Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2021

All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

Particular	Note No	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	14	1,006,030,680	1,006,030,680
(b) Convertible non-participating preference share capital		-	-
(c) Other equity	15	71,703,079	18,738,334
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,077,733,759	1,024,769,014
Non-controlling interests	15.5	(14,300,291)	9,767,734
Total Equity		**1,063,433,468**	**1,034,536,748**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	480,789,704	503,308,751
(ii) Lease Liabilities	5.2	336,960,106	339,078,286
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	1,509,586	1,759,586
(b) Provisions	18	16,464,797	17,831,471
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		**835,724,193**	**861,978,094**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	23,874,696	130,339,962
(ii) Trade payables	20	108,656,000	130,989,904
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	89,979,123	148,290,965
(b) Provisions	18	4,068,991	5,061,551
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
(d) Other current liabilities	21	197,833,303	253,501,580
		424,412,113	668,183,962
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		424,412,113	668,183,962
Total Liabilities		1,260,136,306	1,530,162,056
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,323,569,774**	**2,564,698,804**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For, S.Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 004770S/S200025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V C Krishnan
Partner
M No. 022167

Director Director

R. B. Balaji.
Dr. R Balaji Pillai
Chief Operating Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

N.K. Vyas.
Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Place : Gandhinagar
Date 18th June, 2021

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2021

All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

Particular	Note No	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	1,046,497,817	1,120,803,573
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	-	343,000
(c) Lease Assets	5.1	311,914,562	330,818,510
(d) Other Intangible assets	6.1	6,906,919	4,129,670
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	8	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	9	19,143,144	18,194,241
(f) Deferred tax assets (Net)	19	67,256,901	87,422,150
(g) Other non-current assets	12	-	-
Total Non - Current Assets		**1,451,719,343**	**1,561,711,144**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	42,625,139	54,503,272
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	8	153,721,588	280,670,030
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	144,508,108	131,391,732
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11.1	152,220,658	11,134,561
(vii) Other financial assets	9	230,811,261	267,085,244
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	13	117,716,800	220,529,414
(d) Other current assets	12	30,246,877	37,673,407
		871,850,431	**1,002,987,660**
Assets classified as held for sale		-	-
Total current assets		871,850,431	1,002,987,660
Total assets		**2,323,569,774**	**2,564,698,804**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For, S.Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 004770S/S200025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V C Krishnan
Partner
M No. 022167

Director **Director**

Dr. R Balaji Pillai
Chief Operating Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

N.K. Vyas.
Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Place : Gandhinagar
Date : 18th June, 2021

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat GANDHINAGAR

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2021
(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	82,410,725	23,140,023
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	98,969,423	109,905,523
Interest Income recognised in profit or loss	(18,556,664)	(3,307,740)
Rental income recognised in profit or loss	(6,881,856)	(9,353,207)
Other income recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Adjustment for OCI	(161,925)	2,830,891
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Provisions for Doubtful Debts	11,049,362	40,052,964
Actual Bad Debt written off in profit or loss statement		
Write back of Lease Liability		28,698,322
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	123,149,091	130,890,297
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss	2,794,430	(1,896,938)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables		
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from customers	113,104,650	(6,116,406)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	11,878,134	(16,931,970)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	7,426,530	(18,534,439)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	35,325,079	(17,934,123)
Decrease in trade and other payables		
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to trade payables	(22,333,904)	54,800,321
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(2,359,234)	499,483
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(55,668,277)	(4,750,270)
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities	(58,561,842)	(2,891,148)
Cash generated from operations	321,583,722	309,101,585
Income taxes (paid) / refunds	69,625,784	(92,391,303)
Net cash generated by operating activities	391,209,506	216,710,282
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	18,556,664	3,307,740
Rental Income from properties & operating Lease	6,881,856	9,353,207
Other Income received	-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(23,730,177)	(32,680,266)
Purchase of Leased Assets	(2,517,226)	-
Payments for CWIP	-	(343,000)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	524,696	1,383,929
Payments for intangible assets	(6,650,926)	(3,200,640)
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**(6,935,114)**	**(22,179,030)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the Company		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Repayment of borrowings & others	(22,519,047)	(90,788,838)
Payment of Lease Liability	(2,118,180)	(35,214,263)
Interest paid	(98,969,423)	(78,614,834)
Net cash used in financing activities	(123,606,650)	(204,617,935)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	260,667,742	(10,086,684)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,186,331	22,273,015
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**272,854,073**	**12,186,331**

Reconcilation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	296,728,766	142,526,293
Bank overdrafts	(23,874,696)	(130,339,962)
Balances as per statement of cash flows	**272,854,070**	**12,186,331**

In terms of our report attached
For, S.Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 004770S/S200025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V C Krishnan
Partner
M No. 022167

Director Director

Dr. R Balaji Pillai
Chief Operating Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Place : Gandhinagar
Date : 18th June, 2021

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended Mar 31, 2021

All amounts are in Rupees except for earnings per share information

	Particular	Note No.	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
I	Revenue from Operations	22	1,700,575,487	2,075,089,270
II	Other Income	23	18,556,664	1,790,519
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**1,719,132,151**	**2,076,879,789**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	24	502,406,376	663,247,301
	Purchases of Stock-in-trade		67,409,717	110,679,844
	Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	25	1,873,210	(1,305,978)
	Employee benefit expense	26	306,602,659	349,886,257
	Finance costs	27	98,969,423	109,905,523
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	123,149,092	130,890,297
	Other expenses	29	536,310,950	690,436,522
	Total expenses (IV)		**1,636,721,426**	**2,053,739,766**
V	Share of profit / (loss) of associates		-	-
VI	Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures		-	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV+V+VI)**		**82,410,725**	**23,140,023**
VIII	Tax expense			
	(1) Current tax	29.3	33,120,305	36,857,898
	(1.1) MAT Credit Entitlement	29.3	(8,630,558)	(36,857,898)
	(2) Deferred tax	29.3	28,862,332	50,935,749
			53,352,079	**50,935,749**
IX	**Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**		**29,058,646**	**(27,795,726)**
X	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax		-	-
XI	Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII	**Profit/(loss) from Discontinued operations (after tax)**		-	-
XIII	**Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)**		**29,058,646**	**(27,795,726)**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(228,450)	2,830,891
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
	(c) Others (specify nature)		-	-
	(d) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
			(228,450)	**2,830,891**
A	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(66,525)	824,033
B	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		-	-
	(b) Debt instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
	(c)Others (specify nature)		-	-
	(d) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
			-	-
B	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XIV	**Other comprehensive income for the period (A (i-ii)+B(i-ii))**		**(161,925)**	**2,006,858**
XV	**Total comprehensive income for the period (XIII+XIV)**		**28,896,721**	**(25,788,868)**

N.K. Vyas

Apollo Hospitals International Limited, Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat, Gandhinagar

Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended Mar 31, 2021

All amounts are in Rupees except for earnings per share information

Particular	Note No.	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		53,091,230	16,450,125
Non controlling interests		(24,032,585)	(44,245,850)
		29,058,645	(27,795,724)
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(126,485)	2,006,492
Non controlling interests		(35,440)	366
		(161,925)	2,006,858
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		52,964,745	18,456,617
Non controlling interests		(24,068,025)	(44,245,484)
		28,896,720	(25,788,866)
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):	31		
Basic (in Rs.)		0.53	0.16
Diluted (in Rs.)		0.53	0.16

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For, S.Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 004770S/S200025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V C Krishnan
Partner
M No. 022167

Director

Director

Dr. R Balaji Pillai
Chief Operating Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

N.K. Vyas.

Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Place : Gandhinagar
Date : 18th June, 2021

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED • GANDHINAGAR •
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat

Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity as on March 31, 2021

(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance at March 31, 2019	1,006,030,680
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	1,006,030,680
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	**1,006,030,680**

b. Other Equity

Particular	Securities premium reserve	Ind AS Transition Reserve	Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Sub -total carried forward
Balance at 1st April, 2019	444,033,295	18,411,817	(458,945,263)	5,211,389	8,711,238
Profit for the year	-	-	16,450,125	-	16,450,125
Add: Impact on Tranistion to Ind AS 116 (net of NCI)			(8,429,521)	-	(8,429,521)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	2,006,492	2,006,492
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8,020,604	2,006,492	10,027,096
Balance at March 31, 2020	**444,033,295**	**18,411,817**	**(450,924,659)**	**7,217,881**	**18,738,334**
Profit for the year	-	-	53,091,230	-	53,091,230
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-		(126,485)	(126,485)
Add: Impact on Tranistion to Ind AS 116 (net of NCI)			-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	53,091,230	(126,485)	52,964,745
Balance at March 31, 2021	**444,033,295**	**18,411,817**	**(397,833,429)**	**7,091,396**	**71,703,079**

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated financial statements

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

1 General Information

Apollo Hospitals International Limited (AHIL), Ahmedabad is focuses on centers of excellence like Cardiac Sciences, Neuro Sciences, Orthopedics, Cancer, Emergency Medicine and Solid Organ Transplants besides the complete range of more than 35 allied medical disciplines under the same roof. AHIL is subsidary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited ('the Compmany') which is a public Company incorporated in India.

