INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited, Indore

REPORT ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss **(including Other Comprehensive Income)**, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2020, and Profit, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS:

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which are expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report.
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be

S. VISWANATHAN LLP REGN. No. 004770S/

materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable under the applicable laws, regulations and standards on audit.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE STANDALONEFINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THESTANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates

S. VISWANATHAN LLP REGN. No. 004770S/S200025 and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

OTHER MATTER

On account of the COVID-19 related lock-down restrictions, the management was unable to perform physical verification of inventories at the year end. The management has however, performed physical verification of inventories on a date prior to the year-end owing to their practice of performing periodic verification of inventories. However, we were not able to physically observe the verification of inventory that was carried out by the Management. Consequently, we have performed alternate procedures to audit the existence of inventory as per the guidance provided in SA 501 "Audit Considerations - Specific Considerations for Selected Items" and have obtained sufficient audit evidence to issue our unmodified opinion on these Standalone Financial Results. Our report on the Statement is not modified in respect of this matter.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("The Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section 11 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 2013, we report that:

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B.

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

(i) The Company has no pending litigations.

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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

(iv) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16):

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

For S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

S. VISWANATHAN LLP
REGN. No. 004770S/ S200025 CHENNAI 600 004
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No: 022167
UDIN No:20022167AAAAAT9197
Date: 12/06/2020

Annexure- A to Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the members of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.

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

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

(b) These Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were observed by the management on such verification.

(d) The title deeds of Immovable properties owned by the Company are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) Stock of medicines, stores, spares, consumables, chemicals and lab materials have been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Consequently, the provisions of clauses 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) are not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans nor made any investments nor extended any guarantees nor provided any securities covered under provisions of section 185 or section 186 of the Act.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public and hence the provisions of clause 5 are not applicable.

(vi) The Company does not maintain Cost Accounting Records as required under sub-section 1 of Section 148 of the Act.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and in opinion, the Company has been regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities the undisputed statutory dues in the case of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods Service Tax, Customs Duty, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The company has complied with the requirements for payment of PF dues as per the Supreme Court order dated 28.02.2019.There are no additional claims from PF authorities for payment of dues as per the supreme court order dated 28.02.2019, to this extent of no claim by the PF authorities in our opinion the company is not in arrears for more than six months. There are no disputed taxes payable nor any dispute pending in any forum.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of any dues to financial institutions, banks, governments or debenture holders.

S. VISWANATHAN LLP REGN. No. 004770S/

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by the way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). The term loans were applied for the purposes for which they have been raised.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us by the Company, no material fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order, are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standard.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the Directors or any persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.

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

For S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

S. VISWANATHAN LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ REGN. No. 004770S/ S200025 CHENNAI 600 004

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No: 022167
UDIN No:20022167AAAAAT9197

Date: 12-06-2020

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting under Clause (i) of Section 143(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, both issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004770S/S200025

S. VISWANATHAN LLP
REGN. No. 004770S/S200025
CHENNAI 600 004
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

12/06/2020

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No: 022167
UDIN No:20022167AAAAAT9197

Date:.12-06-2020

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet As at 31st March 2020

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	37,63,24,142	39,26,67,358
Capital work-in-progress	3	18,08,142	5,95,492
Other intangible assets	4	15,55,283	8,86,254
Financial assets			
- Others	5	33,29,575	29,66,775
Current assets			
Inventories	6	90,67,559	68,30,776
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	7	8,43,50,750	9,51,83,540
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,24,38,415	1,34,49,878
- Bank balances other than above	9	58,21,451	52,62,241
- Loans	10	10,57,942	3,93,643
Current tax assets(net)		3,94,98,181	2,66,96,999
Other current assets	11	79,30,344	52,54,464
Total (ASSETS)		54,31,81,784	55,01,87,420
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	12	19,68,69,430	19,68,69,430
Other equity	13	(15,39,02,548)	(17,81,34,123)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Borrowings	14	13,25,06,902	16,23,21,941
Provisions	15	57,93,864	31,51,462
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	14a	2,24,45,447	2,21,57,760
Other non current liabilities	16a	9,24,10,401	7,03,77,561
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	14	8,93,14,910	8,29,03,281
- Trade payables	16		
-Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		1,07,39,770	95,29,294
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		13,20,20,887	16,14,82,516
Provisions	15	5,09,682	2,09,033
Other current liabilities	17	1,44,73,039	1,93,19,265
TOTAL (LIABILITIES & EQUITY)		54,31,81,784	55,01,87,420

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report annexed

For S. Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

V C Krishnan
Partner
(Membership No: 022167)
17, Bishop Wallers Avenue West
Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004
Place : Chennai
Date : 12/06/2020 UDIN NO: 20022167AAAAAT9197

S. VISWANATHAN LLP REGN. No. 004770S/S200025 CHENNAI 600 004 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Gaurav Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT. LTD. INDORE

Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director

Dr. Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	18	74,79,92,552	66,09,44,608
Other income	19	50,16,111	25,08,816
Total Income		75,30,08,663	66,34,53,424
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	20	27,47,23,601	24,97,56,402
Employee benefit expense	21	10,96,83,061	10,27,11,267
Finance cost	22	2,33,41,929	2,44,19,818
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	3,06,57,292	2,93,85,561
Other expense	24	28,87,01,893	26,23,42,239
Total expenses		72,71,07,776	66,86,15,287
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		2,59,00,887	(51,61,863)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations		2,59,00,887	(51,61,863)
Tax expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		6,72,055	(45,21,996)
Profit/ (loss) for the period from continuing operations		2,52,28,832	(6,39,867)
Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/ (loss) from discounting operations (after tax)		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period		2,52,28,832	(6,39,867)
Other comprehensive income			
(i). Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
(ii). Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
(a). Remeasurements of Actuarial gains or losses on Defined benefit plans(Net of Tax)		(9,97,257)	(14,35,022)
Total comprehensive income for the period *(Profit/ loss + other comprehensive income)*		2,42,31,575	(20,74,889)
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
a) Basic		1.28	(0.03)
b) Diluted		1.28	(0.03)
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operations)			
a) Basic			
b) Diluted			
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operations)			
a) Basic		1.28	(0.03)
b) Diluted		1.28	(0.03)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report annexed

For S. Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

V C Krishnan
Partner
(Membership No: 022167)
17, Bishop Wallers Avenue West
Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004
Place : Chennai
Date : 12/06/2020 UDIN: 20022167AAAAAT9197

S. VISWANATHAN LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REGN. No. 004770S/S200025 CHENNAI 600 004

Gaurav Khandelwal
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Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT. LTD. INDORE

Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director

Dr. Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital

Amount in Rs.

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Amount
Changes during the period	-
At 31 March 2019	19,68,69,430
(19686943 shares of Rs.10 each)	
Changes during the period	-
At 31 March 2020	19,68,69,430
(19686943 shares of Rs.10 each)	-

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve/Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Balance as on 01st April, 2019	**36,78,60,573**	**(54,29,65,158)**	**(30,29,538)**	**(17,81,34,123)**
Add: Profit for the period	-	**2,52,28,832**	-	**2,52,28,832**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	(9,97,257)	(9,97,257)
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2020	**36,78,60,573**	**(51,77,36,326)**	**(40,26,795)**	**(15,39,02,548)**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve/Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Balance as on 01st April, 2018	36,78,60,573	(54,23,25,291)	(15,94,516)	**(17,60,59,235)**
Add: Profit for the period	-	(6,39,867)	-	**(6,39,867)**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	(14,35,022)	**(14,35,022)**
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2019	**36,78,60,573**	**(54,29,65,158)**	**(30,29,538)**	**(17,81,34,123)**

As per our report annexed

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S. Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

V C Krishnan
Partner
(Membership No: 022167)
17, Bishop Wallers Avenue West
Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004
Place : Chennai
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Whole Time Director

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT LTD INDORE

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 : Property,Plant and Equipment

FY 2019-20

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation					Impairment				Net Block	
	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Depreciation charge for the year	Adjustment due to revaluations	On disposals	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	Total impairment loss as on April 1,2019	Impairment loss during the year	Impairment loss reversed during the year	Total impairment loss up to March 31, 2020	Balance as at March 31,2020	Balance as at April 1,2019
Tangible Assets															
Land	7,25,71,900	-		7,25,71,900	-				-	-	-	-	-	7,25,71,900	7,25,71,900
Buildings	13,39,95,897	-		13,39,95,897	2,42,78,144	19,18,059			2,61,96,204	-	-	-	-	10,77,99,693	10,97,17,753
Medical Equipment & Surgical Instruments	20,29,60,378	77,83,097		21,07,43,475	6,30,28,124	1,52,17,256			7,82,45,380	-	-	-	-	13,24,98,095	13,99,32,254
Plant & Machinery	11,57,95,721	3,00,942		11,60,96,663	7,30,02,584	51,05,488			7,81,08,072	-	-	-	-	3,79,88,591	4,27,93,137
Furniture and Fixtures	2,34,20,637	24,63,736		2,58,84,373	1,12,15,764	25,02,587			1,37,18,350	-	-	-	-	1,21,66,023	1,22,04,873
Vehicles	14,54,731	-	-	14,54,731	13,81,995				13,81,995	-	-	-	-	72,736	72,736
Office equipment	2,18,790	3,80,578		5,99,368	47,685	52,908			1,00,593	-	-	-	-	4,98,775	1,71,105
Electrical Installations & Generators	3,90,46,993	12,93,072		4,03,40,065	2,53,26,624	42,47,776			2,95,74,401	-	-	-	-	1,07,65,664	1,37,20,369
Computer	69,18,035	13,11,912		82,29,947	54,34,803	8,32,479			62,67,282	-	-	-	-	19,62,665	14,83,232
Total A	**59,63,83,082**	**1,35,33,337**	-	**60,99,16,419**	**20,37,15,724**	**2,98,76,553**	-	-	**23,35,92,277**	-	-	-	-	**37,63,24,142**	**39,26,67,358**

