.88	102.96

(ii) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's finance team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars		Contractual cashflows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
As on 31 March 2024:						
Borrowings (including interest obligation)	5,115.13	8,795.29	2,438.92	499.86	1,486.60	4,369.91
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	316.69	316.69	316.69	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	72.05	72.05	72.05	-	-	-
	5,503.87	9,184.03	2,827.66	499.86	1,486.60	4,369.91
As on 31 March 2023:						
Borrowings (including interest obligation)	3,904.39	8,016.19	1,166.00	500.19	1,490.74	4,859.26
Lease liabilities	4.81	4.88	4.88	-	-	-
Trade payables	354.98	354.98	354.98	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	69.46	69.46	69.46	-	-	-
	4,333.64	8,445.51	1,595.32	500.19	1,490.74	4,859.26

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

GNRC Community Hospitals Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The interest rate profile of the Company 's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Variable rate instrument		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	5,115.13	3,904.40

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rate at the reporting dates would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	Profit or loss before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2024				
Variable rate instruments	(25.58)	25.58	(18.63)	18.63
31 March 2023				
Variable rate instruments	(19.52)	19.52	(14.22)	14.22

43 Going Concern

As on 31 March 2024, the Company has positive net worth and has generated negative cash flows from operating activities of Rs. 888.73 lakhs and Rs 524.98 lakhs respectively. The Company has incurred losses in the current Rs. 1,299.70 lakh and earlier years Rs. 1,094.13 lakh. As on that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by Rs. 2,131.32 lakhs and has incurred accumulated loss of Rs. 4,650.23 lakhs. The Company is in its initial years of operation. The Company's out-patient services started from July 2018 andin-patient services started from September 2018. The gestation period, f or similar size of hospital, to generate positive EBIDTA and cash flow is 5 years. The Company's business model is of providing 'affordable healthcare services' and the hospital is in the empaneled list of hospitals for providing hospital services under State Government scheme - Swasth Sathi. On 1 April 2020 the Company's received requisition from Government of West Bengal (office of District Magistrate) in pursuance to Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I(A), dated 24 March 2020 under the provision of Disaster Management Act, 2005 to convert the Company's hospital (along with its building, facilities, human resources, doctors etc.) to exclusive COVID hospital.

These events or conditions along with other conditions cast a significantdoubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's management has considered the above indicators, future business plans and future cash flow projections based on which it has carried out an assessment and believes that the Company will be able to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment. To arrive at such judgement, the management has considered a) Expected future operating cash flows based on business projections, b) various cost-effective measures to bring operational efficiency and c) Support letter received from GNRC Limited (the Holding Company)

44 Other Statutory information

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets
The Company has not taken any working capital borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, the submission of quarterly returns with banks and financial institutions and its reconciliation with the books of accounts is not applicable

(iii) Willful defaulter
The company have not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies
The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The requirement of number of lawyers of companies is not applicable.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year

(xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Compa nies
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial inst itutions
The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

(xiii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the com pany
The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GNRC Community Hospitals Limited
CIN: U85110AS2001PLC006621

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Sd/-
Anshul Khemka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Hrishikesh Dutta Baruah
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

GOOD HEALTH HOSPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U85110AS1993PTC003933

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah

Ms. Priyanka Borah

BANKER

State Bank of India

ICICI Bank Ltd.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Messers BSR & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

REGISTERED OFFICE

140, GS Road, Dispur

Guwahati 781006, Assam

Tel No. 1800-345-0022

To the Members of Good Health Hospital Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Good Health Hospital Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities;

selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the back-up of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode' has not been kept on servers on a daily basis and the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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

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

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

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

a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, however, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility has not been enabled. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

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

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No.: 068200
ICAI UDIN:24068200BKHCKL6463

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Good Health Hospital Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

(ia) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have Intangible assets. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties , disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

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

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a)The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST. Also, as explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Income Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

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

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

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)©of the Order is not applicable.

