M/s. S.VISWANATHAN LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Regd. Off : 17, Bishop Wallers Avenue (West), Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004

Tel: 91-44-24991147, 24994423

email: adminchennai@sviswallp.in

Firm Registration No. 004770S / S200025 GSTIN: 33AAAFV0367K1Z7

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited** ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiary (the Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2023 and the consolidated loss, the consolidated total comprehensive income, the consolidated changes in equity and the consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

6. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

7. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other matters

8.

a. We did not audit the financial statements / financial information of one subsidiary included in the Consolidated financial statements, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of INR 1060 lakhs and Net assets of INR 614 Lakhs as at March 31, 2023, total revenues of INR 113 Lakhs and Total Comprehensive Income of INR (32.09 Lakhs) and net cash inflows amounting to INR (17 lakhs) for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements/ financial information also include the Holding Company's share of net profit of INR (16.37) lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of the subsidiary company, whose financial statements / financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiary and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Subsidiary, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

9. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

10. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Boards of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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CHENNAI 600 004
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

11. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Boards of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and its associates to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Boards of Directors either intend to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

12. The respective Board of Directors of the Group including the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group and its associates to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors.

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For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

15. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

    (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as at March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as at March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

    (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A' which is based on the auditors' reports of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

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

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

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

(i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(ii) The Group did not have long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2023.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2023.

(iv) (a) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us on the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) There is no dividend declared or paid during the year by the Group. Hence, reporting of compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.

S. VISWANATHAN LLP
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CHENNAI 600 004
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

18. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for the Holding Company and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports.

for **S Viswanathan LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004770S/S200025

18/05/23

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership Number: 022167
ICAI UDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068

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

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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 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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, 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, 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, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

4. 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. 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

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Company which are Companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements established by the respective 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)

for **S Viswanathan LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004770S/S200025

18/05/23

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership Number: 022167
ICAI UDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068

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

Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2023

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	6,022.96
Capital work-in-progress	4	1,549.92
Intangible assets	5	12.49
Right-of-use Assets	6	1,987.39
Goodwill		1,296.10
		10,868.86
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	7	44.92
		44.92
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	295.89
Other non-current assets	9	71.84
Total Non-current assets		**11,281.50**
Current assets		
Inventories	10	156.86
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	11	1,307.95
Cash and cash equivalents	12	115.65
Other bank balances	12	72.03
Loans	13	4.75
		1,500.38
Other current assets	9	414.88
Total Current assets		**2,072.12**
TOTAL ASSETS		**13,353.63**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	14A	2,135.36
Other equity	14B	
Securities premium		4,511.94
Retained earnings		(3,251.15)
Others		(42.87)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**1,217.92**
Non-controlling Interests		788.17
Total equity		**4,141.45**
Non-current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	15	1,628.14
Lease liabilities	16	2,085.11
		3,713.25

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

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023
Provisions	17	123.41
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		268.14
Other Non-current liabilities	18	499.43
Total Non-current Liabilities		**4,604.23**
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	15	900.13
Lease liabilities	16	2.55
Trade Payables	19	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		257.58
Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,780.79
		3,941.05
Provisions	17	8.64
Other current liabilities	18	658.26
Total Current Liabilities		**4,607.95**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**13,353.63**

Significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
for **M/s S Viswanathan LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

18/05/23
V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 022167
UDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068
Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2023

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Dr Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director
DIN: 02559343

Dr Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01902357

Sunil Dangi
Chief Financial Officer

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT. LTD. INDORE

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary
Membership No. A37217
Place: Indore
Date: May 18, 2023

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023
INCOME		
Revenue from operations	20	10,904.39
Other income	21	81.92
		10,986.31
EXPENSES		
Cost of materials consumed	22	4,186.59
Employee benefit expense	23	1,523.97
Finance cost	24	300.30
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	618.82
Other expenses	26	3,976.63
		10,606.30
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**380.01**
Exceptional items		-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**380.01**
Tax Expense		
Current Tax		96.47
MAT Credit Entitlement		(96.47)
Deferred Tax		103.98
		103.98
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**276.02**
Profit attributable to parent		319.87
Non-controlling Interests		(44.30)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
-Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(17.60)
-Tax on Other Comprehensive Income		4.90
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax		**(12.70)**

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

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**263.32**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to Parent		307.17
Non-controlling Interests		(44.30)

Significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
for **M/s S Viswanathan LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

18/05/23
V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 022167
VDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068
Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Dr Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director
DIN: 02559343

Dr Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01902357

Sunil Dangi
Chief Financial Officer

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary
Membership No. A37217
Place: Indore
Date: May 18, 2023

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh - 452010
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs, except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2023
A) Equity Share Capital	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,968.69
Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	166.67
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**2,135.36**

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	General Reserve/ Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**3,678.61**	**(3,571.02)**	**(30.17)**	77.42
Add: Securities premium on shares issued during the year	833.33	-	-	833.33
Add: profit for the year	-	319.87	-	319.87
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	(12.70)	(12.70)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**4,511.94**	**(3,251.15)**	**(42.87)**	1,217.92

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

18/05/23

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 022167
UDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068
Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director
DIN: 02559343

Dr. Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01902357

Sunil Dangi
Chief Financial Officer

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary
Membership No. A37217
Place: Indore
Date: May 18, 2023