FY 2019-20

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation					Impairment				Net Block	
	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Depreciation charge for the period	Adjustment due to revaluations	On disposals	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	Total impairment loss as on 1 April 19	Impairment loss during the year	Impairment loss reversed during the year	Total impairment loss up to 31 March 2020	Balance as at March 31,2020	Balance as at April 1,2019
Capital Work-in-Progress	5,95,492	12,12,650		18,08,142	-	-		-	-					18,08,142	5,95,492
Total B	**5,95,492**	**12,12,650**	-	**18,08,142**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18,08,142**	**5,95,492**

FY 2018-19

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation					Impairment				Net Block	
	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Depreciation charge for the year	Adjustment due to revaluations	On disposals	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Total impairment loss as on April 1,2018	Impairment loss during the year	Impairment loss reversed during the year	Total impairment loss up to March 31, 2019	Balance as at March 31,2019	Balance as at April 1,2018
Tangible Assets															
Land	7,25,71,900	-	-	7,25,71,900	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	7,25,71,900	7,25,71,900
Buildings	13,01,11,246	38,84,651		13,39,95,897	2,23,92,313	18,85,831	-	-	2,42,78,144	-	-	-	-	10,97,17,753	10,77,18,933
Medical Equipment & Surgical Instruments	19,67,00,919	62,59,459	-	20,29,60,378	4,82,25,222	1,48,02,902	-	-	6,30,28,124	-	-	-	-	13,99,32,254	14,84,75,697
Plant & Machinery	11,49,38,472	8,57,249	-	11,57,95,721	6,79,47,697	50,54,887	-	-	7,30,02,584	-	-	-	-	4,27,93,137	4,69,90,775
Furniture and Fixtures	2,17,35,127	16,85,510	-	2,34,20,637	89,28,304	22,87,460	-	-	1,12,15,764	-	-	-	-	1,22,04,873	1,28,06,823
Vehicles	14,54,731	19,54,727	19,54,727	14,54,731	13,01,568	2,10,798	-	1,30,371	13,81,995	-	-	-	-	72,736	1,53,163
Office equipment	1,25,002	93,788	-	2,18,790	6,535	41,150	-	-	47,685	-	-	-	-	1,71,105	1,18,467
Electrical Installations & Generators	3,63,56,949	26,90,044	-	3,90,46,993	2,11,54,999	41,71,625	-	-	2,53,26,624	-	-	-	-	1,37,20,369	1,52,01,950
Computer	60,65,292	8,52,743	-	69,18,035	48,33,232	6,01,571	-	-	54,34,803	-	-	-	-	14,83,232	12,32,060
Total A	**58,00,59,638**	**1,82,78,171**	**19,54,727**	**59,63,83,082**	**17,47,89,871**	**2,90,56,224**	-	**1,30,371**	**20,37,15,724**	-	-	-	-	**39,26,67,358**	**40,52,69,767**

FY 2018-19

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation					Impairment				Net Block	
	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Depreciation charge for the period	Adjustment due to revaluations	On disposals	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Total impairment loss as on 1 April 2018	Impairment loss during the year	Impairment loss reversed during the year	Total impairment loss up to 31 March 2019	Balance as at March 31,2019	Balance as at April 1,2018
Capital Work-in-Progress	15,00,996	5,95,492	15,00,996	5,95,492	-	-								5,95,492	15,00,996
Total B	**15,00,996**	**5,95,492**	**15,00,996**	**5,95,492**	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	**5,95,492**	**15,00,996**

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Note : 4 - Other Intangible assets

FY 2019-20

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Depreciation charge for the year	On disposals	Balance as at Mar 31, 2020	Balance as at March 31,2020	Balance as at April 1,2019
(a) Computer software	13,22,565	1,07,436		14,30,001	9,94,687	54,127		10,48,814	3,81,187	3,27,878
(b) DXC Transformation Services and Licence Fee	8,37,564	13,42,332		21,79,896	2,79,188	7,26,612		10,05,800	11,74,096	5,58,376
Total	21,60,129	14,49,768	-	36,09,897	12,73,875	7,80,739	-	20,54,614	15,55,283	8,86,254

FY 2018-19

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Depreciation charge for the year	On disposals	Balance as at Mar 31, 2019	Balance as at March 31,2019	Balance as at April 1,2018
(a) Computer software	10,38,185	2,84,380	-	13,22,565	9,44,538	50,149	-	9,94,687	3,27,878	93,647
(b) DXC Transformation Services and Licence Fee	-	8,37,564	-	8,37,564	-	2,79,188		2,79,188	5,58,376	-
Total	10,38,185	11,21,944	-	21,60,129	9,44,538	3,29,337	-	12,73,875	8,86,254	93,647

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Note : 5 - Other Financial Assets

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Security Deposits		
(i)security deposits(Unsecured, considered good)	33,29,575	29,66,775
(ii)advances to related properties		
Total	**33,29,575**	**29,66,775**

Note : 6 - Inventories

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Inventories (Lower of Cost and net realisable value)		
(i)Stores and spares;	62,93,729	44,91,669
(ii) Lab materials	15,49,584	11,14,861
(iii) Other consumables	12,24,246	12,24,246
Total	**90,67,559**	**68,30,776**

Note : 7 - 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 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 low.