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

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xiii) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year, however cash losses of Rs. 5.38 lakhs was incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No.: 068200
ICAI UDIN:24068200BKHCKL6463

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of **Good Health Hospital Private Limited** for the **year** ended **31 March 2024**

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Good Health Hospital Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No.: 068200
ICAI UDIN:24068200BKHCKL6463

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Balance Sheet a s at 31 March 2024

		Amount in Rupees Lakhs	
	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	770.95	786.13
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3A	22.55	13.98
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	1.34	1.34
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	16	-	3.16
(e) Non Current Tax assets (net)	5	-	3.83
(f) Other non-current assets	6	4.33	3.48
Total non-current assets		799.17	811.92
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	26.83	11.84
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	237.04	51.73
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	40.95	6.37
(c) Other current assets	10	1.85	3.01
Total current assets		306.67	72.95
TOTAL ASSETS		1,105.84	884.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	45.00	45.00
(b) Other equity	13	901.08	662.26
Total equity		946.08	707.26
(2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	15	9.21	6.89
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	15.92	-
Total non-current liabilities		25.13	6.89
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	-	89.90
(ii) Trade payables	17		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		72.97	50.20
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	18.55	15.83
(b) Current tax liability	11	35.34	-
(c) Other current liabilities	19	7.02	13.97
(d) Provisions	15	0.75	0.82
Total current liabilities		134.63	170.72
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,105.84	884.87
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Good Health Hospital Private Limited
CIN: U85110AS1993PTC003933

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
I.	Revenue from operations	20	968.27	346.67
II.	Other income	21	2.16	0.14
III.	Total income (I + II)		970.43	346.81
IV.	Expenses			
	Purchase of medical consumable and drugs	22	120.96	50.51
	Changes in inventories of medical consumable and drugs	23	(14.99)	(11.84)
	Employee benefits expense	24	140.51	124.63
	Finance costs	25	4.71	5.07
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	33.83	35.86
	Professional fees to doctors		151.56	102.10
	Other expenses	27	214.15	94.61
	Total expenses		650.73	400.94
V.	Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		319.70	(54.13)
VI.	Tax expense			
	Current tax (including tax expense of prior year)	28	63.24	-
	Deferred tax		18.72	(12.89)
	Total tax expenses		81.96	(12.89)
VII.	Profit/(Loss) for the year (V - VI)		237.74	(41.24)
VIII.	Other comprehensive income			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plan		1.44	1.48
	(b) Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.36)	(0.37)
	Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		1.08	1.11
IX.	Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (VII+VIII)		238.82	(40.13)
X.	Earnings per equity share	31		
	[Face value of equity share Rs 100 each (previous year Rs 100 each)]			
	- Basic		528.30	(91.64)
	- Diluted		528.30	(91.64)
	Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Good Health Hospital Private Limited
CIN: U85110AS1993PTC003933

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024 — Amount in Rupees Lakhs

(a) Equity share capital*

	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
As at 31 March 2022	45,000	45.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	45,000	45.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	45,000	45.00

*Also, refer note 12

(b) Other equity**

	Retained earnings	Total other equity
As at 01 April 2023	662.26	662.26
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year	237.74	237.74
Other Comprehensive income for the year	1.08	1.08
As at 31 March 2024	901.08	901.08
As at 01 April 2022	702.39	702.39
Total comprehensive income for the year		
(Loss) for the year	(41.24)	(41.24)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	1.11	1.11
As at 31 March 2023	662.26	662.26

** Also, refer note 13

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

1. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date,less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 375.27 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders.Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Good Health Hospital Private Limited
CIN: U85110AS1993PTC003933

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	319.70	(54.13)
Adjustments for:		
Finance Costs	4.71	5.07
Loss allowance for trade receivables	2.37	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33.83	35.86
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	360.61	(13.20)
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase in Inventories	(14.98)	(11.84)
Increase in trade receivables	(187.68)	(50.02)
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	1.16	(2.02)
Increase in trade payables	22.77	14.01
Increase in financial liabilities	2.72	5.47
Increase in Provisions	3.69	1.37
Increase in other liabilities	2.20	1.01
Cash generated/ (used in) from Operations	190.49	(55.22)
Income tax paid (net of refund received)	(26.34)	(53.59)
Net Cash generated/ (used in) from Operating Activities	164.15	(108.81)
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of tangible assets (including capital work-in progress, capital advances and capital creditors)	(37.21)	(33.77)
Net cash used in Investing Activities	(37.21)	(33.77)
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of current borrowings	(89.90)	-
Interest paid	(2.46)	-
Proceeds from current borrowings	-	84.83
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities	(92.36)	84.83
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	34.58	(57.75)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.37	64.12
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	40.95	6.37

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Notes:		
1. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.87	0.61
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	40.08	5.76
Cash and bank closing balance (Refer Note 9)	40.95	6.37

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

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:

Particulars	Borrowings
Opening balance as on 01 April 2023	89.90
- Interest expense	2.46
Repayment of current borrowings	(89.90)
Interest paid	(2.46)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2024	-

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Good Health Hospital Private Limited
CIN: U85110AS1993PTC003933

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements f or the year ended 31 March 2024

Corporate Information
Good Health Hospital Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is domiciled and headquartered in India. The Company has one hospital and a pharmacy in Guwahati for providing medical and health care services. The Company started providing consultation services to the outdoor patients from 18 August 2018 and hospital services to the in-patients from 20 July 2020.