2 Application of new and revised Ind ASs

The company has applied all the Ind ASs notified by the MCA. There are no Ind AS that have not been applied by the company.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 *Statement of compliance*

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis,leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

3.3 Investments in associates and joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. Distributions received from an associate or a joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. When the Company's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Company's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Company determines whether there any is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Company's investment in an associate or a joint venture.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount, Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Company retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Company measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Company continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Company reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Company continues to use the equity method, the Company reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a Company entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Company, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Company.

3.4 Investment in Subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary are measured at cost less impairment if any.

3.5 Revenue recognition

3.5.1 Rendering of services

Healthcare Services

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital services. Services include charges for accommodation, theatre, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used. Revenue is recorded and recognised during the period in which the hospital service is provided, based upon the estimated amounts due from patients and/or medical funding entities. Unbilled revenue Is recorded for the service where the patients are not discharged and invoice is not raised for the service.

The company earns revenue primarily from medical services.

The services rendered by the entity is in single geographical location with one type of service, mainly rendering medical services with a single type of customer who is normally referred to as a patient with defined contract duration, subject to severe exigencies unknown at the time of admission of the patient and involves only one type of sales channel which is hospital services directly to the patient.

the company has adopted output method which recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer on the basis of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. The service revenues are presented net of related doctor fees in cases where the company is not the primary obligor and does not have the pricing latitude.

3.5.2 Sale of Goods

Pharmacy Sales are recognised when the risk and reward of ownership is passed to the customer. 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. Revenue is reduced for rebates and loyalty points granted upon purchase and are stated net of returns and discounts wherever applicable

3.5.3 <u>Dividend and interest income</u>

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.5.4 <u>Rental income</u>

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 3.5.5 below.

3.5.5 Leasing

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.

<u>The Company as lessor</u>

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised 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 Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised 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 recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.6 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Company entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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GANDHINAGAR

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

• exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

• exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

3.6 Borrowings and Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.7 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

3.8 Employee benefits

3.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

• service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
• net interest expense or income; and
• remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the consolidated balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

3.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.8.3 Contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans

Discretionary contributions made by employees or third parties reduce service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plan.

When the formal terms of the plans specify that there will be contributions from employees or third parties, the accounting depends on whether the contributions are linked to service, as follows:

- If the contributions are not linked to services (e.g. contributions are required to reduce a deficit arising from losses on plan assets or from actuarial losses), they are reflected in the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset).

- If contributions are linked to services, they reduce service costs. For the amount of contribution that is dependent on the number of years of service, the Company reduces service cost by attributing the contributions to periods of service using the attribution method required by Ind AS 19.70 for the gross benefits. For the amount of contribution that is independent of the number of years of service, the Company reduces service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered / reduces service cost by attributing contributions to the employees' periods of service in accordance with Ind AS 19.70.

3.9 Taxation

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

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
Gandhinagar

3.9.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.9.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.9.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings mainly comprise hospitals and offices. Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.
Fixtures, plant and medical equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.
Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings (Freehold)	60 years
Plant and Medical Equipment	7-13 years
Surgical Instruments	3 years
Office Equipment - Others	5 years
Office Equipment - Computers	3 years
Vehicles	6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.
For transition to Ind AS, the company has continued with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date. Accordingly, certain pre-operative costs have been charged off upon transition.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

3.10.1 Intangible assets

3.10.2 Intangible assets acquired consolidatedly

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired consolidatedly are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired consolidatedly are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.10.3 Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.10.4 Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

In the case of special software developed, the company has a policy of defining capitalization based on period of rests. The company is adopting a policy to amortize such capitalization in three years.

Computer Software	3 years

3.10.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

3.11 Inventories

The inventories of all medicines, medicare items traded and dealt with by the Company are valued at cost. In the absence of any further estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, the Net Realisable Value is not applicable. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location after adjusting for GST wherever applicable, applying the FIFO method.

Stock of provisions, stores (including lab materials and other consumables), stationeries and housekeeping items are stated at cost. The net realisable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house only. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location, after adjusting for GST wherever applicable applying FIFO method.

Linen, crockery and cutlery are valued at cost and written off applying FIFO method. The net realisable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location.

Imported inventories are accounted for at the applicable exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

3.12 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.12.1 Other Provisions

Other provisions (including third-party payments for malpractice claims) which are not covered by insurance and other costs for legal claims are recognised based on legal opinions and management judgment.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

3.13 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.14 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on fair value basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

3.14.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note 3.22.5

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

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

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

3.14.2 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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

3.14.3 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.
The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

3.14.4 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

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

3.15 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.16 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.16.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3.16.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.
Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3.16.3 Financial liabilities

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

3.16.4 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.16.5 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

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

3.16.6 ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

3.17. Ind AS 116 Leases:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

Until the 31-Mar-2019 financial year-end, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance or operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

From April 1, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company . Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

•fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
•variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
•amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
•the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
•payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

•the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
•any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
•any initial direct costs, and
•restoration costs. .

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

The company has adopted Ind AS 116 retrospectively from April 1, 2019 but has not restated comparatives for the year-ended March 31, 2019, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on April 1, 2019.

3.18. Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

4.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described at 3.16 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the directors determined that the useful lives of certain items of equipment should be shortened, due to developments in technology.

4.3 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The business acquisitions made by the company are also accounted at fair values. The board of directors of the Company has set up a valuation committee, which is headed up by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The Chief Financial Officer reports the findings to the board of directors of the Company every year to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

4.4 Employee Benefits

The cost of defined benefit plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 32

4.5 Litigations

The amount recognised as a provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation arising at the reporting period

4.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital/clincial services rendered to insured and corporate patients are subject to approvals for the insurance companies and corporates. Accordingly, the Company estimates the amounts likely to be disallowed by such companies based on past trends.

Estimations based on past trends are also required in determining the value of consideration from customers to be allocated to award credits for customers.

4.7 Basic Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit or loss from the continuing operations attributable to the parent entity.
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted Earnings Per Share:

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit or loss from the continuing operations attributable to the parent entity.
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential eq

4.8 Current and 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.

4.9 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.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the period ended Mar 31, 2021
All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

5 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1,046,497,817	1,120,803,573
	1,046,497,817	1,120,803,573
(b) Capital work-in-progress	-	343,000
	-	343,000

Carrying amounts of:	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Land - Freehold	7,139,000	7,139,000
Buildings - Freehold	422,187,668	431,170,137
Hospital Building	63,748,415	67,164,586
Medical Equipment - Freehold	365,700,941	402,856,235
Plant and Machinery	116,323,889	128,084,275
Office Equipment	18,635,020	20,972,765
Furniture and Fixtures	48,913,854	58,061,533
Vehicles	3,849,029	5,355,041
Total	1,046,497,817	1,120,803,571

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Buildings - Freehold	Hospital Building	Medical Equipment & surgical Instruments	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost									
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	7,139,000	567,313,787	71,394,564	867,576,566	302,292,435	92,286,354	135,318,931	17,549,877	2,060,871,515
Additions	-	1,530,024		21,331,390	5,277,574	3,871,326	7,769,183		39,779,497
Disposals	-	(225,740)		(39,697,652)	(3,726,174)	(159,750)	(161,645)	-	(43,970,961)
Transferred as consideration for acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognised on disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction expenditure capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others [Reclassified FA]	-	-		-	-	-	6,352	-	6,352
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	7,139,000	568,618,071	71,394,564	849,210,304	303,843,835	95,997,930	142,932,821	17,549,877	2,056,686,403
Balance as at 01 April, 2020	7,139,000	568,618,071	71,394,564	849,210,304	303,843,835	95,997,930	142,932,821	17,549,877	2,056,686,403
Additions	-	-	37,170	19,348,680	871,453	2,895,890	919,984	-	24,073,177
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,779,487)	-	(45,150)	-	(57,361)	(1,881,998)
Transferred as consideration for acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognised on disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction expenditure capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others [Reclassified FA]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	7,139,000	568,618,071	71,431,734	866,779,497	304,715,288	98,848,670	143,852,805	17,492,516	2,078,877,582