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

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT. LTD. INDORE

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities (A)	
Net Profit before Tax	**380.01**
Adjustment for	
Depreciation and Amortization expense	618.36
Finance costs	300.29
Bad debts written off	56.70
Profit on sale of asset	(0.30)
Interest Income	(11.28)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**1,343.78**
Working Capital Changes	
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	393.15
Increase/(decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	277.93
Increase/(decrease) in Lease Liabilities	1,399.91
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	119.38
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(120.36)
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(10.02)
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	4.94
(Increase)/decrease in Other Non-Current Assets	16.43
(Increase)/decrease in Other Current Assets	(276.08)
Cash Generated from Operations	**3,149.06**
Income Taxes Paid	437.97
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**3,587.03**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities (B)	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, including Capital work in progress	(3,368.37)
Acquisition of investment	(1,858.51)
Investment in deposits	517.86
Sale of fixed assets	1.34
Interest Income	11.28
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**(4,696.40)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities (C)	
Interest Cost paid	(195.44)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	-
Proceeds from issue of share capital	1,000.00
Interest element of lease payments	(104.85)
Loans availed from Bank	848.78
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	**1,548.49**

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APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	For the period ended March 31, 2023
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents [A+B+C]	**439.12**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	**(683.60)**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**(244.48)**
Cash-in-hand	25.66
Bank balances	89.99
Bank Overdraft	(360.13)
Total	**(244.48)**

Significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
for **M/s S Viswanathan LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

18/05/23

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 022167
UDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068
Place: Chennai
Date:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Dr Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director
DIN: 02559343

Dr Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01902357

Sunil Dangi
Chief Financial Officer

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary
Membership No. A37217
Place: Indore
Date:

1 **General Information**

Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited ('the Company') is a Private Company incorporated in India. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is at **Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010**. The main business of the Company is to enhance the quality of life of patients by providing comprehensive, high-quality hospital services on a costeffective basis and providing / selling high quality pharma and wellness products through its pharmacies. The principal activities of the Company include operation of multidisciplinary private hospital and pharmacies.

Significant accounting policies This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2 **Application of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)**

The company has applied all the Ind ASs (as amended from time to time) notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Amendment to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013
New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted
Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022
Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting
Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, as below:

Amendments to Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations – Reference to Conceptual Framework
The amendments specifies that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 103 is not expected to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
The amendments clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 109 is not expected to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendments to Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before intended use
The amendments clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 16 is not expected to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
The amendments specifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labour and materials); or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others). The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 37 is not expected to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements

3.1 **Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act) and other relevant provisions of the Act

3.2 **Basis of Preparation and Presentation**

The 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 financial statements is determined on such a basis, except

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(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

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 Significant accounting policies are set out below

3.3 **Business combinations**

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that: Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. The same is carried at cost and tested for impairment on an accrual basis in accordance with impairment policy stated below.

3.4 **Goodwill**

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see note 3.3 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.
For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the statement of profit and loss on disposal.

3.5 **Revenue recognition**

The Company earns revenue primarily by providing healthcare services and sale of pharmaceutical products. Other sources of revenue include revenue from Rent, Royalty , Interest etc.
Effective April 1,2018 the company has applied Ind As 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition. We have adopted the "output methods" which recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer on the basis of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract.

3.5.1 **Healthcare Services**

The Healthcare services income include revenue generated from outpatients, which mainly consist of activities for physical examinations, treatments, surgeries and tests, as well as that generated from inpatients, which mainly consist of activities for clinical examinations and treatments, surgeries, and other fees such as room charges, and nursing care. The performance obligations for this stream of revenue include food & beverage, accommodation, surgery, medical/clinical professional services, supply of equipment, investigation and supply of pharmaceutical and related products. 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 obligation and does not have the pricing latitude.
"Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when each performance obligation is satisfied at a pointin time when inpatient/ outpatients has actually received the service except for few specific services in the dialysis and oncology specialty where the performance obligation is satisfied over a period of time.

3.5.2 **Pharmaceutical Products**

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Pharmacy Sales are recognised when the risk and reward of ownership is passed to the customer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is reduced for rebates and loyalty points granted upon purchase and are stated net of returns and discounts wherever applicable

3.5.3 **Dividend and interest income**

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

3.5.4 **Contract assets and liabilities**

Revenue recognised by the Company where services are rendered to the customer and for which invoice has not been raised (which we refer as unbilled revenue) are classified as contract assets. Amount collected from the customer and services have not yet been rendered are classified as contract liabilities

3.5.5 **Transaction Price**

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the fixed consideration adjusted for discounts, estimated disllaowances,amounts payable to customer in the nature of commissions, principal versus agent considerations, loyalty credits and any other rights and obligations as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers and deposited back to the respective statutory authorities.

Principal versus agent considerations

The Company is a principal and records revenue on a gross basis when the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the service, has discretion in establish pricing and controls the promised service before transferring that service to customers

In limited instances, the patient services are provided by visiting consultants, who are doctors/medical experts without labor contracts with the Company and not considered as the Company's employees. As the visiting consultants have the discretion to take their patients to other hospital for the required treatment and set their own consultation fee charged to patients, the Company is an agent in such arrangement. The Company collects fees on behalf of the visiting consultants and records revenue at the net amounts as commissions.