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. 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. Advances and deposits represent the advances recoverable in case 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.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Receivables		
(a)Secured, considered good		-
(b)Unsecured, considered good	8,70,53,162	9,59,07,037
(c)Doubtful		-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(27,02,412)	(7,23,497)
Total	**8,43,50,750**	**9,51,83,540**

Note : 8 - Cash And Cash Equivalents

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019

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Balances with Banks		
(i) Current account balances	41,86,452	37,86,831
(ii) Fixed deposit with banks	4,93,592	64,28,147
(iii) Axis bank escrow A/c	36,12,640	-
Cash on hand	41,45,730	32,34,901
Total	**1,24,38,415**	**1,34,49,879**

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Note : 9 - Bank balances other than above

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees	58,21,451	52,62,241
Total	**58,21,451**	**52,62,241**

Note : 10 - Loans and Advances

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Loans to Employees		
(a)Secured, considered good		-
(b)Unsecured, considered goo	10,57,942	3,93,643
(c)Doubtful		-
Total	**10,57,942**	**3,93,643**

Note : 11 - Other Current assets

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other advances	35,98,597	25,49,252
Loans and advances	4,28,668	-
Prepaid Expenses	39,03,079	27,05,212
Total	**79,30,344**	**52,54,464**

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Note – 12 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Authorized:		
200,00,000 (2017-18: 200,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/-	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
	20,00,00,000	**20,00,00,000**
Issued :		
1,96,86,943 (2017-18: 1,96,86,943) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	19,68,69,430	19,68,69,430
	196869430	**19,68,69,430**
Subscribed, Called-up and Paid-up :		
1,96,86,943 (2017-18: 1,96,86,943) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	19,68,69,430	19,68,69,430
Total Paid up Equity share Capital	**196869430**	**19,68,69,430**

(a)Reconciliation of the number of shares

Particulars	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	Number	Amount(Rs)	Number	Amount(Rs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,96,86,943	19,68,69,430	1,96,86,943	19,68,69,430
Shares issued from CCPS to Equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,96,86,943**	**19,68,69,430**	**1,96,86,943**	**19,68,69,430**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Shares Held by Ultimate Holding Company

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	10754375	54.63%	10754375	54.63%

(d) Shareholders holding more than 5% of Share Capital

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Dr Devendra Bhargava	2012395	10.22%	2012395	10.22%
Ratnakar Tripathi	1199902	6.09%	1199902	6.09%
Parul Bhargava	1990257	10.11%	1990257	10.11%
Yogendra Bhargava	-	-	-	-
Rajshree Engineering Private Limited	1788169	9.08%	1788169	9.08%
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	10754375	54.63%	10754375	54.63%

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Note : 13 - Other Equity

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve/Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Balance as on 01st April, 2019	36,78,60,573	(54,29,65,158)	(30,29,538)	(17,81,34,123)
Add: Profit for the period	-	2,52,28,832	-	2,52,28,832
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	(9,97,257)	(9,97,257)
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2020	**36,78,60,573**	**(51,77,36,326)**	**(40,26,795)**	**(15,39,02,548)**

Particulars	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve/Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Balance as on 01st April, 2018	36,78,60,573	(54,23,25,291)	(15,94,516)	(17,60,59,235)
Add: Profit for the period	-	(6,39,867)	-	(6,39,867)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	(14,35,022)	(14,35,022)
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2019	**36,78,60,573**	**(54,29,65,158)**	**(30,29,538)**	**(17,81,34,123)**

Note : 14 - Borrowings(Non Current)

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Non Current	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
(a) Term loans		
(i) From Banks		
Secured	13,25,06,902	16,23,21,941
Unsecured		-
(b) Deposits		
Secured		-
Unsecured		
(i)Other long term deposit(for pharmacy)		
Total	**13,25,06,902**	**16,23,21,941**

The term loan availed from Axis Bank is secured by first charge on all movable and immovable

Summary of borrowing arrangements	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amount Outstanding as per EMI Schedule	164286009	189036007
Rate Of Interest	3 Month MCLR+1.25%	3 Month MCLR+1.25%

Terms of Repayment:The repayment is agreed in 24 quarterly installments commencing from the

Installments	Amount in INR Crs
1 to 4	0.55
5 to 12	0.825
13 to 24	1.1

Note : 14 - Borrowings (Current)

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Current	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Loans repayable on demand(from Axis bank)		
secured	5,63,14,910	5,81,53,281
Current maturities of Long term borrowings	3,30,00,000	2,47,50,000

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Total	**8,93,14,910**	**8,29,03,281**

The Cash Credit availed from Axis bank is secured by way of exclusive charge on all accounts of the company including Escrow account.