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Buildings - Freehold	Hospital Building	Medical Equipment & surgical Instruments	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	-	124,986,608	775,729	430,799,443	161,705,021	63,412,110	71,757,802	10,517,788	863,954,501
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	(35,609,032)	157,065	(42,980)	-	-	(35,494,947)
Eliminated on disposal of a Subsdiary	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on reclassification as held for sale	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	12,461,327	3,454,249	51,163,658	13,897,474	11,656,036	13,113,486	1,677,049	107,423,278
Others [describe]	-	-				-			-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	-	137,447,935	4,229,978	446,354,069	175,759,559	75,025,166	84,871,288	12,194,837	935,882,832
Balance as at 01 April, 2020	-	137,447,935	4,229,978	446,354,069	175,759,559	75,025,166	84,871,288	12,194,837	935,882,832
Eliminated on disposal of assets		-	-	(1,264,977)	-	(42,893)	-	(49,432)	(1,357,302)
Eliminated on disposal of a Subsdiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on reclassification as held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense		8,982,468	3,453,341	56,028,043	12,631,839	5,231,377	10,214,736	1,498,083	98,039,888
Others [Reclassified]		-	-	(38,579)	-	-	(147,074)	-	(185,653)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021		146,430,403	7,683,319	501,078,556	188,391,399	80,213,650	94,938,951	13,643,488	1,032,379,765

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No.-1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the period ended Mar 31, 2021

All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

5.1 Right to Use of Asset	**As at 31-03-21**	**As at 31-03-20**
Carrying amounts of Right to use of Asset:		
Land	49,512,316	49,792,048
Buildings	251,155,477	266,367,337
Plant and Machinery	11,246,770	14,659,126
Total	**311,914,563**	**330,818,511**

Description of Assets	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Plant and Machinery**	**Total**
Cost				
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	**50,071,780**	**320,051,352**		**370,123,132**
Additions	-	3,128,031	17,089,849	20,217,880
Disposals		-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	**50,071,780**	**323,179,383**	**17,089,849**	**390,341,012**
Cost				
Balance as at 01 April, 2020	**50,071,780**	**323,179,383**	**17,089,849**	**390,341,012**
Additions	-	2,517,226	-	2,517,226
Disposals		(3,922,649)	-	(3,922,649)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**50,071,780**	**321,773,960**	**17,089,849**	**388,935,589**
Accumulated depreciation as on 01 April, 2019	**-**	**38,655,277**	**-**	**38,655,277**
Deprecaition	279,732	18,156,769	2,430,723	20,867,224
Dpreciation on deletion	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	**279,732**	**56,812,046**	**2,430,723**	**59,522,501**
Accumulated depreciation as on 01 April, 2020	**279,732**	**56,812,046**	**2,430,723**	**59,522,501**
Deprecaition	279,732	17,729,088	3,412,356	21,421,176
Dpreciation on deletion	-	(3,922,651)	-	(3,922,651)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**559,464**	**70,618,483**	**5,843,079**	**77,021,026**

5.2 Lease Liability	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Plant & Machinery**	**Total**
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	-	322,988,941	-	**322,988,941**
Additions	-	2,963,710	17,089,849	20,053,559
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	-	**325,952,651**	**17,089,849**	**343,042,500**
Interest and Lease Rent				
Interest	-	30,217,040	1,073,649	31,290,689
Lease rent		(32,275,980)	(2,978,923)	(35,254,903)
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	-	**323,893,711**	**15,184,575**	**339,078,286**
Balance as at 01 April, 2020	-	323,893,711	**15,184,575**	**339,078,286**
Additions	-	2,517,226		2,517,226
Disposals		(21,863)	-	(21,863)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	-	**326,389,074**	**15,184,575**	**341,573,649**
Interest and Lease Rent				
Interest	-	30,232,037	3,894,945	34,126,982
Lease rent	-	(31,722,788)	(7,017,741)	(38,740,529)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	-	**324,898,323**	**12,061,779**	**336,960,102**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

6 Intangible Assets

6.1 Other intangible Assets

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
(d) Other Intangible assets	6,906,919	4,129,670
	6,906,919	**4,129,670**

	Computer Software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	19,897,874	**19,897,874**
Additions from Standalone acquisitions	3,196,171	**3,196,171**
Additions through business combination	-	-
Additions from internal developments	-	-
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-
Others (decribe)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	**23,094,045**	**23,094,045**
Balance as at 01 April, 2020	**23,094,045**	**23,094,045**
Additions from Standalone acquisitions	6,650,926	**6,650,926**
Additions through business combination	-	-
Additions from internal developments	-	-
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-
Others (decribe)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**29,744,971**	**29,744,971**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	16,355,550	**16,355,550**
Amortisation expense for the year	2,599,793	**2,599,793**
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-
Impairment losses recognised / (Reversed) in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Others [describe]	9,032	**9,032**
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	**18,964,375**	**18,964,375**
Balance as at 01 April, 2020	18,964,375	18,964,375
Amortisation expense for the year	3,873,677	3,873,677
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-
Impairment losses recognised / (Reversed) in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**22,838,052**	**22,838,052**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

7 Investments in subsidiaries &associates

7.1 Break-up of investments in subsidiaries & associates

Particular	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	QTY	Amounts*	QTY	Amounts*
Quoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
Total Aggregate Quoted Investments (A)	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	1,855,000	33,350,000	1,855,000	33,350,000
Add: Share of losses of reserve of Associates	(1,855,000)	(33,350,000)	(1,855,000)	(33,350,000)
Total Aggregate Unquoted Investments (B)	-	-	-	-
Total Investments Carrying Value (A) + (B)	-	-	-	-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		-		-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments in associates		-		-

7.2 The movement in the entity's share of losses of the joint venture , Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt. Ltd.is as follows :

Particular	As at 31.03.2021
The Entity's Share of Losses as on 01-04-2020	(92,164,407)
Add / Less : Current Year Share of total Comprehensive income	5,651,771
The Entity's Share of Losses as on 31-03-2021	**(86,512,636)**

The Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Private Limited being a Joint Venture of Apollo Hospitals International Limited has a Negative Net-worth as on 31st March 2021 By adopting the equity method of consoldiation as prescribed by IND AS 28 ,the company has discontinued recognising its share of further losses as exceeds its interest in the associate. During the current and previous year, associate has started making profits. In line with Ind AS 28, The company would commence recognising its share of profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised, therefore share of profits of associate is not recognised.

7.3 Details of material associates

Details of each of the Company's material associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of associate	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the Company	
			As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	Healthcare	Ahmedabad	50.0%	50.0%
Apollo CVHF Limited	Healthcare	Ahmedabad	66.7%	66.7%

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat • GANDHINAGAR •

7.4 Summarised financial information of material associates and Subsidary

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Company's material associates is set out below.
The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind ASs adjusted by the Company for equity accounting purposes.

Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	**As at 31-Mar-21**	**As at 31-Mar-20**
Non-current assets	233,783,639	136,899,436
Current assets	240,747,183	211,330,810
Non-current liabilities	201,836,820	135,591,312
Current liabilities	408,619,272	359,867,746

	As at 31-Mar-21	**As at 31-Mar-20**
Revenue	452,164,962	474,447,030
Profit or loss from continuing operations	11,687,500	21,762,862
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	11,687,500	21,762,862
Other comprehensive income for the year	(383,958)	797,311
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,303,542	22,560,173
Dividends received from the associate during the year	-	-

Apollo CVHF Limited	**As at 31-Mar-21**	**As at 31-Mar-20**
Non-current assets	564,893,621	610,726,747
Current assets	25,134,622	22,476,148
Non-current liabilities	532,553,213	521,988,310
Current liabilities	103,058,759	84,806,878

	As at 31-Mar-21	**As at 31-Mar-20**
Revenue	185,898,831	136,476,253
Profit or loss from continuing operations	(72,097,755)	(132,737,549)
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	(72,097,755)	(77,734,411)
Other comprehensive income for the year	106,319	1,109
Total comprehensive income for the year	(71,991,436)	(132,736,440)
Dividends received from the associate during the year	-	-

8 Trade receivables

	31-Mar-21		**31-Mar-20**	
	Non Current	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**
Trade receivables				
Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	247,814,966	-	365,787,547
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	705,842	-	-
Secured, considered doubtful	-	-	-	-
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	-	(81,365,907)		(70,465,907)
Allowance for disallowances (expected credit loss allowance)	-	(13,433,313)		(14,651,610)
	-	**153,721,588**	-	**280,670,030**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

i. Confirmations of balances from Debtors, Creditors are yet to be received in a few cases though the Company has sent letters of confirmation to them. The balances adopted are as appearing in the books of accounts of the Company.
ii. Sundry Debtors represent the debt outstanding on sale of pharmaceutical products, hospital services and project consultancy fees and is considered good. The Company holds no other securities other than the personal security of the debtors.
iii. Advances and deposits represent the advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be realised. The amounts of these advances and deposits are considered good for which the Company holds no security other than the personal security of the debtors.

8.1 Trade receivables

Majority of the Company's transactions are earned in cash or cash equivalents. The trade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Insurance Companies, Corporate customers and Government Undertakings. The entity's exposure to credit risk in relation to trade receivables is low.

The average credit period on sales of services is 30-60 days from the date of the invoice.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for receivables excluding Group Company and Tanzania. A direct confirmation is obtained from Tanzania Government confirming the Receivable amount outstanding. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

No single customer represents 10% or more of the company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. Therefore the customer concentration risk is limited due to the large and unrelated customer base.

Ageing	Expected Credit loss (%) As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Within the credit period	------	------
Less than 6 months past due	0.00%	0.00%
6 months to 12 months past due	12.50%	12.50%
1 to 2 years past due	30.00%	30.00%
2 to 3 years years past due	50.00%	50.00%
>3 years past due	100.00%	100.00%

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-20
Balance at beginning of the year	(85,117,517)	(44,697,765)
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	(9,681,703)	(40,419,752)
Balance at end of the year	**(94,799,220)**	**(85,117,517)**

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

9 Other Financial Assets	31-Mar-21 Non Current	31-Mar-21 Current	31-Mar-20 Non Current	31-Mar-20 Current
Security deposits	19,143,144	-	18,194,241	-
Operating lease receivable	-	8,028,588	-	5,434,656
Prepaid Rent	-	-	-	-
Interest receivables	-	177,758	-	211,178
** Other receivables	-	222,604,915	-	261,439,410
	19,143,144	**230,811,261**	**18,194,241**	**267,085,244**

** Note : Other receivables represent net receivables from associate pursuant to a joint venture arrangement in providing oncology services vide agreement no. PB6618 & the dtd. 20th November, 2014, this is disclosed on net basis in compliances to para 42 of IND AS 32; offsetting a financial assets and a financial liabilities.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

10 Inventories

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
a) Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Medicines	7,075,804	8,949,014
Lab materials & Other Consumables	35,549,335	45,554,258
	42,625,139	**54,503,272**

11 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the Consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Cheques, drafts on hand & escrow a/c.	298,665	5,407,985
Cash on hand	1,717,381	1,754,445
Current Account	142,492,062	124,229,302
Foreign Currency in hand	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	144,508,108	131,391,732
Cash and bank balances included in a disposal Company held for sale	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per Consolidated statement of cash flows	**144,508,108**	**131,391,732**

11.1 Bank balances other than (note no. 11.1) above

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Balances with Banks		
Earmarked balances with banks (unpaid dividend)	-	-
Earmarked balances with banks (Others)	-	-
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money	13,011,654	11,134,561
Other bank balances	139,209,004	-
	152,220,658	**11,134,561**

12 Other Assets

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Prepaid Expenses	-	14,528,951	-	17,431,702
Other Advances & Current Assets	-	15,717,927	-	20,241,705
	-	**30,246,877**	-	**37,673,407**

13 Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
TDS Receivable	227,583,783	327,350,576
Advance Tax	-	-
Less : Provision for Tax	(109,866,983)	(106,821,162)
TOTAL	**117,716,800**	**220,529,414**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

14 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31 March 2020
Equity share capital		
Authorised Share capital :		
10,87,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each 10,87,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year as at 31st March, 2020)	1,087,500,000	1,087,500,000
11,04,000 Preference Shares of Rs.100- each 11,04,000 Preference Shares of Rs.100/-each (Previous Year as at 31st March, 2020)	110,400,000	110,400,000
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:		
10,06,03,068 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up 10,06,03,068 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up (Previous Year)	1,006,030,680	1,006,030,680
	1,006,030,680	1,006,030,680

14.1 Fully paid equity shares

	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Balance at March 31, 2019	100,603,068	1,006,030,680
Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	100,603,068	1,006,030,680
Shares Issued during the period	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	100,603,068	1,006,030,680

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.
The fair value of shares issued for consulting services was determined by reference to the market rate for similar consulting services.
The shares bought back in the current year were cancelled immediately.

14.2 Details of shares held by the holding company, its subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	Number of shares	Share capital
As at March 31, 2020		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominees	30,340,266	303,402,660
Subsidiaries of the holding company		
Associates of the holding company		
As at March 31, 2021		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominees	30,340,266	303,402,660
Subsidiaries of the holding company		
Associates of the holding company		

14.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at Mar 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominees	30,340,266	30%	30,340,266	30%
Apollo Home Healthcare India Ltd & its nominees	19,961,265	20%	19,961,265	20%
IRM Trust & its nominees	50,301,531	50%	50,301,531	50%

15 Other equity

	Note	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Securities premium reserve	15.1	444,033,295	444,033,295
Retained earnings	15.2	(397,833,429)	(450,924,659)
Other Comprehensive Income	15.3	7,091,396	7,217,881
Ind AS Transition Reserve		18,411,817	18,411,817
		71,703,079	18,738,334

15.1 Securities premium reserve

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Balance at beginning of year (Securities premium reserve)	444,033,295	444,033,295
Balance at end of year	444,033,295	444,033,295

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

15.2 Retained earnings

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Balance at beginning of year	(450,924,659)	(458,945,263)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	53,091,230	16,450,125
Add: Adjustment towards Securities Premium of non-controlling interest	-	-
Add: Impact on Transition to Ind AS 116	-	(13,373,929)
Add: Adjustment towards non-controlling interest	-	4,944,408
Balance at end of year	(397,833,429)	(450,924,659)

15.3 Other Comprehensive Income

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Balance at beginning of year	7,217,881	5,211,389
Movement in OCI(Net) during the year	(126,485)	2,006,492
Balance at end of year	7,091,396	7,217,881

15.4 Ind As transition reserve

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Ind As transition reserve	18,411,817	18,411,817
Balance at end of year	18,411,817	18,411,817

15.5 Non-Controlling Interest

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Balance at beginning of year	9,767,734	58,957,625
Profit/(Loss) during the year	(24,068,025)	(44,245,484)
Add: Adjustment towards Securities Premium of non-controlling interest	-	(4,944,408)
Add: Adjustment towards Transition Reserve	-	-
Balance at end of year	(14,300,291)	9,767,734

16 Borrowings

	As at Mar 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
Cummulative Redeemable Preference Shares	157,822,186	-	146,936,015	-
Secured - at amortised cost				
(i) Term loans				
from banks (Refer note (vi) below)	322,967,518	-	356,372,736	-
(i) Loans repayable on demand	-	23,874,696	-	130,339,962
Total	**480,789,704**	**23,874,696**	**503,308,751**	**130,339,962**

16.1 Summary of borrowing arrangements

(i) There are 11,04,000/- Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares, each having face value of INR 100 with a coupon of 9%. There has been no change in the numbers and the holder (Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd) and these are redeemable in the year 2026. These redeemable preference shares do not contain any equity component.

(ii) The terms of repayment of term loans and other loans are stated below.