Sometimes the Company engages third-party providers to provide medical examination and disease screening services. The Company evaluates the services provided by third parties to determine whether to recognize the revenues on a gross or net basis. The determination is based upon an assessment as to whether the Company acts as a principal or agent when providing the services. Some of the revenues involving third-party providers providing medical examination or disease screening services are accounted for on a net basis since the third-party providers are the primary obligor, have the latitude in establishing prices, and the customer has discretion in third-party provider selection.

3.5.6 **Contact Modifications**

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

3.5.7 **Trade accounts and other receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts**

Trade receivables from healthcare services are recognized and billed at amounts estimated to be collectable under government reimbursement programs, reimbursement arrangements with third party administrators and contractual arrangements with corporates including public sector undertakings. The billing on government reimbursement programs are at pre-determined net realizable rates per treatment that are established by statute or regulation. Revenues for non-governmental payers with which the Group has contracts are recognized at the prevailing contract rates. The remaining non-governmental payers are billed at the Group's standard rates for services and a contractual adjustment is recorded to recognize revenues based on historic reimbursement. The contractual adjustment and the allowance for doubtful accounts are reviewed quarterly for their adequacy. The collectability of receivables is reviewed on a regular basis

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Write offs are taken on a claim-by-claim basis. Due to the fact that a large portion of its reimbursement is provided by public health care organizations and private insurers, the Company expects that most of its accounts receivables will be collectible. A significant change in the Company's collection experience, deterioration in the aging of receivables and collection difficulties could require that the Company increases its estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Any such additional bad debt charges could materially and adversely affect the Company's future operating results. When all efforts to collect a receivable have been exhausted, and after appropriate management review, a receivable deemed to be uncollectible is considered a bad debt and written off.

3.5.8 **Revenue from Third Party Administrator (TPA)**

Inpatient services rendered to TPA are paid according to a fee-for-service schedule. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors. Inpatient services generated through TPA are recorded on an accrual basis in the period in which services are provided at established rates.

The Group determines the transaction price on the TPA contracts based on established billing rates reduced by contractual adjustments provided to TPAs. Contractual adjustments and discounts are based on contractual agreements, discount policies and historical experience. Implicit price concessions are based on historical collection experience. Most of our TPA contracts contain variable consideration.

3.6 **Leases**

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.

3.6.1 **The Company as Lessee**

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and Furnitures. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

(a) control the use of an identified asset,
(b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
(c) direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU Assets") and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. Company has considered all leases where the value of an underlying asset does not individually exceed Rs.0.05 Crores, or equivalent as a lease of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. This expense is presented within 'other expenses' in statement of profit and loss

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet .The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made

Lease Liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in Statement of cash flows

Right-of-Use Assets:

The company recognises right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the respective lease. Right-of-use asset are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation

Upon initial recognition, cost comprises of:

- the initial lease liability amount,
- initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease,
- (lease) payments before commencement date of the respective lease, and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset,
- less any lease incentives received

They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet. The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below

3.6.2 **The Company as lessor**

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

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

3.7 **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.

3.8 **Borrowings and Borrowing costs**

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

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

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.9 **Employee benefits**

3.9.1 **Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits**

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.

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

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

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

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The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

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

3.9.2 **Short-term and other long-term employee benefits**

Leave Encashment

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.

Other short 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.

3.10 **Taxation**

Income tax expense comprises current tax and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year.

3.10.1 **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'Profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented at net in the Balance Sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision.

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.

3.10.2 **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

Temporary differences arising as a result of changes in tax legislation. Accordingly, when additional temporary differences arise as a result of the introduction of a new tax, and not when an asset or a liability is first recognised, the deferred tax effect of the additional temporary differences should be recognised.

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.

3.10.3 **Current and deferred tax for the year**

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.11 **Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings held for use in providing the healthcare and related services, or for administrative purposes, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated. Expenses in the nature of general repairs and maintenance , are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Parts of some items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals and this would enhance the life of the asset such as replacing the interior walls of a building, or to make a nonrecurring replacement. The company recognises these amounts incurred in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant & equipment and depreciated over the period which is lower of replacement period and its useful life. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 16.

Fixtures and medical Equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. 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.

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

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

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Category of Assets	Useful life (in Years)
Building (Freehold)	60 years
Building (Leasehold)	Over the lease term
Plant and Medical Equipment	7-13 years
Surgical Instruments	3 years
Furnitures and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment - Others	5 years
Office Equipment - Computers	3 years
Vehicles	13 years
Servers	6 years

Sobhagya Hospital and Research Centre Private Limited

Category of Assets	Useful life (in Years)
Building (Freehold)	60 years
Plant and Medical Equipment	13-15 years
Surgical Instruments	3 years
Furnitures and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment - Others	5 years
Office Equipment - Computers	3 years

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Vehicles	8 years
Servers	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.

