VINAY & KESHAVA LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Batgach
& AFFILIATES
A NETWORK APPROVED BY ICAI

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
IMPERIAL HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Imperial Hospital and Research Centre Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SA"s). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3.2 (Basis of preparation of Ind AS financial statements) , Note 5 (Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work in progress) and Note 12 (Other Financial assets) to the Ind AS financial statements in respect of proceedings initiated against the company by Government of Karnataka.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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Patna, Silliguri, Sichar, Kochi.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

Other Matters

The standalone Ind AS financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2022, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 30, 2022.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 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 of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

iv.

a. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's 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 Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

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

For **Vinay & Keshava LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration Number: 005586S/ S-200008)

CA M S Keshava
Partner
Membership No. 201113
UDIN:23201113BGYSRX3705

Vinay & Keshava LLP
Bangalore
560 010
Chartered Accountants

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 2, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Imperial Hospital and Research Centre Limited ("the Company"), as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management Responsibility for Internal Financials Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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 reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A

Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

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

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over the 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 may become inadequate because of the changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023 based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Vinay & Keshava LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration Number: 005586S/ S-200008)

CA M S Keshava
Partner
Membership No. 201113
UDIN:23201113BGYSRX3705

Vinay & Keshava LLP
Bangalore 560 010
Chartered Accountants

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 2, 2023

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Imperial Hospital and Research Centre Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets:

a)

(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

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

b) Some of the Property , Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements as a part of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

e) No proceedings have been initiated or is pending against the company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

b) As disclosed in Note 18 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters.

(iii) The company has granted unsecured loans to other parties during the year, in respect of which:

a) The Company has provided loans during the year, and details of which are given below:

(Rs. In millions)

	Loans
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:	
- Others	10
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
- Others	10

b) In our opinion, investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year are prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation.

d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

Further the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits under sections 73 to 76. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act in respect of healthcare services rendered. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities during the year.
There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below -

(Rs. in millions)

Name of Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount in dispute	Amount deposited	Amount not deposited	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries Act, 1979	Luxury Tax	7.07	3.53	3.53 (Bank Guarantee provided)	FY 2013-14	Joint Commissioner of commercial taxes – Appeals

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) Based on our audit procedures generally accepted and, on the information, and explanation given to us by the management, we report the following:

a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) The term loans availed by the Company were applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

(x) In respect of issue of securities:

a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)

a) To the best of our knowledge, No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) To the best of our knowledge, No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties undertaken during the year and the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In respect of internal audit:

a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

b) We have duly considered the reports of the Internal Auditors received by us before the date of signing the audit report.

(xv) In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) In respect of section 45-IA of RBI Act, 1934:

a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

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

(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone Ind AS financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Vinay & Keshava LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration Number: 005586S/ S-200008)

CA M S Keshava
Partner
Membership No. 201113
UDIN:23201113BGYSRX3705

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 2, 2023

Imperial Hospital & Research Centre Limited

Regd. Office : 154/11, Opp IIM, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560 076
CIN : U85110KA1991PLC011781

Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	2,007.70	1,894.76
(b) Right of Use of Asset	5	79.56	28.51
(c) Capital work-in-progress	5	42.81	-
(d) Other intangible assets	6	1.23	3.88
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments (others)	7	0.50	0.50
(ii) Loans	8	6.67	-
(iii) Other financial assets	12	79.29	75.04
(f) Deferred tax assets (Net)	13	-	-
(g) Non-Current tax assets (Net)	23	97.41	182.12
(h) Other non-current assets	15	68.15	4.96
Total non - current assets		**2,383.31**	**2,189.78**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	14	62.45	55.50
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	325.05	317.40
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	229.43	158.08
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	5.78	5.55
(iv) Loans	8	3.33	-
(v) Other financial assets	12	63.09	25.14
(c) Other current assets	15	59.60	63.02
Total current assets		**748.74**	**624.68**
Total assets		**3,132.05**	**2,814.46**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16	299.45	299.45
(b) Other equity	17	1,738.82	1,262.54
Total equity		**2,038.27**	**1,561.99**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	30.00	450.00
(ia) Lease Liabilities	20	118.60	66.78
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	-	-
(b) Provisions	22	28.42	38.05
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13	154.30	65.90
Total non-current liabilities		**331.32**	**620.73**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	120.00	120.00
(ia) Lease Liabilities	20	4.69	1.47
(ii) Trade payables	19	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		46.22	45.28
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		406.62	379.02
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	18.67	5.77
(b) Provisions.	22	60.48	44.52
(d) Other liabilities	24	105.78	35.67
Total current liabilities		**762.45**	**631.74**
Total liabilities		**1,093.78**	**1,252.47**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,132.05**	**2,814.46**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For Vinay & Keshava LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No: 005586S/S-200008

M S Keshava
Partner
M. No 201113

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 02-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sangita Reddy
Director

Dr. Viqar Syed
Director

Sufal Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Prasad Sahoo
Company Secretary

Imperial Hospital & Research Centre Limited

Regd. Office : 154/11, Opp IIM, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560 076
CIN : U85110KA1991PLC011781

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended Mar 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Period ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Revenue from Operations	25	3,687.93	3,120.64
Other Income	26	10.34	15.17
Total Income		**3,698.27**	**3,135.81**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		899.56	880.34
Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade		(6.95)	(21.19)
Employee benefit expense	27	666.38	565.98
Finance costs	28	59.92	69.32
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	144.51	134.74
Other expenses	30	1,245.08	1,060.98
Total expenses		**3,008.49**	**2,690.18**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**689.77**	**445.64**
Exceptional Items	26	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**689.77**	**445.64**
Tax expense			
(1) Current tax	31	123.32	78.29
(2) Deferred tax	31	88.92	61.22
		212.24	139.50
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**477.53**	**306.14**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		1.77	2.60
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.51)	(0.76)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**476.28**	**304.30**
Profit for the period		477.53	306.14
Other comprehensive income for the period		1.25	1.84
Total Comprehensive income		**476.28**	**304.30**
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):	33		
Basic (in Rs.)		15.91	10.16
Diluted (in Rs.)		15.91	10.16