As at March 31, 2021

Particluars	Principal Outstanding as at 31st March,2021	Principal Outstanding as at 31st March,2020	Terms of repayment	Rate of Interest 31 Mar 21	Rate of Interest 31 Mar 20
Axis Bank	39,373,473	-	As per the fixed repayment over 2 Years	7.65%	-
Axis Bank	47,563,947	-	As per the fixed repayment over 7 Years	7.65%	-
Yes Bank	-	127829231	Taken over by Axis bank and HDFC bank, at the existing terms & conditions except lower rate of interest which decreased from 9.95% to 7.65.	-	9.95%
Yes Bank	-	100,177,895	Taken over by Axis bank and HDFC bank, at the existing terms & conditions except lower rate of interest which decreased from 9.95% to 7.65.	-	9.95%
HDFC Bank	39,373,473	-	As per the fixed repayment over 2 Years	8.25%	-
HDFC Bank	47,563,947	-	As per the fixed repayment over 7 Years	8.25%	-
HDFC Bank	26,295,027	72,000,000	As per the fixed repayment over 1 Years	8.35%	9.65%
Yes Bank	209,818,612	199,736,593			
Total	**409,988,479**	**499,743,719**			

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

(i) The Company has availed Two Rupee Term Loans of Rs. 39.37 million and INR 47.56 Mio from Axis Bank Limited; these were taken over from Yes bank on 07th Nov,2020. Term loan 1 of INR 39.37 million is repayable in four quarterly instalments of INR 8.29 mio each and one last installment of INR 6.21 mio, commencing from 01st July, 2021 and which is repaid by 1st July,22. Term loan 2 of INR 47.56 million is repayable in total 26 quarterly instalments of out of which there are 10 installments each of INR 1.26 till 24th July, 2023; 8 installments each of INR 1.89 mio starting from 24th Oct'2023 to 24th July, 2025; 7 installments of INR 2.52 mio starting from 24th Oct, 2025 to 24th July, 2027 and the last installment of INR 2.11 mio on 24th July, 2027. The loans are secured by first pari passu charge on all present and future movable and immovable fixed assets of the company along with minimum cover of 1.50 times the value of the outstanding considering movable & immovable asset.

(i) The Company has availed Two Rupee Term Loans of Rs. 39.37 million and INR 47.56 Mio from HDFC Bank Limited; these were taken over from Yes bank on 07th Nov, 2020. Term loan 1 of INR 39.37 million is repayable in four quarterly instalments of INR 8.29 mio each and one last installment of INR 6.21 mio, commencing from 01st July, 2021 and which is repaid by 1st July,22. Term loan 2 of INR 47.56 million is repayable in total 26 quarterly instalments of out of which there are 10 installments each of INR 1.26 till 24th July, 2023; 8 installments each of INR 1.89 mio starting from 24th Oct'2023 to 24th July, 2025; 7 installments of INR 2.52 mio starting from 24th Oct, 2025 to 24th July, 2027 and the last installment of INR 2.11 mio on 24th July, 2027. The loans are secured by first pari passu charge on all present and future movable and immovable fixed assets of the company along with minimum cover of 1.50 times the value of the outstanding considering movable & immovable asset.
(ii) There was an existing term loan of INR 24 mio that has been repaid on 1st June, 2021

(iii) Out of the total term loans of INR 228.66 mio from Yes Bank, INR 173.87 mio were equally taken over by Axis and HDFC bank on 07th Nov, 2020. The remaining INR 54.79 mio were paid off afetr the end of the RBI moratorium on 30.09.2020, and before the takeover by the Axis and HDFC.The comapny also paid INR 13.33 mio by way of funded interest term loan, which arose due to the availment of the RBI moratorium during the first wave of the pandemic

17 Other financial liabilities

	As at Mar 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**
Non-current				
a) Interest accrued	-	2,958,161	-	4,919,981
b) Current maturities of long-term debts	-	87,020,962	-	143,370,984
c) Security Deposits	1,509,586	-	1,759,586	-
d) Non Current Deferred Rent	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,509,586**	**89,979,123**	**1,759,586**	**148,290,965**

18 Provisions

	As at Mar 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non Current	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**
Employee benefits	16,464,797	4,068,991	17,831,471	5,061,551
Total	**16,464,797**	**4,068,991**	**17,831,471**	**5,061,551**

19 Deferred tax balances

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Deferred Tax Assets	40,255,844	70,075,160
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(106,627,555)	(107,651,064)
MAT Credit Entitlement	133,628,612	124,998,054
Total	**67,256,901**	**87,422,150**

For the period ended on 31st March, 2021

Particulars / Details of Deferred tax balances	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Property Plant and Equipment	(107,651,064)	1,023,509	-	(106,627,555)
Financial assets at Amortized Cost	165,726	32,875	-	198,601
Others Assets	2,743,889	3,420,701	-	6,164,590
Retirement Benefit Plans	8,438,512	(4,246,639)	110,204	4,302,076
Business Loss carried forward under Income Tax	33,726,342	(31,216,199)	(43,679)	2,466,464
Provision for doubtful debts	24,786,221	2,595,663	-	27,381,883
Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost	214,471	(472,241)	-	(257,769)
Total	**(37,575,904)**	**(28,862,332)**	**66,525**	**(66,371,711)**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit (B)	**124,998,054**	**8,630,558**	-	133,628,612
Total (`C)= (A+B)	**87,422,150**	**(20,231,774)**	**66,525**	**67,256,901**

For the period ended on 31st March, 2020

Particulars / Details of Deferred tax balances	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Property Plant and Equipment	(110,021,524)	2,370,459	-	(107,651,064)
Financial assets at Amortized Cost	763,366	(597,640)	-	165,726
Others Assets	1,337,914	1,405,974	-	2,743,889
Retirement Benefit Plans	6,977,140	2,285,405	(824,033)	8,438,512
Business Loss carried forward under Income Tax	102,444,665	(68,718,322)	-	33,726,342
Provision for doubtful debts	13,015,989	11,770,232	-	24,786,221
Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost	350,671	(136,199)	-	214,471
Total	**14,868,221**	**(51,620,092)**	**(824,033)**	**(37,575,904)**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit (B)	88,140,156	36,857,898		124,998,054
Total (`C)= (A+B)	**103,008,376**	**(14,762,194)**	**(824,033)**	**87,422,150**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED • GANDHINAGAR • Plot No. 1A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat

20 Trade Payables	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Trade Payable-MSME	9,599,770	6,595,791
Trade payables - Other than MSME	99,056,230	124,394,113
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
	-	-
Total	108,656,000	130,989,904
(i) The average credit period on purchases of goods ranges from immediate payments to credit period of days	30-45 Days	30-45 Days

21 Other current liabilities	**As at 31-Mar-21**	**As at 31-Mar-20**
(a) Revenue received in advance		
Deferred revenue arising from government grant	12,370,781	-
(c) Amount due to customers	7,629,504	14,188,265
(e) Statutory Dues	9,755,477	14,654,388
(d) Outstanding & Other Expense Payable	168,077,545	224,658,926
Total	**197,833,303**	**253,501,580**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

22 Revenue from Operations

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations (excluding other income-see note 23)

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
(a) Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	1,569,853,473	1,882,686,049
(b) Revenue from sales at pharmacies	86,841,639	135,791,595
(c) Fees and Collections	22,996,925	24,485,502
(d) Other operating revenues	20,883,450	32,126,125
	1,700,575,487	**2,075,089,270**

23 Other Income

a) Interest income

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Interest on Bank Deposits & Others	18,556,664	1,790,519
	18,556,664	**1,790,519**

b) Dividend Income		
Dividends from equity investments		
All dividends from equity investments designated as at FVTOCI recognised for both the years relate to investments held at the end of each reporting period.	0	0
c) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly	0	0
attributable to such income)	0	0
Finance lease contingent rental income	-	-
Others (aggregate of immaterial items)	-	-
	-	-
(a+b+c=d)		
	18,556,664	**1,790,519**

24 Cost of materials Consumed

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Opening stock	45,554,258	29,928,266
Add: Purchases	492,401,452	678,873,293
	537,955,710	**708,801,559**
Less: Closing stock	(35,549,334)	(45,554,258)
Cost of materials consumed	**502,406,376**	**663,247,301**

25 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade - Pharmacy

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Stock-in-trade (end of the year)	7,075,804	8,949,014
	7,075,804	8,949,014
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Stock-in-trade (beginning of the year)	8,949,014	7,643,036
	8,949,014	7,643,036
Net (increase) / decrease	**1,873,210**	**(1,305,978)**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