3.11.1 **Capital Work in Progress**

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date are recognized as capital advance and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress
Commencement of Depreciation related to property, plant and equipment classified as Capital work in progress (CWIP)involves determining when the assets are available for their intended use. The criteria the company uses to determine whether CWIP are available for their intended use involves subjective judgments and assumptions about the conditions necessary for the assets to be capable of operating in the intended manner

3.12 **Intangible Assets**

3.12.1 **Intangible Assets acquired Seprately**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately 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 finite useful lives are evaluated for impairment when events have occurred that may give rise to an impairment. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.12.2 **Derecognition of intangible assets**

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.12.3 **Useful life of intangible assets**

Estimated useful life of the intangible assets are as follow:

Category of Assets	Useful Life (in years)
Software	3

3.13 **Review of useful life and method of depreciation**

Estimated useful lives are periodically reviewed, and when warranted, changes are made to them. The effect of such change in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

3.14 **Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill**

The carrying values of property plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events, circumstances or operating results indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. 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).

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 the statement of profit and loss.
If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially

3.15 **Inventories**

The inventories of all medicines, medicare items traded and dealt with by the Company are valued at lower of cost or net

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realizable value 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 lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realisable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house only. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location, after adjusting for GST wherever applicable applying FIFO method.

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

Imported inventories are accounted for at the applicable exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.
Net Realizable Value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.16 **Provisions**

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

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

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

3.16.1 **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.

3.17 **Contingent liabilities**

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial Statement.

3.18 **Earnings per Share**

3.18.1 **Basic Earning Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of exceptional items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year is number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year, adjusted by the number of ordinary shares issued during the year multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

3.18.2 **Dilluted Earning 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.

3.19 **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company 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 and 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 and loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss

3.19.1 **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

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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

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. Restricted cash and bank balances are classified and disclosed as other bank balances.

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):
1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. 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):
1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
2. the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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.

Impairement 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.
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 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
The impairment provisions for trade receivables is based on reasonable and supportable information including historic loss rates, present developments such as liquidity issues and information about future economic conditions, to ensure foreseeable changes in the customer-specific or macroeconomic environment are considered.

Significant increase in credit risk

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In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations."

Derecoginition of Financial assets

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Net gain / (loss) on foreign currency transactions and translation during the year recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss account is presented under Other Income.

3.19.2 **Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

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.

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.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

In general, financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, with the exception of contingent considerations resulting from a business combination, non controlling interests subject to put provisions as well as derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

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A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:
- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.19.3 **Derivative financial instruments**

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.
The change in fair value of derivatives is recorded in the statement of profit and loss.
Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss."

3.20 **Non Current Asset Held for Sale**

The company classifies non-current assets held for sale if their carrying amounts will be principally recovered through a sale rather than through continuing use of assets and action required to complete such sale indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised.

3.21 **Operating Cycle**

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.22 **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 statement of profit and 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 statement of profit and 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 the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

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Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and 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 balance sheet and transferred to statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

3.23 **Dividend**

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on equity shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

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4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment										Capital Work-in-Progress ("CWIP")
	Land	Building	Medical Equipment & Surgical Instruments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixture	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical Installation & Generators	Computer and Accessories	Total	
Gross carrying value:											
As at April 1, 2022	759.59	2,668.09	4,058.74	1,225.20	592.09	27.09	251.13	476.18	178.58	10,236.69	26.25
Additions	-	17.33	195.40	24.70	14.33	-	4.72	17.88	114.41	388.77	1,523.67
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-	7.78	-	-	-	-	-	7.78	
FV on Acquisition	-	1,074.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,074.18	
As at March 31,	759.59	3,759.60	4,254.14	1,242.12	606.42	27.09	255.85	494.06	292.99	11,691.86	1,549.92
Accumulated depreciation/impairment:											
As at April 1, 2022	20.47	796.46	2,329.28	886.03	388.53	19.37	216.60	335.14	132.49	5,124.37	-
Depreciation for the year	1.13	60.88	238.83	56.32	28.14	0.99	2.91	18.77	33.01	440.97	
Disposals	-	-	-	6.76	-	-	-	-	-	6.76	
Dep. On FV on Acquisition	-	110.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.32	
2023	21.60	967.65	2,568.11	935.59	416.67	20.36	219.51	353.91	165.50	5,668.90	-
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	737.99	2,791.94	1,686.03	306.53	189.75	6.74	36.35	140.15	127.48	6,022.96	1,549.92

(i) The title deeds of all immovable properties are in the name of the Company.
(ii) There has been no revaluation of any item of property, plant and equipment during the year.

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5 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Intangible Assets		
	Computer Software	DXC Transformation Services & License Fee	Total
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2022	**45.84**	**40.01**	**85.85**
Additions	7.02	1.92	**8.94**
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**52.86**	**41.93**	**94.79**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 1, 2022	**25.96**	**36.14**	**62.10**
Additions	17.63	2.57	**20.20**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**43.59**	**38.71**	**82.30**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**9.27**	**3.22**	**12.49**

(i) There has been no revaluation of any item of intangible assets during the year.
(ii) The Company does not have Intangible Assets under development during the year.

6 Right-of-use Assets

Particulars	Right-of-use Assets	
	Buildings	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**645.97**	**645.97**
Addition on account of new leases recognised	1,595.70	**1,595.70**
Terminations	170.51	**170.51**
Amortisation	83.77	**83.77**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,987.39**	**1,987.39**

(i) With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of use asset and a lease liability. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) The Company did not enter into lease contracts that contain variable lease payments.