1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), other relevant provisions and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, as applicable to the financial statement.

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 28 May 2024.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which isalso the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded offto the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following items:
(a)Employee Benefit Plan- As per Actuarial Valuation

(iv) Use of estimate and Judgements
In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:
Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment relating to useful life
Note 16 and 28 - Income taxes including deferred tax Liaibilties
Note 32 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions

Good Health Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to financial statements f or the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

(v) Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measurefair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair valuehierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entiretyin the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 1(iii).

2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

i. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act

An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

ii Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost, net of accumulateddepreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost compris es purchase price, freight, duties, taxes, borrowing costs, if recognition criteria are met and any directly attributable cost incurred to bring the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of PPE are capitalized at cost. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(b) Expenditure on new projects and substantial expansion

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized.Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is related to construction activity or are incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which are not related to the construction activity nor are incidental theretoare charged to the statement of profit and loss. Income earned during construction period, if any, is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

(c) Depreciation & amortisation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per technical certification by the management and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly.

Insurance / capital / critical stores and spares is depreciated over the remaining useful life of related plant and equipment or useful life of insurance / capital / critical spares, whichever is lower

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

The useful life of asset as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 are considered as the minimum useful life. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a tangible assets at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is more than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a lower rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life. Pursuant to this policy, depreciation on following assets have been provided over estimated useful life as per management's technical evaluation given below:

Asset	Management's estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Building	30-60 years	30-60 years
Plant and equipments	15 years	13 years
Medical equipments	3 -15 years	13 - 15 years
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Electrical installations	3-10 years	3-10 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Fixtures and fittings	5-10 years	10 years

(d) Capital work in progress (CWIP)

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Directly attributable expenditure (including finance costs relating to borrowedfunds / general borrowings for construction or acquisition of property, plant and equipment) incurred on project under implementation are treated as re-operative expenses pending allocation to the asset and are shown under CWIP.

(e) Derecognition

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets are recongised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statements of Profit & Loss.

iii. Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least once at the end of each reporting period. If the expected useful life of the assetis significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS-8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

iv. Impairment

(a) Impairment of financial instruments: financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount thatis required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approachpermitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments for recognition of impairme nt loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expectedcredit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including subsequent information.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

v. Inventories

Inventories comprising of drugs, medical consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

- Cost comprise purchase price and all incidental expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out (FIFO) basis.

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

vi. Employee benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is defined contribution plans. The Group’s contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b. Defined Benefit Plan:

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company’s gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan (‘the asset ceiling’). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements. The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) andthe effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

c. Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected tobe utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

vii. Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services and also includes sale of medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

Disaggregation of revenue:

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

Contracts with customers/patients could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer/patients. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract.
Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocatedto that performance obligation. The transaction price of service rendered and goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various discount and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract including claims.
Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligationis satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

Revenue from hospital services is recognised as and when services are performed and from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers/patients at the time of delivery of goods to the customers/patients.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is classified as Trade Receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required,as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

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

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like Sale of magazines. The revenue in respect of such sales is recognised as and when sales are made.

Recognition of Other Income

Other Income comprises various ancillary revenue generating activities grouped under miscallenous income. The revenue in respect of such sales is recognised as and when sales are made.

viii. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legalor 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. 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 provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

ix. Contingent liabilities

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

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

x. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Interest and penalties related to income tax, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set only if there is alegally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognitionof assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or 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 the same taxation authority.

xi. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

Good Health Hospitals Private Limited
Notes to financial statements f or the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

xii. Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price

Classification and subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(b) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified datesto cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on t he principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest rate (EIR) amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies tolong-term deposits and long-term trade receivables.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets are measured at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

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

All financial assets which do not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are classified as at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (EIR).
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(f) Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

(g) Financial liabilities through fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains andlosses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(h)Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised costusing the effective interest (EIR) method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

(a) Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights tothe cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights t o receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred orin which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

(b) Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when, the Company currently hasa legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xiii. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Where there is an unrealised exchange loss which is treated as an adjustment to interest and subsequently there is a realised or unrealised gain in respect of the settlement or translation of the same borrowing, the gain to the extentof the loss previously recognised as an adjustment is recognised as an adjustment to interest.

xiv. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

xv. Cash and cash equivalents

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

xvi. Segment accounting policies

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in businessactivities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Refer Note 29.