26 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Salaries and wages	262,515,306	301,528,336
Contribution to provident and other funds	18,555,200	21,561,926
Bonus	6,337,966	7,068,589
Staff welfare expenses	19,194,187	19,727,406
	306,602,659	**349,886,257**

27 Finance costs

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Continuing operations		
(a) Interest costs :-		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans (other than those from related parties)	46,354,015	59,364,356
Interest on obligations under finance leases		
Interest on convertible notes	-	-
Interest on lease liability	-	-
Other interest expense	31,490,464	31,296,808
Total interest expense for financial liabilities not classified as at FVTPL	10,197,962	8,563,317
Less: amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets		
	88,042,441	**99,224,481**
(b) Amortized interest cost on redeemable preference shares	10,926,982	10,681,042
(c) Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	-	-
(d) Other borrowing costs :-		
Unwinding of discount on costs to sell non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	-
	98,969,423	**109,905,523**

28 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to continuing operations	97,854,238	107,423,279
Amortisation on right of use asset	21,421,177	20,867,225
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,873,677	2,599,793
Total depreciation and amortisation pertaining to continuing operations	**123,149,092**	**130,890,297**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to discontinued operations	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**123,149,092**	**130,890,297**

29 Other expenses

Particulars	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Power and fuel	40,901,017	55,185,700
Water Charges	3,345,385	4,108,466
Rent	6,640,575	8,028,655
Repairs & Maintenance Expesnes	-	-

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat GANDHINAGAR

Repairs to Buildings, Machinery & Others	21,300,437	19,713,587
Repairs to Medical Equipments	7,360,013	4,520,545
Repairs to Vehicles	771,256	1,329,609
Annual maintainance Charges	18,582,646	16,279,359
Insurance	2,446,732	3,034,244
Retainer fees to Doctors	172,372,965	246,796,215
Outsource Charges	-	-
House Keeping Expenses	46,674,314	50,329,887
Food & Beverages Expenses	30,696,295	42,258,807
Bio Medical Maintenance	8,139,345	9,558,000
Security Charges	16,901,659	19,068,553
Outsourcing Expenses - IT	4,780,181	4,535,148
Outsourcing Expenses	12,500,949	10,133,344
Rates and Taxes, excluding taxes on income	5,019,384	5,927,323
Other operating & administrative Expenses	17,211,610	10,638,389
Communication & Telephone Expeness	2,337,315	3,112,022
Director Sitting Fees	826,000	1,084,125
Advertisement, Publicity & Marketing	43,838,284	71,800,771
Travelling & Conveyance	5,826,305	18,872,882
Legal & Professional Fees	46,875,770	30,125,878
Continuing Medical Education & Hospitality Expenses	587,396	3,690,449
Seminar Expenses	430,844	1,038,436
Books & Periodicals	112,616	510,585
Provision for Bad Debts	11,049,362	40,052,964
Bad Debts Written off	527,405	297,510
Loss on Sale of Asset	3,268	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,254,665	2,425,555
Net foreign exchange gains/ (losses)	2,794,430	1,896,938
	532,108,424	**686,353,945**

29.1 Payments to auditors

a) For audit	1,006,000	1,162,300
b) For taxation matters & other services	-	-
c) For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	1,006,000	**1,162,300**

29.2 Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility — 3,196,526 — 2,920,277

29.3 Income taxes relating to continuing operations

Particulars	**Current Year ended 31/03/2021**	**Previous year ended 31/03/2020**
Current tax		
In respect of the current year (Current tax)	33,120,305	36,857,898
In respect of prior years	-	-
Others	-	-
	33,120,305	36,857,898
Net Current tax	**33,120,305**	**36,857,898**
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year (Deferred tax)	28,862,332	50,935,749
In respect of prior years	-	-
Less : MAT Credit Entitlement	(8,630,558)	(36,857,898)
	28,862,332	50,935,749
Total income tax expense(Before MAT Entitlement Credit) recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations.	28,862,332	50,935,749

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:	Current Year ended 31/03/2021	Previous year ended 31/03/2020
Profit before tax from continuing operations	82,410,725	25,970,914
Income tax expense calculated at 29.12% (2019-20 29.12%)	23,998,003	7,562,730
Effect of Difference between Tax rate and MAT Rate		(3,025,611)
Effect of Expenses/Income Permanently not deductible or claimable for Income tax	(4,023,196)	918,276
Effect of unrecoginised Deferred Taxes in Subsidary	39,864,196	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences on deferred tax assets unconsidered earlier.	(6,486,924)	(5,455,394)
	53,352,079	50,935,749
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations) - before MAT Entitlement credits	53,352,079	50,935,749
	-	-

The tax rate used for the year ended F.Y. 2020-21 and FY 2019-20 is 29.12%. Reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 29.12% (for both years)

The MAT rate applied for the FY 2020-21 is 17.47% (effective MAT rate), in and FY 2019-20 the MAT rate was 17.47%(effective tax rate)

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

30 Segment information

30.1 Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

The Directors of the company are directly involved in the operations of the Company, including the subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has been identified as the Chief Operting Decision Maker (CODM).
Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the model of healthcare services delivered. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company around differences in products and services. Accordingly, hospitals, pharmacies, and Nursing Institute have been identified as the roperating segments.

The Company operates in mainly in India, and the drugs sold in the pharmacies, are regulated under the Drug Control Act, which applies uniformly all over the Country.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies adopted in Standalone financial statements with the following additional policies for Segment Reporting:

a. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "unallocable expenses".

b. Inter segment revenue and expenses are eliminated.

The Company has disclosed this Segment Reporting in Standalone Financial Statements as per Ind AS 108

30.2 Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

	Segment Revenue		Segment Profit	
	31-Mar-21	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Health care	1,599,175,336	1,923,302,864	184,393,573	141,441,300
Pharmacy	86,841,639	135,791,595	11,382,270	20,808,386
Nursing Institute	22,996,925	24,485,502	520,620	520,620
Total	**1,709,013,900**	**2,083,579,961**	**196,296,463**	**162,770,306**
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	(8,438,413)	(8,490,691)	(8,438,413)	(8,490,691)
Total for continuing operations	**1,700,575,487**	**2,075,089,270**	**187,858,050**	**154,279,615**
Other income			18,556,664	1,790,519
Central administration costs and directors' salaries			(25,034,566)	(23,024,588)
Finance costs			(98,969,423)	(109,905,523)
Profit before tax (continuing operations)			**82,410,725**	**23,140,023**

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit represents the profit before tax earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, share of profit of associates, share of profit of joint ventures, other income, as well as finance costs. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

30.3 Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	**As at 31 March 2020**
Segment Assets		
Health care	2,170,895,704	2,292,680,050
Pharmacy	22,126,402	43,702,003
Nursing Institute	12,830,868	7,787,335
Total Segment Assets	2,205,852,974	2,344,169,388
Assets relating to ...... and ...... operations (now discontinued)	-	-
Unallocated	117,716,799	220,529,414
Consolidated total assets	**2,323,569,773**	**2,564,698,802**
Segment liabilities	-	
Health care	1,236,999,434	1,505,700,608
Pharmacy	19,730,772	23,366,945
Nursing Institute	3,406,100	1,094,502
Total Segment liabilities	1,260,136,306	1,530,162,054
Liab relating to ..... and ...... operations (now discontinued)	-	-
Unallocated	-	-
Consolidated total liabilities	**1,260,136,306**	**1,530,162,054**

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:
• all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments in associates, investments in joint ventures, other investments, loans, other financial assets and current and deferred tax assets, which assets are reported under "Healthcare".
• all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings, other financial liabilities,current and deferred tax liabilities which liabilities are reported under "Healthcare".

30.4 Other segment information

	Depreciation and Amortisation		Addition to Non Current Assets	
	31-Mar-21	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Health care	123,006,997	130,426,372	30,582,503	255,635,414
Pharmacy	35,593	-	-	-
Nursing Institute	106,501	463,925	-	-
	123,149,091	**130,890,297**	**30,582,503**	**255,635,414**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

In addition to the depreciation and amortisation reported above, impairment losses of Rs.Nil were recognised in respect of property, plant and equipment and goodwill, respectively. These impairment losses were attributable to the following reportable segments.