During the year, the Company leased 1,899.71 sq. mtrs of land situated at Dispensary Plot - Part 2, Scheme No. 74C, Sector B, Vijay Nagar, Indore from its subsidiary Sobhagya Hospital & Research Centre Private Limited with effect from October 01, 2022 and the said land was originally leased by the subsidiary from Indore Development Authority on February 11, 2004.

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	As at March 31, 2023
7 Other Financial Assets	
Security Deposits	
-Unsecured, considered good	44.92
	44.92
8 Deferred tax assets (net)	
Deferred tax assets	
Provision for employee benefits	67.14
Allowance for bad debts	42.65
Lease liability	58.69
MAT Credit Entitlement	580.79
Brought Forward Losses	211.55
	225.95
	1,186.77
Deferred tax liabilities	
Plant Property and Equipment	337.99
Right-of-Use Asset	552.89
	890.88
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**295.89**
9 Other Assets	
Non-current	
Capital advances	68.36
Balances with statutory / government authorities	-
Fixed Deposits with maturity of more than twelve months	1.47
Advance income-tax [net of provision for taxation]	-
Prepaid Rent	1.03
Prepaid expenses	0.98
	71.84
Current	
Prepaid Rent	9.74
Prepaid expenses	116.56
Advance for supply of goods/ services	237.38
Other advances	3.12
TDS Receivables	48.08
	414.88

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	As at March 31, 2023
10 Inventories	
Valued at lower of Cost & Net Realisable Value	
Stores and Spares	114.89
Lab Materials	29.73
Other Consumables	12.24
	156.86
11 Trade Receivables	
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,518.91
	1,518.91
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(210.96)
	1,307.95

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables (i) Considered Good	327.17	103.94	316.38	323.42	448.00	1,518.91
Disputed Trade receivables						
Total	**327.17**	**103.94**	**316.38**	**323.42**	**448.00**	**1,518.91**
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts						(210.96)
Net trade receivables						**1,307.95**

12 Cash and cash equivalents and Other Bank balances	
Cash on hand	25.66
Balances with Banks	
-on Current Accounts	61.52
-on Deposit Accounts	28.48
-on Escrow Accounts	-
	115.65
Other Bank Balances	
- Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months*	72.03
	72.03

Details of bank balances / deposits

Bank balances available on demand / deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less included in 'Cash and cash equivalents'

Bank balances due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date included in 'Other bank balances'

13 Loans	
Loans to Employees - Unsecured, considered good	4.75
	4.75

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	As at March 31, 2023
14A Share capital	
a) Authorised	
2,20,00,000 (March 31, 2022: 2,00,00,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	2,200.00
Issued, Subscribed, Called-up and paid up	
2,13,53,610 (March 31, 2022: 1,96,86,943) equity shares of INR 10 each	2,135.36
	2,135.36

14B Other Equity:

Particulars	Securities Premium	General Reserve/Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**3,678.61**	**(3,571.02)**	**(30.17)**	**77.42**
Add: Securities premium on shares issued during the period	833.33	-	-	833.33
Add: profit for the period	-	319.87	-	319.87
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of Tax)	-	-	(12.70)	(12.70)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**4,511.94**	**(3,251.15)**	**(42.87)**	**1,217.92**

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APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

15 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current Borrowings	
Term loans from banks - secured	1,628.14
	1,628.14
Current Borrowings	
Cash credit facilities from banks - secured	360.13
Current maturities of Long-term borrowings	540.00
	900.13

Terms and conditions attached the borrowings

Facility	Limit (in INR lakh)	Security	Rate of Interest	Moratorium	Repayment
Term Loan 1	4,500.00	1) EM on all immovable fixed assets 2) Hypothecationn of all movable fixed assets 3) Exclusive charge on all accounts of the Company	Base Rate + 0.75% p.a.	50 months	24 Quarterly instalments from the 51st month
Term Loan 2	600.00	1) EM on Company's land and building 2) Hypothecation charge on current assets 3) Non-disposal undertaking for shares held by Parent Company	6 month MCLR + 0.25% p.a.	1 year	24 Quarterly instalments across 6 years
Term Loan 3	2,250.00	**Primary Security:** Exclusive Hypothecation charge on all movable fixed assets **Collateral Security:** 1) EM on Company's land and building 2) Hypothecation charge on current assets 3) Non-disposal undertaking for shares held by Parent Company	1 Year MCLR + 25 bps	21 months	34 Quarterly instalments after the 21st month
Overdraft	800.00	1) EM on all immovable fixed assets 2) Hypothecationn of all movable fixed assets 3) Exclusive charge on all accounts of the Company 4) Non-disposal undertaking for shares held by Parent Company	3 month MCLR + 1.25%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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	March 31, 2023	
	Non-current	**Current**
16 Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities	2,085.11	2.55
	2,085.11	**2.55**
17 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits		
Liability for defined benefit plan (refer note 32)	69.99	4.72
Liability for compensated absences	53.42	3.92
	123.41	**8.64**
18 Other Liabilities		
Security Deposit	431.00	391.08
Provision for income-tax [net of advance tax]	68.43	-
Amount due to Customers	-	92.52
Capital Creditors	-	46.54
GST Payable	-	11.03
Tax deducted at source Payable	-	75.82
Professional tax Payable	-	0.52
PF Payable	-	13.12
ESI Payable	-	3.09
Outstanding expenses	-	22.72
Audit Fee Payable	-	0.90
Legal Expanses Payable		0.92
	499.43	**658.26**