Operating segments are reported in manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Holding Company's Chairman Cum Managing Director has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the management of the Company.

xvii. Recent pronouncements

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

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

3. Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Freehold land	Office equipment	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Medical equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Electrical installations	Total
Cost:									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	377.00	14.68	95.04	99.69	153.46	47.56	12.26	49.81	849.50
Additions during the year	-	-	23.88	1.73	3.06	1.83	1.86	0.84	33.20
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	377.00	14.68	118.92	101.42	156.52	49.39	14.12	50.65	882.70
Balance as at 1 April 2023	377.00	14.68	118.92	101.42	156.52	49.39	14.12	50.65	882.70
Additions during the year	-	-	-	6.86	5.49	4.74	1.02	0.54	18.65
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	377.00	14.68	118.92	108.28	162.01	54.13	15.14	51.19	901.35
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	7.68	3.38	5.71	16.09	8.34	9.47	10.04	60.71
Additions during the year	-	3.96	2.36	6.90	10.62	5.27	1.51	5.24	35.86
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	11.64	5.74	12.61	26.71	13.61	10.98	15.28	96.57
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	11.64	5.74	12.61	26.71	13.61	10.98	15.28	96.57
Additions during the year	-	1.58	2.48	6.96	10.92	5.48	1.14	5.27	33.83
Discard/deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	13.22	8.22	19.57	37.63	19.09	12.12	20.55	130.40
Net carrying amount									
As at 31 March 2023	377.00	3.04	113.18	88.81	129.81	35.78	3.14	35.37	786.13
As at 31 March 2024	377.00	1.46	110.70	88.71	124.38	35.04	3.02	30.64	770.95

Note:-

- On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to fair value all Freehold Land and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Freehold land as on 1 April 2020. Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for impact of revaluation.
- The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the company.
- Moveable assets included under Property, plant and equipment are held as pledge against loans taken by GNRC Limited ('Holding Company').
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2024 and previous year ended March 31, 2023

3A Capital work-in-progress

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	13.98	6.12
Additions during the year	8.57	31.74
Capitalised during the year	-	23.88
Balance at the end of the year	22.55	13.98

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2024

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs
Projects in progress	8.57	13.98	-	-	22.55
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.57	13.98	-	-	22.55

As at 31 March 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs	Amount Lakhs
Projects in progress	13.98	-	-	-	13.98
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13.98	-	-	-	13.98

B CWIP whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan - No Such CWIP

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Non-current financial assets

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
4	Other financial assets *(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)*		
	Security deposits	1.34	1.34
		1.34	1.34
5	Non-current tax assets (net)		
	Advance income tax	-	3.83
	Less: Provision for taxation	-	-
		-	3.83
6	Other non-current assets *(Unsecured, considered good)*		
	Capital advances	4.33	3.48
		4.33	3.48
7	Inventories *(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)*		
	Finished goods		
	- Medical consumables and drugs	26.83	11.84
		26.83	11.84

i) Inventories aggregating Rs. 26.83 Lakhs (31 March 2023: Rs. 11.84 Lakhs) have been pledged with banks against borrowings availed by GNRC Limited ('Holding Company').

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
8	Trade receivables		
	Trade receivable considered good - secured	-	-
	Trade receivable considered good - unsecured	239.41	51.73
		239.41	51.73
	Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	2.37	-
		237.04	51.73
	Trade Receivables- others	239.41	51.73
	Trade Receivables- Related Parties	-	-
		239.41	51.73

Trade Receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancilliary services. No interest is charged on outstanding balances, regardless of the age of the balances. In accordance with Ind AS 109, The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and defaults in connection. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. Mangement makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the payments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

The movement in allowances for credit losses is as follows:	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	2.37	-
Balance at the end of the year	2.37	-

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of: Less than 6 Months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	39.54	47.85	149.13	-	0.30	-	239.41
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	39.54	47.85	149.13	-	0.30	-	239.41

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 Months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	8.11	13.70	29.62	0.30	-	-	51.73
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8.11	13.70	29.62	0.30	-	-	51.73

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

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
9 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
- Cash on hand	0.87	0.61
- Balances with banks		
On current accounts	40.08	5.76
	40.95	6.37
Details of bank balances/deposits:		
(i) Bank balances available on demand included under 'Cash and cash equivalents'	40.08	5.76
10 Other current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances for supplies and others	1.56	2.72
Prepaid expenses	0.29	0.29
	1.85	3.01
11 Current tax liability (net)		
Current tax liability	65.49	-
Less: Advance tax	(30.15)	-
	35.34	-

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
12 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
60,000 (31 March 2023: 60,000) equity shares of Rs.100 each	60.00	60.00
Issued, subsc ribed and fully paid up		
45,000 (31 March 2023 45,000) equity shares of Rs.100 each	45.00	45.00

