INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF APOLLO HOME HEALTHCARE (INDIA) LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Apollo Home Healthcare (India) Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report 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 during the course of our 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 Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes 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 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 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

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

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **KARRA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001749S

R. SUNDAR
Mem. No. 22448
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

R Sundar
Partner
Membership No.022448
UDIN: 20022448AAAABJ5316
Date:10th June 2020
Place: Chennai

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Apollo Home Healthcare (India) Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **APOLLO HOME HEALTHCARE (INDIA) LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN:001749S

KARRA & CO. Chartered Accountants

R. SUNDAR
Mem. No. 22448
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

R Sundar
Partner
Mem.No.022448
UDIN: 20022448AAAABJ5316
Date: 10th June 2020
Place: Chennai

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Apollo Home Healthcare (India) Limited of even date).

i) On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, we report that:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; according to the information and explanation given to us, no matrial discrepancies were found on such verification

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties in the form of building constructed on leasehold are held in the name of the company.

ii) This clause is not applicable since there were no inventories in the books of accounts of the Company.

iii) According the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted secured or unsecured loans to companies,firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses 3(a) ,3(b) and 3(c) are not applicable.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable..

v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

KARRA & CO.

viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) Managerial Remuneration has been paid as per the section 197 read with schedule V of the act.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) This clause is not applicable since the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures under the review.

xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year 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 Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) This clause is not applicable as the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001749S

R Sundar
Partner
Membership Number: 022448
UDIN: 20022448AAAABJ5316
Date: 10th June 2020
Place : Chennai

R. SUNDAR
Mem. No. 22448
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

KARRA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	2	3,83,165	4,35,415
Financial Assets			
Investments	3	31,32,53,217	31,72,36,041
Trade receivables			-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)		-2,67,461	-13,09,632
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1,17,92,192	9,29,290
Loans	5	15,83,930	15,83,930
Current Tax Assets			
Other Current Assets	6	19,97,888	1,35,00,175
TOTAL ASSETS		**32,87,42,931**	**33,23,75,219**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	29,82,30,120	29,82,30,120
Other Equity	8	3,02,89,460	3,28,01,103
Current Liabilities			
Other current liabilities	9	2,23,350	13,43,995
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**32,87,42,931**	**33,23,75,219**
		0	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001749S

R. SUNDAR
Mem. No. 22448
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

KARRA & CO.

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

R Sundar
Partner
Membership No: 022448

UDIN : 20022448AAAABJ5316
Place : Chennai
Date : 10th June 2020

Company Secretary

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
(I) Revenue from Operations		-	-
(II) Other Income	10	4,32,231	43,10,395
(III) Total Income (I + II)		**4,32,231**	**43,10,395**
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefit expense	11	-	2,00,000
Finance Costs	12	405	1,422
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	13	52,250	59,583
Other expenses	14	44,28,885	6,01,629
Total Expenses (IV)		**44,81,540**	**8,62,634**
Profit/ Loss before exceptional items and tax (III)-(IV)		**-40,49,309**	**34,47,761**
Exceptional Items			
Profit/ Loss before tax		-40,49,309	34,47,761
Tax Expense :			
1. Current Tax		-	-7,16,748
2. Deffered Tax		10,42,171	-12,82,600
Loss for the period from Continuing Operations		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**-30,07,138**	**14,48,411**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**-30,07,138**	**14,48,411**

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001749S

R. SUNDAR
Mem. No. 22448
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"

R Sundar
Partner
Membership No: 022448

UDIN : 20022448AAAABJ5316
Place : Chennai
Date : 10th June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

Company Secretary

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 2 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in Rs.)

Fixed Assets	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	Balance as at 01.04.2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at 31.03.2020	Balance as at 01.04.2019	For the year	Adjustment	Balance as at 31.03.2020	Balance as at 31.03.2020	Balance as at 01.04.2019
Vehicles	7,80,720	-	-	7,80,720	3,45,305	52,250	-	3,97,555	3,83,165	4,35,415
TOTAL	**7,80,720**	**-**	**-**	**7,80,720**	**32,10,020**	**52,250**	**-**	**3,97,555**	**3,83,165**	**4,35,415**