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(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	As at March 31, 2023
19 Trade Payables	
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	1,300.73
Trade payables to micro enterprises and small enterprises	257.58
Trade payables other than above	1,480.06
	3,038.37

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the transaction date					
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	251.32	6.26	-	-	-	257.58
(ii) Others	2,169.68	496.88	105.82	6.13	1.12	2,779.63
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	1.16
Total	**2,421.00**	**503.14**	**105.82**	**6.13**	**1.12**	**3,038.37**

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Dispensary Plot, Scheme No. 74C, Sector D, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452 010

Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023
20 Revenue from operations	
Sale of Services - Health Care Services	10,594.46
Rent Income	88.92
Other Operating Revenue	221.01
	10,904.39
21 Other income	
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	11.28
Interest on Income Tax Refund	51.52
Profit on sale of asset	0.30
Other Non Operating Income	18.82
	81.92
22 Cost of materials consumed	
Stock at the beginning of the year/period	146.39
Add: Purchases	4,195.12
Add: Freight	1.94
Less: Stock at the end of the year/period	(156.86)
	4,186.59
23 Employee benefit expense	
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,379.62
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	107.72
Staff Welfare Expenses	36.63
	1,523.97
24 Finance Cost	
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	143.65
Interest expense on lease liabilities	120.26
Bank Charges	36.39
	300.30
25 Depreciation and amortisation expense	
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	404.54
Amortization of Intangible Assets	20.20
Amortization of Right-of-Use Assets	83.77
Additional Dep. On FV Gain on Consolidation	110.32
	618.82

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	For the year ended March 31, 2023
26 Other expenses	
Power and fuel	184.12
Housekeeping Expenses	161.61
Outsourcing Expenses	336.58
Outsourcing Expenses-IT	36.75
OMA Fees	400.93
Rent	91.83
Repairs and Maintenance	
-Equipment	166.69
-Building	46.59
-Furniture	10.04
-Others	113.40
Retainership fee	1,732.59
Insurance	6.80
Rates and Taxes (Excluding Taxes on Income)	29.16
Printing & Stationery	101.47
Postage & Telegram	11.36
Director Sitting Fees	24.01
Advertisement, Publicity & Marketing	126.36
Travelling & Conveyance	71.87
Security Charges	-
Legal & Professional Fees	61.17
Payments to auditors (refer note 27)	4.50
Hiring Charges	0.08
Telephone Expenses	26.60
Provision for doubtful debts	57.00
Bad Debts Written off	8.26
Office & General Adminstrative expenses	6.10
CSR expenditure (refer Note 28)	10.00
Miscellaneous expenses	150.76
	3,976.63
27 Payments to auditors	
Statutory Audit	4.00
Tax Audit	1.00
	5.00

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28 Details of CSR Expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act), a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are Healthcare including Preventive healthcare, providing Safe drinking water, sanitation facility, promoting education, Old Age Home maintenance, Environmental sustainability and promotion and development of traditional art and handicrafts.

	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Amount required to be spent during the year	10.00
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	
(i) On construction/acquisition of any asset	
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	10.00
(c) Details of related party transactions	
Donation to "Total Health" Trust	10.00
29 Leases	
Minimum lease payments:	
Within 1 year	228.84
1 to 2 years	197.56
2 to 5 years	553.04
More than 5 years	960.76
Total	**1,940.20**
30 Contingent liabilities	
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	221.66
(b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees	-
(c) Bank Guarantee	-
(d) Other money for which the company is contingently liable	
Customs Duty	-
Service Tax	-
Value Added Tax	-
Income Tax	-
Goods and Services Tax	-
ESI	4.42

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Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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31 Financial Instruments - Accounting Classification and Fair values

		Hierarchy	Carrying Value	FVTPL	FVOCI	Cost/ Amortised Cost
March 31, 2023						
Financial Assets						
Other Financial Assets	Non-current	L3	44.92	-	-	44.92
Trade Receivables	Current	L3	1,307.95	-	-	1,307.95
Cash and Cash Equivalents & Other Bank Balances	Current	L3	187.68	-	-	187.68
Loans	Current	L3	4.75	-	-	4.75
Total Financial Assets			1,545.30	-	-	1,545.30
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	Non-current	L3	1,628.14	-	-	1,628.14
Lease Liabilities	Non-current	L3	2,085.11	-	-	2,085.11
Borrowings	Current	L3	900.13	-	-	900.13
Lease Liabilities	Current	L3	2.55	-	-	2.55
Trade Payables	Current	L3	3,038.37	-	-	3,038.37
			7,654.30	-	-	7,654.30

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32 Employee Benefits Obligation

A Defined Contribution Plans

Amount of INR 84.40 (March 31, 2022: INR 68.89) is recognised as an expense and included in employee benefit expense to the following defined contribution plans:

	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Provident Fund	73.60
Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	10.81
Total	**84.41**

The provident fund plan is operated by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund.

B Post employment benefit obligations - Gratuity

The defined benefit plan is administered by LIC which is named LIC Group Gratuity Fund ('Fund') that is legally separated from the Company. These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components.