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding as at the beginning and as at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	45,000	45.00	45,000	45.00
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	45,000	45.00	45,000	45.00

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares with par value of Rs.100 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared by the Company from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Shares held by holding company

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up held by:				
- GNRC Limited and its nominees	45,000	100%	45,000	100%

d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of full y paid up equity shares

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up held by:				
- GNRC Limited and its nominees	45,000	100%	45,000	100%

e) The Company has not reserved any shares for issue under opti ons and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestm ent.

f) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for cons ideration other than cash and shares bought back during the per iod of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:
During the five-year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023):
- No bonus shares have been allotted.
- No shares have been alloted for consideration other than cash.
- No shares have been bought back.

g) Details of Shares Held by promoters

	No of Shares held at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	No of Shares held at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up held by:					
As at 31 March 2024					
- GNRC Limited and its nominees	45,000	-	45,000	100%	-
	45,000	-	45,000		
As at 31 March 2023					
- GNRC Limited and its nominees	45,000	-	45,000	100%	-
	45,000	-	45,000		

13 Reserves and surplus	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the commencement of the year	662.26	702.39
Profit for the year	237.74	(41.24)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability / (asset) (net of tax)	1.08	1.11
Balance at the end of the year	901.08	662.26

The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within othe r equity are as follows:

1. Retained earnings - Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Out of the total retained earnings, Rs 375.27 lakhs arising out of revaluation of property, plant and equipment and Investment Property on IndAS transition, are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings includes remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans net of taxes.

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

14 Short term borrowings

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unsecured loan from Related Party		
GNRC Limited, Holding Company	-	89.90
	-	89.90

(A) Terms and repayment schedule

Name of the lender	Rate of interest (per annum)	Maturity year	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount of loan as at 31 March 2023
Unsecured loan from Related Party				
GNRC Limited, Holding Company	13%	Repayable on Demand	-	89.90
			-	89.90

15 Provisions

	Long-term		Short-term	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (refer note 32.2)	5.10	3.93	0.11	0.10
Compensated absences	4.11	2.96	0.64	0.72
	9.21	6.89	0.75	0.82

16 Deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net)

	31 March 2024	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	31 March 2023	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in PL	31 March 2022
Deferred tax liabilities							
Property Plant and Equipment	20.69	-	3.65	17.04	-	4.88	12.16
	20.69	-	3.65	17.04	-	4.88	12.16
Deferred tax assets							
Disallowances allowed on payment basis	(4.17)	0.36	(1.05)	(3.48)	0.37	(1.05)	(2.80)
Allowance For Expected Credit loss	(0.60)	-	(0.60)	-	-	-	-
Loss and unaborbed depreciation brought forward	-	-	16.72	(16.72)	-	(16.72)	-
	(4.77)	0.36	15.07	(20.20)	0.37	(17.77)	(2.80)
Net deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities	15.92	0.36	18.72	(3.16)	0.37	(12.89)	9.36

Good Health Hospital Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
17 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 36)	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	72.97	50.20
	72.97	50.20
Trade payables to others	30.57	34.94
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	42.40	15.26
	72.97	50.20

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	15.55	56.10	0.32	0.03	0.97	72.97
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15.55	56.10	0.32	0.03	0.97	72.97

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from transaction date					
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	11.58	37.25	0.03	0.40	0.94	50.20
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11.58	37.25	0.03	0.40	0.94	50.20

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
18 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Employee benefit payables	18.55	15.83
	18.55	15.83

19 Other current liabilities		
Liability for capital goods	-	9.15
Statutory liabilities [refer note (a) below]	7.02	4.82
	7.02	13.97
(a)Statutory dues comprises of :		
Provident fund payable	1.40	1.32
Employee state insurance payable	0.32	0.31
Professional tax payable	0.60 / 0.09	0.35 / 0.09
Tax deducted at source payable	4.61	2.75
Goods and Services tax payable	7.02	4.82

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
20	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	895.95	318.96
	Revenue from sales of Pharmaceutical and other products	72.20	27.56
	Other operating revenue	0.12	0.15
		968.27	346.67
I.	Total Revenue from contracts with customers (A+B)		
	Timing of Revenue recognition		
	Goods transferred at a point in time	72.20	27.56
	Service transferred over time	895.95	318.96
		968.15	346.52
	Contract Balances		
	Contract Assets (unbilled Revenue) (refer note 8)	39.54	8.11

The revenue recognised during the current year is the balancing number fortransactions with customers after opening and closing balances of receivables and liabilities.
For contract balances i.e. Trade receivables (refer note 8)