Impairment losses recognised for the year in respect of property, plant and equipment	
Health care	Nil
Pharmacy	Nil
Nursing Institute	Nil
	Nil

30.5 Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Health care	1,599,175,336	1,923,302,864
Pharmacy	86,841,639	135,791,595
Nursing Institute	22,996,925	24,485,502
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	(8,438,413)	(8,490,691)
	1,700,575,487	2,075,089,270
Other Income	18,556,664	1,790,519
	1,719,132,151	2,076,879,789

30.6 Information about major customers

No single customers contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for both 2020-21 and 2019-20.

31 Earnings per Share

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations	0.53	0.16
From discontinued operations	-	-
Total basic earnings per share	0.53	0.16
Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	0.53	0.16
From discontinued operations	-	-
Total diluted earnings per share	0.53	0.16

31.1 Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	53,091,230	16,450,125
Dividends paid on convertible non-participating preference Shares	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	53,091,230	16,450,125
Profit for the year from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the Company	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	53,091,230	16,450,125
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	100,603,068	100,603,068

31.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.		
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	53,091,230	16,450,125
Interest on convertible notes (after tax at 30%)	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share Profit	53,091,230	16,450,125
for the year from discontinued operations attributable		
Others [describe]	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	53,091,230	16,450,125

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share		
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of:		
- employee options		
- partly paid equity shares		
- convertible notes		
- others [describe]		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	100,603,068	100,603,068

32 Employee benefit plans

32.1 Defined contribution plans

The employees of the Company's are members of a state-managed retirement benefit plan operated by the government. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

The total expense of Rs.1,43,05,413/- (out of which Rs.99,91,059/- towards pension fund and Rs.43,14,354/- towards PF, has been recognised for the year in profit or loss (for the year ended March 31, 2020: Rs.1,40,42,633/- out of which Rs.97,47,153/- towards Pension fund contribution and Rs.42,95,480/- for PF) represents contributions paid / payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

32.2 Defined benefit plans

The company contributes all ascertained liabilities with respect to gratuity to a fund under a Group Gratuity Scheme of LIC of India whose Plan Assets are managed by LIC of India. The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retiring plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to the vested employees at retirement / death / incapacitation / termination of employment based on the respective employees salary and tenure of employment with the company

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as shown below:

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. For other defined benefit plans, the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds when there is a deep market for such bonds; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments. Further, the overseas plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities, debt instruments and real estates. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the board of the overseas Fund considers it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan assets should be invested in equity securities and in real estate to leverage the return generated by the Fund.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

In respect of the plan in India, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2021

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-21	**31-Mar-20**
Discount rate(s)	6.84%	7.79%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase :		
- For next 1 year	0.00%	7.00%
- From the 2nd year	6.00%	7.00%
Attrition Rate		
- For services upto 2 years and below	18.00%	3.00%
- For services 3 years to 4 years	8.00%	3.00%
- For services 5 years and above	5.00%	3.00%
Retirement Age	58	58
Pre-retirement mortality		
Average longevity at retirement age for current beneficiaries of the plan (years)*		
Males	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Females	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Average longevity at retirement age for current employees (future beneficiaries of the plan) (years)*		
Males	NA	NA
Females	NA	NA

* Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect expected changes in mortality/ others (please describe).

Amounts recognised in Standalone statement of profit and loss in respect of These defined benefit plans are as follows.	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Service cost: •		
Current service cost	4,342,589	4,947,203
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	(324,897)	(186,273)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**4,017,692**	**4,760,930**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	193,931.00	390,782.00
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(164,751.00)	(300,947.00)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	907,429	(1,766,517)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(708,159)	(1,154,209)
Others [describe]	-	-
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Total	**228,450**	**(2,830,891)**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the Standalone statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the Standalone balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(34,333,599)	(30,872,262)
Fair value of plan assets	40,188,292	35,605,576
Funded status	**5,854,693**	**4,733,314**
Restrictions on asset recognised	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**5,854,693**	**4,733,314**

Change in Defined Benefit Obligation	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Opening defined benefit obligation	30,872,262	30,196,095
Current service cost	4,342,589	4,947,203
Interest cost	2,110,524	2,352,247
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(164,751)	(300,947)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	907,429	(1,766,517)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(708,159)	(1,154,209)
Others [describe]	-	-
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Liabilities assumed in a business combination	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	(3,026,295)	(3,401,610)
Others [describe]	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**34,333,599**	**30,872,262**

Changes in Fair value of Plan Assets	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**	**Year ended 31-Mar-20**
Opening fair value of plan assets	35,605,576	32,586,905
Interest income	2,435,421	2,538,520
Remeasurement gain (loss):		-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(193,931)	(390,782)
Others [describe]	-	-
Contributions from the employer	5,367,521	4,272,543
Contributions from plan participants		-
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-
Assets acquired in a business combination	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	(3,026,295)	(3,401,610)
Other [describe]		
Closing fair value of plan assets	**40,188,292**	**35,605,576**

The fair value of the plan assets for the India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows

	31-Mar-21	**31-Mar-20**
- Insurance Fund	40,188,292	35,605,576
Total	**40,188,292**	**35,605,576**

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
1st Following Year	2,293,362	1,932,057
2nd Following Year	3,107,143	1,805,300
3rd Following Year	2,173,920	2,745,481
4th Following Year	2,693,228	1,809,461
5th Following Year	3,007,286	2,289,763
Sum of 6 to 10 Years	12,879,821	11,682,288
Sum of Years 11 and above	39,232,869	44,356,243

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Employer

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
1st Following Year	4,569	1,096
2nd Following Year	16,688	1,100
3rd Following Year	25,750	3,320
4th Following Year	180,572	16,503
5th Following Year	96,362	67,134
Sum of 6 to 10 Years	409,837	290,996
Sum of Years 11 and above	704,464	574473

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.
The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	31-03-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Discount rate	100 basis points	100 basis points	(2,683,057)	(2,632,514)	3,104,638	3,072,050
Salary growth rate	100 basis points	100 basis points	3,090,304	3,084,183	(2,719,956)	(2,347,032)
Employee Turnover	100 basis points	100 basis points	16,114	141,032	(27,163)	(165,647)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the definedbenefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk-and-return profiles. Investment and contribution policies are integrated within this study. Main strategic choices that are formulated in the actuarial and technical policy document of the Fund are:

• Asset mix based on 25% equity instruments, 50% debt instruments and 25% investment properties;

• Interest rate sensitivity caused by the duration of the defined benefit obligation should be reduced by 30% by the use of debt instruments in combination with interest rate swaps;

• Maintaining an equity buffer that gives a 97.5% assurance that assets are sufficient within the next 12 months.

There has been no change in the process used by the Company to manage its risks from prior periods.

The Company has employee benefit schemes by way of Privilege & Sick Leave encashment which are unfunded. These are actuarily valued every year and the liability thereof for Sick leave is INR 51,85,988/- and that for Privilege Leave is INR 1,20,37,419/-. The assumptions are the same as considered in Group Gratuity benefit (dislosed above).

33 Financial instruments

33.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in borrowing notes) offset by cash and bank balances and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company is initaiting efforts to reduce the gearing ratio.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Debt (i)	591,685,362	777,019,697
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal Company held for sale)	(296,728,766)	(142,526,293)
Net Debt	**294,956,596**	**634,493,404**
Total Equity	1,063,433,468	1,034,536,748
Net debt to equity ratio	0.28	0.61

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts and contingent consideration), as described in notes.

33.2 Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured:	-	-
(i) Equity investments	-	-
(ii) Derivative instruments other than designated hedge accounting relationships	-	-

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

(b) Designated as at FVTPL Measured at amortised cost	-	-
(i) Mutual Fund investments		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal Company held for sale)	296,728,766	142,526,293
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost (including trade receivables in a disposal Company held for sale)	403,675,994	565,949,514
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Debt instruments	-	-
(b) Investments in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Held for trading	-	-
(b) Designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition	-	-
(c) Derivative instruments other than in designated hedge accounting relationships		
	-	-
Measured at amortised cost (including trade payables balance in a disposal Company held for sale)	-	-
Borrowings	504,664,400	633,648,713
Trade Payables and others	198,635,123	279,280,869
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL		
Carrying amount of financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	-
Cumulative changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk	-	-
Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk recognised during the year	-	-

33.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Corporate Treasury function reports quarterly to the Company's senior management and board of directors , that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

33.4 Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The company's finance team manages these risk by effective financial management.