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	No. And Particulars	Face Value per share	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Investments in Equity shares				
Investments in Associate				
Apollo Hospitals International Limited	1,99,61,265	10	27,68,08,635	27,68,08,635
(NAV as at 31st March 2020@ Rs.10/ unit)				
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss:				
Quoted				
Cholamandalam Finance	5,000	10	7,64,250	14,52,400
(NAV as at 31st March 2020@ Rs.152.85/ unit)				
The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	82,203	10	16,60,501	58,61,073
(NAV as at 31st March 2020 @ Rs.20.2/ unit)				
Impact Guru Technology Venture PVT Ltd		10	2,50,02,006	2,50,02,006
Investments in Mutual Funds				
Quoted				
Reliance Income Fund Retail plan - Growth plan Option (Growth) Nippon India	30,231		20,17,618	17,92,248
(NAV as at 31st March 2020@ Rs. 66.7402/unit)				
Kotak Flexi Debt as on 1st Apr 2018	2,60,499		70,00,207	63,19,679
(NAV as at 31st March 2020 @ Rs. 26.8723/unit)				
Total			31,32,53,217	31,72,36,041
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			**31,32,53,217**	**31,72,36,041**

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
a. Balances with Banks		
Current account	17,92,192	9,29,290
FD	1,00,00,000	-
b. Cash on hand	-	-
TOTAL	**1,17,92,192**	**9,29,290**

NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL ASSET (LOANS)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
a. Capital Advances		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	12,63,930	12,63,930
Doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
b. Loans to related parties	-	-
c. Other Advances		
Unsecured, considered good	3,20,000	3,20,000
Advance to Employees		
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
TOTAL	**15,83,930**	**15,83,930**

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL ASSETS (OTHERS - DEPOSITS)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Apollo Home Healthcare Hyd-Corporate Office	17,47,294	17,47,294
Deposits with Corporate (Holding company)	-	1,17,52,881
Accrued Interest	2,50,594	-
TOTAL	**19,97,888**	**1,35,00,175**

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 7 - EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital comprises of equity shares shares having a par value of Rs10 each as follows :

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Authorised :		
(i) 300,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2018 : 3,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs10 each)	30,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
	30,00,00,000	**30,00,00,000**
Issued, Subscribed and Fullly paid-up :		
298,23,012 equity shares of **Rs 10** each (March. 31, 2018 : 298,23,012 equity shares of Rs10 each)	29,82,30,120	298230120
	29,82,30,120	**29,82,30,120**

a.) Reconciliation of number of shares :

(Amount in Rs.)

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	**Amount in Rs.**	**Number of shares**	**Amount in Rs.**
Equity shares				
Opening balance	2,98,23,012	29,82,30,120	2,98,23,012	29,82,30,120
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**2,98,23,012**	**29,82,30,120**	**2,98,23,012**	**29,82,30,120**

b). Details of Shareholders more than 5% share

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl No	Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		No. of Share Held	**% of Share Held**	**No. of Share Held**	**% of Share Held**
1	**Apollo Hospital Enterprise Ltd and its nominees**	**2,98,23,012**	**100**	**2,98,23,012**	**100**

Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited is the Holding company

c.) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 8 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Capital Fund :		
As per last Account	30,27,675	30,27,675
Add: Appropriation during the year	-	-
Less: Write-back of provision on redemption	-	-
Balance carried forward to next Year	**30,27,675**	**30,27,675**
Capital Reserves :		
As per last Account	24,855	24,855
Add: Appropriation during the year	-	-
Less: Write-back of provision on redemption	-	-
Balance carried forward to next Year	**24,855**	**24,855**
Retained earnings :		
Balance b/fwd from Last Year (Retained earnings)	2,97,48,573	2,83,00,162
Balance b/fwd from Last Year (General Reserve)	-	-
Add: Profit/Loss for the Year	-25,11,643	14,48,411
Balance carried forward to next Year (Retained earnings)	**2,72,36,930**	**2,97,48,573**
Balance carried forward to next Year (General Reserve)	-	-
Total	**3,02,89,460**	**3,28,01,103**

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 9 : OTHER LIABILITY

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Audit Fees	70,800	1,47,500
Other Payables		4,79,745
Provision for Tax	-	7,16,749
Sundry Creditors	1,11,818	-
TDS Payable	40,732	-
Total	**2,23,350**	**13,43,994**

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 10 - REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Dividend income	59,822	51,338
Other non-operating income		
Gain on Realisation of shares	-	42,59,057
Interest from Bank	3,72,409	
Total	**4,32,231**	**43,10,395**

NOTE 11- EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Salaries and Wages	-	2,00,000
Total	-	**2,00,000**

NOTE 12- FINANCE COST

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Bank Charges	405	1,422
Total	**405**	**1,422**

NOTE 13 - DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Depreciation of Plant,Property and Equipment	52,250	59,583
Total	**52,250**	**59,583**