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contract price is as follows:

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Contract price (as reflected in the invoice raised on the customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	1,071.90	370.79
	Less: Reduction in the form of discounts	(103.63)	(24.12)
	Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	968.27	346.67
	Type of Customers:		
	Regular	597.10	252.06
	Government	371.17	94.61
		968.27	346.67
21	Other income		
	Miscellaneous income	2.16	0.14
		2.16	0.14
22	Purchase of medical consumable and drugs		
	Purchases of medical consumables and drugs	120.96	50.51
		120.96	50.51
23	Changes in inventories of medical consumable and drugs		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	11.84	-
	Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(26.83)	(11.84)
		(14.99)	(11.84)
24	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and bonus	127.39	112.38
	Contribution to provident and other fund	10.50	10.33
	Gratuity (refer note 32)	2.62	1.92
		140.51	124.63

Good Health Hospital Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
25	Finance costs		
	Interest expense		
	Loan From Related Parties	2.46	5.07
	Interest on Income Tax	2.25	-
		4.71	5.07
26	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	Depreciation of tangible assets (Note 3)	33.83	35.86
		33.83	35.86
27	Other expenses		
	Power and fuel	25.27	14.94
	Repairs to:		
	- Building	0.97	0.89
	- Plant and equipments, and medical equipments	3.84	2.67
	Insurance	0.93	0.62
	Rates and taxes	1.85	33.31
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.01	2.96
	Postage and telephone expenses	2.11	3.68
	Legal and professional charges	1.58	2.79
	Payment to auditors' [refer note (a) below]	2.95	2.60
	Marketing and promotion expense	1.38	0.12
	Printing and stationeries	1.58	0.97
	Manpower support charges	40.45	19.99
	Housekeeping expenses including consumables	14.75	7.93
	Bank charges	0.75	0.11
	Loss allowance for trade receivables (refer note 8)	2.37	-
	Lab investigation charges	112.80	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.56	1.03
		214.15	94.61
	(a) Payments to auditors':		
	As auditors':		
	Statutory audit	2.50	2.20
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.45	0.40
		2.95	2.60
28	Tax expense		
	Current tax	63.24	-
	Deferred tax charge	18.72	(12.89)
	Total	81.96	(12.89)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2024		Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax		319.70		(54.13)
Tax using the Company’s domestic tax rate	25.17%	80.46	25.17%	(13.62)
Tax effect of:				
Others including disallowances per income tax act	0.47%	1.50	(1.35%)	0.73
Effective tax rate	25.64%	81.96	23.82%	(12.89)

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Amount in Rupees Lakhs

29 Segment information:

The Holding Company's Chairman Cum Managing Director has been identifiedas 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 Company is primarily engaged in a single segment (business and geographical) i.e., Healthcare services in India. As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

Geographical information

The following table shows the distribution of the Company's Revenues and assets by geographical market:

	Revenue from operations		Carrying value of assets	
Region	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	968.27	346.67	1,105.84	884.87
Outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	968.27	346.67	1,105.84	884.87

Major customer

There is one customer (FY 22-23:- One) from which the company d erives 38.33% (FY 22-23:- 27.29%) of the revenue from operations of the company.

30 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to contribute 2% of its average net profits during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. As, in the preceeding financialyear, the company neither had net worth of Rs.500 cr or more nor turnover of Rs.1000 cr or more nor net profit of Rs. 5 cr or more.

31 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

The computation of EPS is set out below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Earnings	237.74	(41.24)
Profit after tax	237.74	(41.24)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic and dilued EPS		
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic and diluted EPS (in nos.)	45,000.00	45,000.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	528.30	(91.64)
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	100.00	100.00

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

32 Employee benefit plans

32.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage ofemployee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards ProvidentFund, which is defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations otherthan to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged t o the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregated to Rs.7.75 lakhs (previous year Rs. 7.62 Lakhs).

The Company contributes its Employee State Insurance (ESI) contributionwith Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Contributions madeby the Company in respect of qualifying employees for ESI is based on the current salaries. In the ESI scheme, contributions are also made by the employees. The annual contribution amount Rs. 2.75 lakhs (previous year Rs.2.71 Lakhs) has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in relation to the above ESI.