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation	**March 31, 2023**
Balance at the beginning of the year	69.95
Benefits paid	(9.42)
Current service cost	20.19
Past service cost	-
Interest cost	5.07
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income	
- changes in financial assumptions	(1.86)
- experience adjustments	9.91
- demographic changes	-
Balance at the end of the year	**93.84**

	March 31, 2023
Reconciliation of present value of plan assets	
Plan assets comprises the following:	
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	26.04
Expected return on plan assets	1.95
Contributions paid into the plan	4.26
Benefits paid by the plan	(9.42)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(3.70)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**19.13**

Present value of funded obligations	93.84
Fair value of plan assets	19.13
Net obligation	**74.71**

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(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

	March 31, 2023
Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss:	
Current service cost	20.19
Past service cost	-
Interest cost	5.07
Expected Return on plan asset	(1.95)
Total	**23.31**
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	
Actuarial (gain) / loss on defined benefit obligation	8.05
Actuarial (gain) / loss on plan assets	3.70
	11.75

Principal actuarial assumptions:

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Discount rate	7.50%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.50%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.00%
Attrition rate	5.00%

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation in percentage terms is shown below.

	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (100 basis points)	
Increase	-9.00%
Decrease	11.00%
Salary Growth rate (100 basis points)	
Increase	11.00%
Decrease	-10.00%
Attrition Rate	
Increase	2.00%
Decrease	-2.00%

Major category of plan assets are as follows:

Funds managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India	100.00%

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 20 years. The following payments are expected contribution to defined benefit obligation in the future years.

	March 31, 2023
Within next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	4.72
Between 1 to 2 years	1.84
Between 2 to 5 years	6.86
Beyond 5 years	80.42
	93.84

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(All amounts are in Lakhs Indian Rupees except share data and otherwise as stated)

33 Related party transactions

The company is jointly controlled by the following entities/individuals:

Entities / Individuals
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited
Rajshree Engeenering Private Limited
Dr. Devendra Bhargava
Parul Bhargava
Ratnakar Tripathi
Ananya Bhargava
Ashok Bajpai
Vinita Bajpai
Sandeep Bhargava
Renu Bhargava
Sandeep Bhargava HUF

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures are as below:

Entities / Individuals	Nature of relationship
Companies	
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Holding Company
Apollo Health and Life Style Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Apollo Home Healthcare Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Apollo Hospitals International Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Apollo Medics International Lifesciences Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Apollo Teleradiology Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Family Health Plan Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	Associate of Holding Company
Total Health	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Other Entities	
Rajshree Catering Services	Entity controlled by Directors
Directors / Key Managerial Personnel	
Dr. Devendra Bhargava	Director
Dr. Nishith Bhargava	Relative of Director
Dr. Mrs. Sanjukta Bose-Bhargava	Relative of Director
Sidharth Bhargava	Director
Dr. Ashok Bajpai	Director
Dr. Pranay Bajpai	Relative of Director
Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi	Nominee Director
K Ravichandran	Nominee Director
S Shivaram	Independent Director
Shivakumar Pattabhiraman	Nominee Director
Akhileswaran Krishnan	Nominee Director
Dipika Kataria	Independent Director (w.e.f March 29, 2022)
Ganesan Venkataraman	Independent Director (till March 29, 2022)
Dr. Subodh Jain	Director (w.e.f Ocotber 04, 2022)
Nidhi Jain	Director (w.e.f Ocotber 04, 2022)
Garima Chaurasia	Additional Director (till May 17, 2022)
Suyash Jain	Additional Director (April 15, 2022 to October 09, 2022)
Atul Jain	Relative of Director
Gaurav Khandelwal	Chief Financial Officer (till September 15, 2022)
Sunil Dangi	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f February 01, 2023)
Harshit Kesharwani	Company Secretary

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Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A	**Transactions with key management personnel and directors**		
	Remuneration paid		
	Dr. Subodh Jain	15.88	-
	Mrs. Nidhi Jain	37.04	-
	Gaurav Khandelwal	11.50	23.47
	Sunil Dangi	2.51	-
	Harshit Kesharwani	8.82	7.14
	Professional Fee paid		
	Dr. Devendra Bhargava	6.80	4.67
	Dr. Nishith Bhargava	28.41	35.64
	Dr. Mrs. Sanjukta Bose-Bhargava	28.41	4.54
	Dr. Ashok Bajpai	63.56	91.23
	Dr. Pranay Bajpai	34.23	44.37
	Dr. Subodh Jain	157.94	-
	Mr. Atul Jain	-	0.12
	Sitting Fees paid		
	Dr. Hari Prasad Kovelamudi	3.50	1.00
	K Ravichandran	3.50	1.00
	S Shivaram	5.47	1.50
	Akhileswaran Krishnan	3.00	1.00
	Dipika Kataria	1.50	-
	Shivakumar Pattabhiraman	3.00	-
	Ganesan Venkataraman	0.37	1.50
B	**Transactions with Holding Company**		
	Purchase of Medicines**	1,245.05	1,495.73
	OMA and Trademark Fee	400.93	322.73
	Investigation Expenses	2.06	2.64
	Purchase of Vaccine	23.79	333.95
	Purchase of Hospital Supplies	182.15	141.22
	Healthcare Services	65.07	12.09
	Commission Income on Pharmacy Sales	220.91	292.63
C	**Transations with Other Related Parties**		
	Housekeeping Services		
	Faber Sindoori Management Services Pvt Ltd	196.30	198.75
	Catering Services		
	Rajshree Catering Services	152.95	193.29
	Insurance Claims Settled		
	Family Health Plan Limited	173.92	343.41
	Consultation Services		
	Apollo Teleradiology Private Limited	4.17	6.29
	Vaccine Sales		
	Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	-	108.92
	Apollo Medics International Lifesciences Limited	0.61	-
	Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	9.45	-
	General Supplies		
	Apollo Hospitals International Limited	-	5.67
	CSR Contribution		
	Total Health	10.00	7.00
	Rent of Medical Equipment		
	Apollo Home Healthcare Limited	2.46	-

** This is a material related party transaction which has taken place at arm's length price.

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33 Related party transactions (Contd.)