Note : 15 - Provisions(Non Current) | **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	Non Current	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave Encashment	42,81,519	23,42,125
Gratuity	15,12,345	8,09,337
Total	**57,93,864**	**31,51,462**

Note : 15 - Provisions(Current) | **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	Current	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave Encashment	3,00,565	1,79,891
Gratuity	2,09,117	29,142
Total	**5,09,682**	**2,09,033**

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Note : 14a - Deferred Tax Liability

FY 2019-20 **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Current period Charge	As at March 31,2020
Deferred Tax Liability	2,21,57,760	2,87,687	2,24,45,447
Total	**2,21,57,760**	**2,87,687**	**2,24,45,447**

FY 2018-19 **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Current period Charge	As at March 31,2019
Deferred Tax Liability	2,63,67,423	-42,09,663	2,21,57,760
Total	**2,63,67,423**	**-42,09,663**	**2,21,57,760**

Significant components of Deferred tax Liabilities as at March 31,2020 is as follows:

Particulars	As at April 1,2019	Current Period Charge	As at March 31,2020
Plant Property and Equipment	2,41,49,250	13,25,282	2,54,74,532
Provisions(Leave Encashment & Gratuity)	(9,34,890)	(8,18,757)	(17,53,647)
Provision for bonus	(10,56,601)	(2,18,838)	(12,75,439)
Total	**2,21,57,760**	**2,87,687**	**2,24,45,447**

Significant components of Deferred tax Liabilities as at March 31,2019 is as follows:

Particulars	As at April 1,2018	Current Period Charge	As at March 31,2019
Plant Property and Equipment	2,72,56,424	(31,07,174)	2,41,49,250
Provisions(Leave Encashment & Gratuity)	(8,89,001)	(45,889)	(9,34,890)
Provision for bonus	-	(10,56,601)	(10,56,601)
Total	**26367423**	**(42,09,663)**	**22157760**

The company has not created Deferred Tax of Rs.7,51,66,754/- on Carry forward Business loss of Rs.27,01,89,627/-.

The company has not created Deferred Tax of Rs.7,21,18,603/- on Carry forward Unabsorbed depreciation of Rs.25,92,32,936/-

The above have not been considered because the company has only recently started making profits and the management is reviewing the adjustments as an ongoing process.

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Note : 16 - Trade payables — Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables		
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	1,07,39,770	95,29,294
Dues to Others	13,20,20,887	16,14,82,516
Total	**14,27,60,658**	**17,10,11,810**

The credit period on purchases of certain goods from 30-60 days No interest is charged on the trade payables for the first 60 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, no interest is charged on the outstanding balance. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Note : 16a - Other Non-current liabilities — Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Security Deposit	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Other Payables	8,24,10,401	6,03,77,561
Total	**9,24,10,401**	**7,03,77,561**

Note : 17 - Other current liabilities

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(A) Revenue Received In Advance;		
(B) Deposits		
Amount due to Customers	36,16,420	63,55,348
(C) Others (Specify Nature);		
(i)GST Payable	3,79,451	3,89,786
(ii) Tax deducted at source	44,88,330	14,80,890
(iii) PF Payable	15,79,800	7,54,560
(iv)Security Deposit	3,17,831	3,17,831
(v) Professional tax payable	86,250	30,641
(vi) Outstanding expenses	35,21,299	94,40,156
(vii)ESI payable	1,00,157	1,98,887
(ix)Audit fee	3,83,500	3,51,000
(x) Tax Collected at source	-	166
Total	**1,44,73,039**	**1,93,19,265**

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Note : 18 - Revenue From Operations

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of Health Care Services	73,10,57,007	65,32,95,888
Other Operating Revenue	1,69,35,545	1,49,84,035
Total Revenue from continuing operations	**74,79,92,552**	**66,82,79,923**

Note : 19 - Other Income

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest Income	20,03,893	16,93,006
Other Non Operating Income	30,12,218	6,67,932
Income on sale of asset	0	1,47,878
Exchange Gain/(Loss)		
Total	**50,16,111**	**25,08,816**

Note : 20 - Cost of Materials Consumed

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Stock at the beginning of the year	68,30,776	68,38,706
ADD:Purchases	27,69,09,875	24,96,02,242
ADD: Freight	50,509	1,46,230
Less:Stock at the end of the year	90,67,559	68,30,776
Total cost of materials consumed during the year	**27,47,23,601**	**24,97,56,402**

Note : 21 - Employee Benefit Expenses

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries and Wages	9,31,41,788	8,96,85,068
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	79,42,876	55,60,597
Staff Welfare Expenses	22,82,100	13,50,989
Gratuity	14,23,050	10,32,342
Bonus and Incentive	32,54,092	39,79,410
Leave Encashment	16,39,155	11,02,861
Total	**10,96,83,061**	**10,27,11,267**

Note : 22 - Finance Cost

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest expense	1,98,24,753	2,20,68,995
Bank Charges	35,17,176	23,50,823
Total	**2,33,41,929**	**2,44,19,818**

Note : 23- Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation ofProperty Plant and Equipment	2,98,76,553	2,90,56,224
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	7,80,739	3,29,337
Total	**3,06,57,292**	**2,93,85,561**