32.2 Defined benefit plans

Defined benefits - Gratuity Plan
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed continuously at least five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms as per the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest risk and market (investment) risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, fair value of defined plan assets, actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets, expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, actuarial assumptions and other information:

(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Balance at the beginning of the year	4.03	3.58
(b)Current service cost	2.33	1.67
(c)Interest cost	0.29	0.25
(d)Actuarial (gains) / loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	0.12	(0.10)
- experience adjustments	(1.56)	(1.37)
Balance at the end of the year	5.21	4.03
(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
(a)Present value of defined benefit obligation	5.21	4.03
(b)Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	5.21	4.03
(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Current service costs	2.33	1.67
(b)Interest costs	0.29	0.25
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2.62	1.92
(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a)Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	(1.44)	(1.48)
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(1.44)	(1.48)
(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:		
Expected future payments (undiscounted):		
Not later than 1 year	0.11	0.10
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1.92	2.75
More than 5 years	1.93	9.85

Note:
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 Years.

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

(VII) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (%)	7.00%	7.20%
(b)Future salary growth (%)	8.00%	8.00%
(c)Retirement age (years)	60 Years	60 Years
(d)Withdrawal Rate	Upto 35 years – 15% Above 35 years – 4%	
(d)Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult	

(VIII) 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 obligations by the amounts shown below:

	#	#REF!	Increase in Assumption		Decrease in Assumption	
	Incre :re	Increase	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a)Discount rate (1% movement)			(0.57)	(0.46)	0.70	0.57
(b)Salary Escalation Rate (1% movement)			0.68	0.56	(0.57)	(0.47)

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

(IX)The Company expects to contribute ₹ NIL to its gratuity plan for the next year.

(X) Risk exposure and assest liability matching
Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as company take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Risk exposure and asset liability matching
1) Liability risks
i) Asset-Liability Mismatch risk
Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements.

ii) Discount Rate Risk
Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.

iii) Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk
Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they arecombined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

2) Asset risks
All plan assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The company has opted for a traditional fund wherein all assets are invested primarily in risk averse markets. The company hasno control over the management of funds but this option provides a high level of safety for the total corpus. A single account is maintained for both the investment and claim settlement and hence 100% liquidity is ensured. Also interest rate and inflation risk are taken care of.

3) Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a shortcareer employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

33 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures)
A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(a) Name of the related parties where control exists	
Holding Company	GNRC Limited
(b) Key Managerial Personnel	
Director	Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Director	Priyanka Borah
(c) Others with whom transactions have been taken place during the year	
Fellow Subsidiary	GNRC Community Hospital Limited
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by the Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives	GNRC Medishop Private Limited

B. Transactions and Outstanding balances with entity having control over the Company

Transactions during the year ended*:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2024	Transaction during the year ended 31 March 2023
GNRC Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	1.01	-
	Other operating revenue	-	0.34
	Interest on loan	2.46	5.07
	Lab investigation charges	112.80	-
	Loan received	2.00	168.40
	Loan repaid	94.36	83.57
GNRC Medishop Private Limited	Payment against purchases	86.88	20.66
	Purchase of medicines and consumables	88.05	35.92

*The above transactions are excluding taxes

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2024	Outstanding amount as at 31 March 2023
GNRC Medishop Private Limited	Trade payables	16.44	15.26
GNRC Limited	Borrowings	-	89.90
	Trade payables	25.96	
	Other receivables	-	0.34

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis. None of the balances are secured.

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

34 Contingent liabilities and commitments
(to the extent not provided for)
a) There are no pending lawsuits, disputes, claims, governmental and/or regulatory inspections or inquiries as at the balance sheet date.

b) In light of recent judgment of Honorable Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019 on the definition of “Basic Wages” under the Employees Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 and based on Group’s evaluation, there are significant uncertainties and numerous interpretative issues relating to the judgement and hence It is unclear as to whether the clarified definition of Basic Wages would be applicable prospectively or retrospectively. The amount of the obligation therefore cannot be measured with sufficient reliability for past periods and hence has currently been considered to be a contingent liability

35 Capital and Other Commitments
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) as on 31 March 2024 is Rs. 16.74 lakhs (31 March 2023: NIL)

36 Due to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises
The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at 31 March 2024 31 March 2023 is as under:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal	Nil	Nil
- Interest on the above	Nil	Nil
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