NOTE 14 - OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Repairs to Vehicles		
Payment to Auditors :		
(a) asAuditor	70,800	88,500
Legal & Professional Fees	3,32,000	3,65,500
Loss on Realisation of shares	39,82,822	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	95,586
Tds Late Filing Fees	-	31,290
Filling Fees	4,760	4,955
Other Expenses	6,643	
Interet on Tds	-	4,008
CGST and SGST	31,860	11,790
Total	**44,28,885**	**6,01,629**

Apollo Home HealthCare (India) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

NOTE 15 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The following are the list of related parties :

a. Holding company - Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited

b. Associate - Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Transactions with Related parties

Sl.No	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Closing Balance as at 31-Mar-20	Closing Balance as at 31-Mar-19
1	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd	Investment in Cumulative Deposits	-	17,47,294
2	Apollo Hospitals International Ltd	Investment in Equity Shares	27,68,08,635	27,68,08,635

Apollo Home HealthCare India Limited

IT Depreciation

				Additions					
Sl.no	Description of asset	Rate	WDV as on 1.04.2019	> 180 days	< 180 days	Deletion		Depreciation	WDV as on 31.03.2020
1	Vehicles	15%	4,20,748	0	0	0	4,20,748	63,112	3,57,636

Apollo Home HealthCare India Limited

Deferred Tax Workings
Assessment Year 2020-21

Particulars	**Amount (Rs.)**	**Amount (Rs.)**
WDV as on 31.03.2019		
As per Income Tax Act		3,57,636
As per Companies Act		3,83,165
Deferred Tax Asset		**-25,529**
Investments (Current year tax base)		31,32,53,217
Amount as per Books		31,72,36,041
Deferred Tax Asset		**-39,82,824**
Deferred Tax		-40,08,353
Deferred Tax Asset		-10,42,172
Deferred Tax Asset as per last year		**13,09,632**
P and L effect	**10,42,172**	
LAST YEAR DTL	-13,09,632	
BS Closing balance DTL	**-2,67,460**	

Apollo Home Health Care (India) Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Corporate Information

The standalone financial statements of "Apollo Home Health Care (India) Ltd" are for the year ended 31 March 2020. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is engaged in the business of providing Health care services to the public. The standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 10th 2020.

Significant Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and comply in all material aspects with the relevant provisions of the Act.

For all periods up to 31st March 2015, the financial statements were prepared under historical cost convention in accordance with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. These financial statements from the year ended 31 March 2017, has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis

A. Property, Plant, and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment (PPE) is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

i. it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
ii. the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation / amortization and cumulative impairment.

Technical know-how / license fee relating to plants/facilities are capitalised as part of cost of the underlying asset.

The acquisition of property, plant and equipment, directly increasing the future economic benefits of any existing item of property, plant and equipment, which are necessary for the Company to obtain the future economic benefits from its other assets, are recognized as assets.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment.

B. Depreciation / Amortisation

Cost of Property, plant, and Equipment (net of residual value) is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation / Amortisation is charged pro-rata on assets, from capitalization / sale, disposal / or dismantled during the year. Assets, costing up to Rs. 5,000/- per item are depreciated fully in the year of capitalization. Residual value is generally considered 5% of cost of assets. The residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognized as at 1st April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

C. Prior Period Expenses, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

According to IND AS 8, Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in the entity's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:

(i) was available when financial statements for those periods were approved for issue; and
(ii) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.

A change in accounting estimate is an adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not corrections of errors.

During the year the company had not recognised any prior period expenses and no change took place in accounting estimates of assets or liabilities.

D. Inventories

The Company's nature of operation does not require it to hold inventories.

E. Provisions, contingent liabilities, and commitments

Provisions:

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of a 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.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Contingent liabilities are not provided for unless a reliable estimate of probable outflow to the company exists as at the balance sheet date. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

F. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Medical Services:
Income from Medical Services is net of payment to medical staff.

(ii) Interest income:
Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principle amounts outstanding and the rate applicable.

(iii) Dividends:
Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

G. Taxes on income

Current income tax

Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

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.

H. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The company is not covered by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 since the number of employees is below the statutory minimum as prescribed by the Act.

The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is also not applicable to the company as the number of employees is below the statutory minimum.

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 is also not applicable to the company as the number of employees is below the statutory minimum.

The company does not have any leave encashment scheme or sick leave policy.

I. CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

J. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Financial assets:

Trade receivables, security deposits, lease deposit and the advances given are measured at their transaction value on their initial recognition

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans

K. Cash and cash equivalent

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

L. Lease

As lessor: -

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Group's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessee: -

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Apollo Home Health Care (India) Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Corporate Information

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