Note : 24 - Other Expenses

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019

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Power and fuel	1,71,09,098	1,53,05,132
Housekeeping Expenses	1,53,32,849	1,28,21,326
Outsourcing Expenses	1,82,15,299	1,78,22,762
Outsourcing Expenses-IT	8,70,767	4,50,996
OMA Fees	2,62,75,017	2,29,76,928
Rent	67,06,135	52,27,309
Repair and Maintenance	1,26,67,662	92,93,448
Retainership fee	13,62,71,815	12,86,86,513
Insurance	2,61,542	3,12,675
Rates and Taxes, Excluding Taxes on Income	23,57,559	18,00,030
Printing & Stationery	64,21,834	54,89,005
Postage & Telegram	8,41,108	6,82,060
Director Sitting Fees	4,59,750	2,18,300
Advertisement, Publicity & Marketing	1,13,90,228	78,95,983
Travelling & Conveyance	31,72,731	40,47,808
Security Charges	61,30,641	52,51,753
Legal & Professional Fees	19,22,865	25,39,585
Hiring Charges	1,75,849	2,80,004
Telephone Expenses	12,44,281	20,84,081
Bad Debts Written off	41,78,915	3,85,050
Office expenses&General Adminstrative expenses	1,33,77,368	1,79,70,125
Miscellaneous expenses	27,81,741	3,26,868
Total(A)	**28,81,65,054**	**26,18,77,485**

Payment to statutory auditors

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Audit Fee	295000	2,95,000
Tax Audit fee	88500	88,500
Reimbursement of Expenses	153339	81,254
Total(B)	**536839**	**464754**
Total (A) + (B)	**288701893**	**262342239**

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APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note : 25 - Earnings per Share Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders	2,52,28,832	(6,39,867)
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted)	1,96,86,943	1,96,86,943
Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) (`)	1.28	(0.03)
Face value per share (`)	10	10

Note: 26 - Related Party Transactions Amount in Rs.

Name of related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of Transaction	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Faber sindoori Management Services Private Limited	Related party of Holding Company	Services received during the year	1,79,47,232	1,55,84,139
		Payables as at year end	55,74,461	1,02,87,987
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited(Projects Division)	Holding Company	Fees	2,62,75,017	2,39,80,037
		Payables as at year end	9,26,26,486	8,24,10,401
Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited(Pharmacy Division)	Holding Company	Contract for medicine supply	10,59,05,911	1,75,92,097
		Receivable at the year end	5,59,68,506	-1,60,24,231
Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited(Pharmacy Division)	Holding Company	Commission on Medicine Supply	(1,98,07,142)	9,52,35,419
		Payables as at year end	(1,51,72,783)	6,80,13,241
Dr.Ashok Bajpai	Director	Professional fees	50,55,949	46,00,680
Dr.Pranay Bajpai	Director's Son	Professional fees Paid during the year	25,25,523	22,24,383
Dr.Ila Bajpai	Director's Spouse	Professional fees Paid during the year	-	4,08,000
Dr. Devendra Bhargava	Director	Professional fees Paid during the year	7,36,691	8,50,979
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (Bilaspur Division)	Division of the Holding company	Receivables at the year	66,524	66,524
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited(Hyderabad Division)	Division of the Holding company	Transactions during the year	2,68,410	2,15,105
		Payables as at year end	-	8,49,444
Rajshree Catering Services	Related party of Apollo Rajshree Hospital Limited	Transactions during the year	1,25,48,230	1,22,83,609
		Payables as at year end	26,22,487	35,76,558
AHEL (Chennai main)	Holding Company	Transactions during the year	16,55,503	-
		Payables as at year end	9,64,243	0

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Dr. Nishita Bhargava	Director's Son	Professional fees Paid during the year	24,16,667	-
Dr. Sanjukta Bhargava	Daughter in law Director	Professional fees Paid during the year	2,67,013	-

Note 27: Previous year figures have been regrouped and re-classified whereever necessary to confirm with Current year's classification

As per our report annexed

For S. Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

V C Krishnan
Partner
(Membership No: 022167)
17, Bishop Wallers Avenue West
Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004
Place : Chennai
Date : 12/06/2020 UDIN: 20022167AAAAAT9197

S. VISWANATHAN LLP REGN. No. 004770S/S200025 CHENNAI 600 004 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Gaurav Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary

Dr. Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director

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APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Defined Benefit Plans
Gratuity
The Company makes annual contribution to the Employees' Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan-cum-Life Assurance Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India, for funding defined benefit plan for qualifying employees and recognised as an expense. The Scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death while in employment, or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service, or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company complies with the norms of IND AS 19.