37 Ratios to disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
	Liquidity Ratio						
(a)	Current ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.28	0.43	433.09%	Increased due to increase in trade receivables and repayment of short term borrowings.
	Solvency Ratio						
(b)	Debt-equity ratio (times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	0.13	(100.00%)	Short term borrowings repaid during the year
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earning for Debt Service (i.e. Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt service (i.e. Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	75.10	(3.60)	(2183.48%)	Increased due to increase in EBIDTA and repayment of loan
	Profitability ratio						
(d)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Net sales	24.55%	(11.91%)	(306.22%)	Increased due to increase in profit
(e)	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit after taxes - preference dividend (if any)	Average shareholder's equity	25.13%	(5.83%)	(530.95%)	Increased due to increase in profit
(f)	Return on Capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed (i.e. tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability)	532.51%	(129.37%)	(511.60%)	Increased due to increase in profit
(g)	Return on Investment (%)	Interest (finance income)	Investment	NA	NA	NA	No short term investment made by the Company.
	Utilization ratio						
(h)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net Credit Sales	Average trade receivables	6.71	12.97	(48.31%)	Decreased due to increase in sales
(i)	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average inventory	5.48	6.53	(16.08%)	Not Applicable
(j)	Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	1.96	1.17	68.18%	Increased due to Increase in purchases during the current year
(k)	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Net sales	Working capital	5.63	(3.55)	(258.73%)	Increased due to increase in current assets during the year thereby improving working capital

38 Capital management
The Company’s objective when managing capital are to: (a) to maximise shareholders value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. For the purpose of the Company’s capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments divided by total equity.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total debt (Bank and other borrowings)	-	89.90
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(40.95)	(6.37)
Adjusted Net debt	(40.95)	83.53
Equity (including other equity)	946.08	707.26
Debt to equity ratio	-0.04:1	0.12:1

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

39 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
As at 31 march 2024					
Financial assets					
Other financial assets	4	-	-	1.34	1.34
Trade receivables	8	-	-	237.04	237.04
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	40.95	40.95
		-	-	279.33	279.33
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	14	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18	-	-	18.55	18.55
Trade payables	17	-	-	72.97	72.97
		-	-	91.52	91.52
As at 31 march 2023					
Financial assets					
Other financial assets	4	-	-	1.34	1.34
Trade receivables	8	-	-	51.73	51.73
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	6.37	6.37
		-	-	59.44	59.44
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	14	-	-	89.90	89.90
Other financial liabilities	18	-	-	15.83	15.83
Trade payables	17	-	-	50.20	50.20
		-	-	155.93	155.93

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, tradereceivables, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(b)The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI.

Risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances andother financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes inmarket conditions and the Company's activities.

(i) Credit risk

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

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to anysignificant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and loans during the year was as follows

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2.37	-
Balance at the end of the year	2.37	-

(ii) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's finance team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Contractual cashflows					
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
As on 31 March 2024:						
Borrowings (including interest obligation)	-	-	-			
Trade payables	72.97	72.97	72.97	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18.55	18.55	18.55	-	-	-
	91.52	91.52	91.52	-	-	-
As on 31 March 2023:						
Borrowings (including interest obligation)	89.90	89.90	89.90	-	-	-
Trade payables	50.20	50.20	50.20	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	15.83	15.83	15.83	-	-	-
	155.93	155.93	155.93	-	-	-

(iii) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Company’s income or the valueof its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the company doesnot have any borrowings or investments at variable rate of interest.

The interest rate profile of the Company 's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	89.90

Good Health Hospital Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued) Amount in Rupees Lakhs

40 Other Statutory information

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets
The Company has not taken any working capital borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, the submission of quarterly returns with banks and financial institutions and its reconciliation with the books of accounts is not applicable.

(iii) Willful defaulter
The company have not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies
The company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The requirement of number of lawyers of companies is not applicable.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Compa nies
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial inst itutions
The Company has not availed any borrowings from banks and financial institutions hence this clause is not applicable.

(xiii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the com pany
The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-
Meghant Banthia
Partner
Membership No. 068200

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Good Health Hospital Private Limited
CIN: U85110AS1993PTC003933

Sd/-
Dr. Nomal Chandra Borah
Chairman cum Managing Director
DIN: 00965988

Sd/-
Priyanka Borah
Director
DIN: 00966063

Place: Guwahati
Date: 28 May 2024

NOTES

Lives Touched Under

Affordable Health Mission

While we continue to serve the people of Assam by providing Quality & Affordable Healthcare, its universal pledge of Healthcare for All has become a reality, as it has been able to bring forth Free Healthcare Services so that financial hindrance cannot restrain the people from accessing healthcare.

PROJECTS INCLUDED:

- GNRC MEDIREACH (HOSPITAL ON WHEELS)
- FREE TREATMENT TO ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY PATIENTS FOR THE FIRST 24 HRS AT ALL 4 GNRC UNITS (GNRC DISPUR, GNRC SIXMILE, GNRC MEDICAL NORTH GUWAHATI, GNRC MEDICAL BARASAT)

GNRC LIMITED

39TH ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

To read the report online logon to
www.gnrchospitals.com/investors

info@gnrchospitals.com www.gnrchospitals.com