33.5 Foreign currency risk management

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

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

	Assets as at	
	31-03-21	31-03-20
Trade Receivables (In USD)	442,089	434,246
Trade Receivables (In INR)	32,360,921	29,398,166

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to currency dollars.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the Rs. against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	FY 2020-21		FY 2019-20	
	+ 10%	- 10%	+ 10%	- 10%
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	3,236,092	(3,236,092)	3,272,810	(3,272,810)
Impact on Equity for the year	3,236,092	(3,236,092)	3,272,810	(3,272,810)

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A,
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

33.6 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts and forward interest rate contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's:

• profit for the year ended March 31, 2020 would decrease/ increase by INR 11.18 Million (for the year ended March 31, 2020 would decrease/ increase by INR 3.15 Million). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings; and
• other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2021 would not have been impacted (for the year ended March 31, 2020: would not have been impacted)

33.7 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Majority of the Company's transactions are earned in cash or cash equivalents. The trade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Insurance Companies, Corporate customers and Government Undertakings. The Insurance Companies are required to maintain minimum reserve levels and the Corporate Customers are enterprises with high credit ratings. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to trade receivables is considered low.Before accepting any new credit customer, the Company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed anually. The outstanding with the debtors is reviewed periodically.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

34 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. 34below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

34.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financialliabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period.
The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate(%)	3 months to 1 year	1 Year to 5 years	> 5 years
As at 31st March, 2021				
Non-interest bearing		-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments *	7.65%	83,840,737	87,736,435	29,477,894
		83,840,737	87,736,435	29,477,894
As at 31st March, 2020				
Non-interest bearing		-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments *	9.50%*	143,370,983	185,524,828	207,443,063
		143,370,983	185,524,828	207,443,063

* These are not cumulative
** Existing Average interest rate
The carrying amounts of the above are as follows:

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Non-interest bearing		
Variable interest rate instruments	406,808,254	519,022,120
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	
	406,808,254	**519,022,120**

34.2 Financing facilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Secured bank overdraft facility:		
- amount used	23,874,696	130,339,962
- amount unused	126,125,304	99,660,038
	150,000,000	**230,000,000**

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Plot No. 1/A, Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat
GANDHINAGAR

34.3 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the Standalone financial statements approximate their fair values.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
- loans to related parties	-	-	-	-
- trade receivables	153,721,588	153,721,588	280,670,030	280,670,030
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	296,728,766	296,728,766	142,526,293	142,526,293
- Other Financial Assets	230,811,261	230,811,261	267,085,244	267,085,244
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
- convertible notes (including interest accrued)	-	-	-	-
- perpetual notes	-	-	-	-
- bank loans	346,842,214	346,842,214	486,712,698	486,712,698
- Cummulative Redeemable Preference Shares	157,822,186	157,822,186	146,936,015	146,936,015
- loans from related parties	-	-	-	-
- Other Financial Liabilities	89,979,123	89,979,123	148,290,965	148,290,965
- trade payables	108,656,000	108,656,000	130,989,904	130,989,904

35 Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

35.1 List of Related Parties

List of Related Parties	Relationship
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Holding Company
Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Entities having significant influence
Green Channel Travels Services Private Limtied	Entities having significant influence
IRM Enterprises Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Stemcyte India Therapeutics Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limited	Entities having significant influence
Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	Entities having significant influence
MedSmart Logistics Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Dhruvi Pharma Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Pharmacy Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Rajshree Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	Joint Venture
Apollo CVHF Limited	Subsidiary

List of Key managerial personnel :

(i) Mr. Deepak Tharanee- Chief Financial Officer
(ii) Mr. Nikunj Vyas - Company secretary

35.2 Trading transactions

Particulars during the year, Company entities entered into the following trading transactions with related parties that are not members of the Company:

Particulars	Purchase		Service Rendered (Income from operation etc)		Service Availed (description to be given)*		Reimbursement of Exps incurred on behalf of RPT		Reimbursement of Exps incurred by RPT on our behalf		Other Income (Rent, Interest, Others etc.,)		Outstanding Payable		Outstanding Receivable	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	202,726	530,548	252,000	1,649,096	-	-	11,467,360	192,291	40,947,844	26,951,146	-	12,600	10,549,583	69,303,523	2,449,561	-
Apollo Pharmacy Limited	285,425		-		-		-		-		-		86,138		-	
Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited	5,603,812	11,031,410	1,518,076	1,831,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795,702	3,173,327	2,290,887	1,963,966
Green Channel Travels Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	39,372	269,461	8,456,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,448	598,364	-	-
IRM Enterprises Private Limited	-	-	-	217,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,225	97,750	112,694	-	-	149,034	45,219
Stemcyte India Therapeutics Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,223,267	2,590,544	-	-	4,593,324	4,333,320	-	-	4,553,442	2,444,886
Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limited	205,764	-	-	-	25,157,430	43,278,263	-	239,827	-	2,246,689	-	-	2,084,321	4,769,400	-	-
Faber Sindoori Management Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	6,292,350	9,627,500	15,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,000	-	-
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,167	-	-	-	-	-	35,092	261,259
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	-	-	105,600	4,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,462	-	184,335	824,639
Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	-		23,449,633		-		13,935,616		-		-		129,118,809		224,737,896	
Apollo CVHF Limited	-		7,938,413		-		256,203		-		-		-		3,869,122	
MedSmart Logistics Private Limited	44,467,057	56,213,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,575,135	16,292,833	-	-
Dhruvi Pharma Private Limited	127,490,456	202,590,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,556,461	37,090,456	-	-
Apollo Rajshree Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	-		567,000		-		-		-		-		-		567,000	

Service Availed from RPT;

- *Booking of Air tickets from Green Channel Travels Services Private Limited*
- *Food & Beverage services from IRM Enterprises Private Limited*
- *F&B-Manpower services from Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limited*
- *Biomedical-Manpower services from Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limtied*
- *Pharmacy Profit Sharing to Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd*
- *Outsource Lab Investigation to StemCyte India Therapeutics Private Limited*

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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GANDHINAGAR

36 Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

Particulars	**Year ended 31-Mar-21**	**Year ended 31-Mar-20**
Employee Benefits	6,754,623	11,652,194
	6,754,623	11,652,194

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

37 Commitments

Particulars	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	178,400	15,204,844

The Company's share of the capital commitments made jointly with other joint venturers relating to its joint venture, is as follows:

Particulars	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	178,400	15,204,844
Commitments to provide loans	-	-
Commitments to acquire other venturer's ownership interest when a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future (please specify what the particular event is)	-	-
Others (please specify)	-	-

38 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	62,883,000	63,853,000
(b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees	3,399,000	1,750,000
(d) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
Customs Duty	-	-
Service Tax	25,761,226	17,616,820
Value Added Tax	-	-
Income Tax	-	-
EPCG	-	-
(e) Other money for which the company is contingently liable - Contingent liabilities incurred by the Company arising from its interests in joint ventures & subsidiaries (Letter of Comfort to YES Bank for Credit Facilities of Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt. Ltd & Apollo CVHF Limited)	37,500,000	42,500,000
(f) The Company has disputed demands raised by Torrent Power that were never billed earlier and are beyond the period of two years stipulated in the Electricity Act.	5,572,931	-

(i) A number of contingent liabilities have arisen as a result of the Company's interest in its joint venture. The amount disclosed represents the aggregate amount of such contingent liabilities for which the Company as an investor is liable. The extent to which an outflow of funds will be required is dependent on the future operations of the joint venture being more or less favourable than currently expected. The Company is not contingently liable for the liabilities of other venturers in its joint venture.

(ii) The amount disclosed represents the Company's share of contingent liabilities of associates. The extent to which an outflow of funds will be required is dependent on the future operations of the associates being more or less favourable than currently expected.

(iii) The guarantees included above excludes financial guarantees given to banks by the Company to secure the financing facilities obtained by the subsidiaries and other Company companies.

39 Events after the reporting period

There are no reportable events occuring after the balance sheet date.

40 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on **18th June, 2021**

41 Earnings in Foreign Currency

Particulars	**31-Mar-21**	**31-Mar-20**
(1) Earnings in Foreign Currency		
Income from Hospital Services	27,714,415	23,825,539
(2) Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
Travelling & Marketing Expenses	269,461	8,479,477
Professional charges (Pre & followup care fees)	735,011	2,821,276
(3) Volume of Imports in Foreign Currency - Capital Goods	-	-
(4) Imported Materials	-	-

(Consumptions relates to items used for healthcare services only)

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