The following table sets out the details of the defined benefit retirement plans and the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020			As at 31st March 2019		
	Gratuity	Earned Leave	Total	Gratuity	Earned Leave	Total
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year	34,94,094	25,22,016	60,16,110	28,48,790	22,93,156	51,41,946
Interest Cost	2,44,587	1,76,541	4,21,128	2,20,781	1,77,720	3,98,501
Current Service Cost	13,64,356	14,62,613	28,26,969	10,01,679	9,25,141	19,26,820
Benefit Paid	(1,32,273)	(6,62,299)	(7,94,572)	(4,52,368)	(20,44,821)	(24,97,189)
Actuarial (gain) / Loss on obligation	2,56,934	10,83,213	13,40,147	(1,24,788)	11,70,820	10,46,032
Present Value of Obligation end of the year	52,27,698	45,82,084	98,09,782	34,94,094	25,22,016	60,16,110
Defined benefit obligation liability as at the balance sheet is wholly funded by the company						
Change in plan assets						
Fair Value of Plan Assets beginning of the period	26,55,615	-	26,55,615	24,53,137	-	22,52,367
Adjustment		-	-		-	-
Expected return on plan assets	1,85,893	-	1,85,893	1,90,118	-	1,74,558
Contributions	8,38,479	-	8,38,479	3,95,653	-	11,21,906
Benefits paid	(1,32,273)	-	(1,32,273)	(3,06,635)	-	(9,97,343)
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(41,478)	-	(41,478)	(76,658)	-	(98,351)
Fair Value of Plan Assets as on 31st March, 2019	35,06,236	-	35,06,236	26,55,615	-	24,53,137
Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets						
Fair value of the defined benefit	52,27,698	45,82,084	98,09,782	28,48,790	22,93,156	51,41,946
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	(35,06,236)	-	(35,06,236)	(24,53,137)	-	(24,53,137)
Liability / (assets)	17,21,462	45,82,084	63,03,546	3,95,653	22,93,156	26,88,809
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet	17,21,462	45,82,084	63,03,546	3,95,653	22,93,156	26,88,809
Gratuity & Leave Encashment cost for the period to be recognised Profit and Loss						
Service Cost	13,64,356	14,62,613	28,26,969	8,78,229	9,76,045	18,54,274
Interest Cost	2,44,587	1,76,541	4,21,128	2,22,756	1,63,408	3,86,164
Expected return on plan assets	(1,85,893)	-	(1,85,893)	(1,74,558)	-	(1,74,558)
Expenses to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss	14,23,050	16,39,154	30,62,204	9,26,427	11,39,453	20,65,880
Other comprehensive (income)/expenses (Remeasurement)						
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Obligation	2,56,934	10,83,213	13,40,147	(1,29,125)	9,02,995	7,73,870
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Plan Assets	41,478	-	41,478	98,351	-	98,351
Net gratuity and Leave Encashment cost	2,98,412	10,83,213	13,81,625	(30,774)	9,02,995	8,72,221
Investment details of plan assets						
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments						
Actual return on plan assets	1,44,415	-	1,44,415	76,207	-	76,207

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The assumptions used in accounting for the defined benefit plan are set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Gratuity	Earned Leave	Gratuity	Earned Leave
Assumptions				
Discount Rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.50%	7.75%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality pre- retirement	ian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14		es Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	
Disability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Attrition	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Retirement	60yrs	60yrs	60yrs	60yrs

Sensitivity Analysis: Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

If the discount rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would decrease by Rs.5,32,475(increase by Rs.6,34,083) as at March 31st, 2020

If the Salary growth rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would increase by Rs.6,40,678(decrease by Rs.5,46,613) as at March 31st, 2020

Leave Encashment

The company does not have any policy for the leave encashment. The benefits are paid to the eligible employees as and when the resigned / Retired

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APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2020

Amount in Rs.

PARTICULARS		For the year Ended March 31, 2020	For the year Ended March 31, 2019
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Profit before taxation & extraordinary items		2,59,00,887	(62,84,552)
Adjustment for:			
Extraordinary Items		-	
(a). Remeasurements of Actuarial gains		(13,81,625)	
Compensation		-	
Depreciation		3,06,57,292	2,93,85,561
Interest paid		2,33,41,929	2,44,19,818
Foreign Exchange Loss		-	-
Interest received		(20,03,893)	(16,93,006)
Dividend received		-	
Sundry balances written back		-	
Share Application Money Pending Allotment			
Baddebts written off		41,78,915	3,85,050
Profit/Loss on sale of investments		-	
Profit/Loss on sale of assets		-	(1,47,878)
Operating Profit before working capital changes		**8,06,93,505**	**4,60,64,993**
Adjustment for:			
Trade Receivables		66,53,875	(4,03,38,370)
Provisions		29,43,051	6,71,686
Inventories		(22,36,783)	7,930
Trade Payables		(2,82,51,153)	2,43,98,752
Change in Other current asset		(1,61,41,361)	(7,61,167)
Change in Other current Liabilities		(48,46,227)	(8,87,977)
Movement in other non current liability		2,20,32,840	2,28,39,116
Cash generated from operations		**6,08,47,748**	**5,19,94,963**
Income tax paid		-	-
TDS refund		-	-
Cash flow before extraordinary items			
Extraordinary Items			
Compensation for early termination of Radiology Contrac			
Net cash from Operating activities	**(A)**	**6,08,47,748**	**5,19,94,963**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest Income		20,03,893	16,93,006
Investment in security deposit		(3,62,800)	(35,000)
Dividend Income		-	
Purchase of fixed assets including Capital WIP		(1,61,95,755)	(1,84,94,611)
Sale Of Fixed Assets		-	19,72,234
Sale Of Investment		-	
Purchase of investment		-	
Net cash from investing activities	**(B)**	**(1,45,54,662)**	**(1,48,64,371)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of equity shares		-	
Proceeds from issue of share premium		-	
Proceeds from issue of convertible preference shares		-	