Balances with related parties

Party	Nature	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Pharmacy Sales	-	534.96	-	470.44
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	OMA and Trademark Fee	-	366.95	-	539.10
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Healthcare Services	-	20.42	-	16.92
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Investigation Expenses	-	2.06	-	-
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Trade Payables	-	273.92	-	91.78
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Vaccine Purchase	-	3.90	-	25.35
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	Vaccine Sale	12.90	-	12.90	-
Apollo Home Healthcare Limited	Equipment Lease	1.41	-	-	-
Apollo Medics International Lifesciences Limited	Vaccine Sale	0.61	-	-	-
Apollo Teleradiology Private Limited	Consultation Services	-	2.09	-	0.91
Family Health Plan Limited	Claims receivable	114.25	-	79.34	-
Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited	Housekeeping Services	-	28.90	-	42.87
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	Vaccine Sale	9.45	-	-	-
Rajshree Catering Services	Catering Contract	-	27.79	-	17.92
Sobhagya Hospitals & Research Centre Pvt Ltd	Lease rent Deposit	204.96	-	-	-
Dr. Subodh Jain	Professional Fee	-	15.41	-	-
Dr. Devendra Bhargava	Professional Fee	-	1.04	-	0.98
Dr. Nishith Bhargava	Professional Fee	-	4.22	-	4.76
Dr. Mrs. Sanjukta Bose-Bhargava	Professional Fee	-	3.79	-	0.99
Dr. Ashok Bajpai	Professional Fee	-	9.83	-	6.76
Dr. Pranay Bajpai	Professional Fee	-	5.45	-	3.82

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34 Ratios

S.No	Ratio	Measured In	Formula	Items Included		Values For 2022-2023		2022-23 Ratio
				Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	
1	Current Ratio	Times	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets	Current Liabilities (excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings)	2,072.12	4,067.95	0.51
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	Total Debt / Shareholder's Funds	Total Debt	Shareholder's Funds	2,528.27	4,141.45	0.61
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	Earnings available for Debt / Debt Service	Profit After Tax + Depreciation + Finance Costs	Interest + Principal Repayments	1,195.14	583.65	2.05
4	Return on Equity	Percentage	Net Profit After Taxes / Average Shareholder's Funds	Net Profit After Taxes	Average Shareholder's Funds	276.02	4,141.45	0.07
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Times	Total Sales / Average Inventory	Total Sales	Average Inventory	10,904.39	156.86	69.52
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Times	Total Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Total Sales	Average Trade Receivables	10,904.39	1,307.95	8.34
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Times	Total Purchases / Average Trade Receivables	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	4,195.12	3,038.37	1.38
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	Net Sales / Working Capital	Net Sales	Current Assets - Current Liabilities	10,904.39	(1,995.82)	-5.46
9	Net Profit Ratio	Percentage	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit After Taxes	Net Sales	276.02	10,904.39	3%
10	Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	EBIT / Capital Employed	Net Profit After Taxes + Interest + Taxes	Total Assets - Current Liabilities	680.30	9,285.68	7%
11	Return on Investment	Percentage	Net Profit / Cost of Investment	Net Profit after taxes	Paid up Share Capital + Loans from Directors	276.02	2,135.36	13%

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35 Additional regulatory disclosures as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

a) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) and intangible assets.

b) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

c) The Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions that are secured against current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets have been filed by the Company based on the balances derived from the books of accounts at the relevant point in time as adjusted for unbilled revenues for the respective periods.

d) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

e) The Company has only one subsidiary. Hence clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 with respect to layer of companies does not apply.

f) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

g) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement as per sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

i) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

j) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

k) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

l) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond statutory period.

36 The Code on Social Security, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified.

37 During the year, the Company implemented Oracle ERP for their accounting purposes. The training of the staffs is underway. Reconciliations have been made to bring the various accounting ledgers/codes to conform to the earlier accounting package.

38 Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary to enable better presentation and comparability.

As per our report of even date
for **M/s S Viswanathan LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

18/05/23

V C Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 022167
UDIN: 23022167BGZCYQ5068
Place: Chennai
Date: May 18, 2023

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited

Dr Hari Prasad Kovelamudi
Nominee Director
DIN: 02559343

Dr Devendra Bhargava
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01902357

Sunil Dangi
Chief Financial Officer

APOLLO RAJSHREE HOSPITALS PVT. LTD. * INDORE *

Harshit Kesharwani
Company Secretary
Membership No. A37217
Place: Indore
Date: May 18, 2023