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Share Application Money Pending Allotment		-	
Proceeds from Long term Borrowings		(2,15,65,039)	(14,99,548)
Proceeds from Short term Borrowings		-	
Interest expense		(2,33,41,929)	(2,44,19,818)
Net cash From financing activities	**(C)**	**(4,49,06,968)**	**(2,59,19,366)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalent(A+B+C)		**13,86,118**	**1,12,11,226**
Cash and cash equivalent (opening)		(3,94,41,162)	(5,06,52,388)
Cash and cash equivalent (closing)		(3,80,55,044)	(3,94,41,162)
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent		**13,86,118**	**1,12,11,226**

Reconciliation between opening and closing balances for financial liabilites with the net cash generated/(Used)arising from financing activities:

Cash And Cash Equivalents :-	Opening	Cash flow	Closing
(i) Balances with bank	1,02,14,977	(19,22,292)	82,92,685
(ii) Bank balances other than above	52,62,241	5,59,210	58,21,451
(iii)Bank OD	(5,81,53,281)	18,38,371	(5,63,14,910)
(iv)Cash on hand	32,34,901	9,10,829	41,45,730
Total	**(3,94,41,162)**	**13,86,118**	**(3,80,55,044)**

Previous year figures have regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with the current year's

As per our report annexed

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For S. Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004770S/S200025

12/06/2020

V C Krishnan
Partner
(Membership No: 022167)
17, Bishop Wallers Avenue West
Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004
Place : Chennai
Date : 12/06/2020 UDIN: 20022167AAAAAT9197

S. VISWANATHAN LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REGN. No. 004770S/S200025 CHENNAI 600 004

Gaurav Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary

Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director

Dr. Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT. LTD. INDORE

1 General Information

The stand-alone financial statements of "Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited" are for the year ended 31st March 2020. The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Vijay Nagar, Indore.

1.1 Application of new and revised Ind ASs

The company has applied all the Ind ASs notified by the MCA as applicable

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 *Statement of compliance*

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

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone 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 Standalone 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.

Historical Cost convention:

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain assets and liabilities as stated in the respective policies, which have been measured at fair value.

2.3 Investments in associates and joint ventures

The company has no investments in Associates or Joint ventures.

2.4 Investment in Subsidiary

The company has no investments in Subsidiaries

2.5 Revenue recognition

2.5.1 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 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.

2.5.2 Interest and Dividend Income:

(i) Interest income:

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principle amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

(ii) Dividends:

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

2.5.3 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.

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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.

2.5.4 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

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.

2.6 Borrowings and Borrowing costs

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

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

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition and construction of the qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

2.7 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 Standalone 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.

2.8 Employee benefits

2.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

The Company makes annual contribution to the Employees' Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan-cum-Life Assurance Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India, for funding defined benefit plan for qualifying employees and recognised as an expense. The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using various assumptions. The Scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment, or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service, or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company complies with the norms of IND AS 19.

The Company pays leave encashment Benefits to employees as and when claimed, subject to the policies of the Company. The Company complies with the norms of IND AS 19.

2.8.2 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.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:

The effect of the amendment to Ind AS 19: 'Employee Benefits', issued on 30th march 2020 in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements will be evaluated and the impact stated as and when such instances occur, if any.

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2.9 Taxation

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

2.9.1 Current tax

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

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

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

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

The company has evaluated the impact of the adoption of Ind as 12, appendix C using the full retrospective approach and determined that uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12, appendix C are not significant.

2.9.2 Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.10 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 Standalone 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.

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.

2.10.1 Intangible assets

2.10.2 Intangible assets acquired on a Standalone basis

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired on a Standalone basis 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 on a Standalone basis are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.10.3 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.

2.10.4 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

2.10.5 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.

2.11 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.

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

2.12 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).

2.12.1 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on fair value basis. Regular 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

2.14.1 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.

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; 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.

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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.

2.14.2 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.

2.14.3 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.

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.

2.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.15.1 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.

2.15.2 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.

2.15.3 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'.

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.

2.15.4 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.

2.16 Ind AS 116 Leases:

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The Company has adopted the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:
• Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
• An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

2.17 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.

2.18 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 equity shares.

2.19 CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.20 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.

2.21 Bad Debts Policy

The Company is following a hybrid method with respect to the policy on bad debts. The company evaluates the debtors on an average on a monthly basis to arrive at a possible figure of defining bad debts based on the Expected Credit Loss method. The company based on the net value after this analysis follows the following basis for bad debts policy.
The Board of Directors approves the Bad Debt Policy, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, after the review of debtors every year. The standard policy for write off/ Provision of bad debts is as given below subject to management inputs on the collectability of the same.

Ageing	Expected Credit loss (%)
Within the credit period	Nil
Less than 6 months past due	0%
6 months to 12 months past due	0.00%
1 to 2 years past due	5.00%
2 to 3 years years past due	7.50%
>3 years past due	15.00%

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