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For Vinay & Keshava LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No: 005586S/S-200008

M S Keshava
Partner
M. No 201113

VINAY & KESHAVA LLP
Bangalore
560 010
Chartered Accountants

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 02-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sangita Reddy
Director

Dr. Viqar Syed
Director

Sufal Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Prasad Sahoo
Company Secretary

Imperial Hospital and Research Centre Limited

Regd. Office : 154/11, Opp IIM, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560 076
CIN : U85110KA1991PLC011781

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended Mar 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit for the period	477.53	306.14
Adjustments for:		
Other Comprehensive Income	(1.77)	(2.60)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	144.51	134.74
Income tax expense	212.24	139.50
Loss on Sale of Property Plant & Equipment	1.79	6.24
Finance costs-Lease	7.64	6.12
Finance costs-TL	35.08	48.90
Finance costs-Interest on delay payment	1.68	0.07
Interest from Banks/others	(0.26)	(0.05)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	400.92	332.94
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Inventories	(6.95)	(21.19)
Trade receivables	(7.65)	(4.44)
Other financial assets - Non current	(4.25)	(0.47)
Other financial assets - Current	(37.95)	13.50
Other non-current assets	(101.80)	(178.45)
Other current assets	3.42	(11.33)
	(155.19)	**(202.38)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	28.53	(99.91)
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	51.82	(1.47)
Other financial liabilities - Current	16.12	(35.65)
Provisions	6.33	17.74
Other current liabilities	70.10	10.20
	172.91	**(109.10)**
Cash generated from operations	896.17	327.59
Net income tax paid		
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	896.17	327.59
Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property plant & equipment	(351.49)	(99.23)
Proceeds from sale of Property plant & equipment	1.06	0.22
Purchase of Investments	-	(5.50)
Proceeds from sale of current investments		
Loans given	(10.00)	-
Investment in Bank Deposits		
Interest received	0.03	0.00
Net cash used in Investing Activities (B)	**(360.41)**	**(104.51)**
Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Borrowings	-	-
Payments towards lease liability	(7.64)	(7.47)
Repayment of Borrowings	(420.00)	(140.70)
Finance costs-TL	(35.08)	(48.90)
Finance costs-Interest on delay payment	(1.68)	(0.07)
Net cash used in Financing Activities (C)	**(464.40)**	**(197.14)**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) = (D)	71.35	25.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period (E)	158.08	132.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (D) +(E)	229.43	158.08
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**71.35**	**25.94**

In terms of our report attached.
For Vinay & Keshava LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No: 005586S/S-200008

M S Keshava
Partner
M. No 201113

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 02-05-2023

VINAY & KESHAVA LLP Bangalore 560 010 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sangita Reddy
Director

Dr. Viqar Syed
Director

Sunil Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Prasad Sahoo
Company Secretary

Imperial Hospital & Research Centre Limited

#154/11, Opp. IIM, Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru - 560076
CIN : U85110KA1991PLC011781

Statement of Unaudited Results for the quarter and three months ended Mar 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Three months Ended 31-Mar-23	Preceeding Three months Ended 31-Dec-22	Preceeding Three months Ended 31-Mar-22	Year to Date Figures For Current Period Ended 31-Mar-23	Year to Date Figures For Previous Period Ended 31-Mar-22	Previous Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Revenue from Operations	955.98	940.57	729.21	3,687.93	3,120.64	3,120.64
Other Income	0.71	6.88	0.99	10.34	15.17	15.17
Total Income	**956.70**	**947.45**	**730.21**	**3,698.27**	**3,135.81**	**3,135.81**
Expenses					-	
Cost of materials consumed	245.97	226.81	202.89	899.56	880.34	880.34
Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	(7.96)	(14.51)	(14.60)	(6.95)	(21.19)	(21.19)
Employee benefit expense	216.48	160.59	129.66	666.38	565.98	565.98
Finance costs	14.21	14.76	14.98	59.92	69.32	69.32
Depreciation and amortisation expense	39.39	36.30	33.03	144.51	134.74	134.74
Other expenses	294.89	320.08	284.39	1,245.08	1,060.98	1,060.98
Total expenses	**802.99**	**744.03**	**650.36**	**3,008.49**	**2,690.18**	**2,690.18**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax	**153.71**	**203.42**	**79.85**	**689.77**	**445.64**	**445.64**
Exceptional Items						
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**153.71**	**203.42**	**79.85**	**689.77**	**445.64**	**445.64**
Tax expense						
(1) Current tax	28.78	33.33	12.25	123.32	78.29	78.29
(2) Deferred tax	23.79	28.53	20.12	88.92	61.22	61.22
	52.56	61.86	32.37	212.24	139.50	139.50
Profit/(Loss) for the period	**101.15**	**141.57**	**47.48**	**477.53**	**306.14**	**306.14**
Other Comprehensive Income						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	1.77	-	2.60	1.77	2.60	2.60
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(0.51)	-	(0.76)	(0.51)	(0.76)	(0.76)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**99.90**	**141.57**	**45.63**	**476.28**	**304.30**	**304.30**
Profit for the year	101.15	141.57	47.48	477.53	306.14	306.14
Other comprehensive income for the year	(1.25)	-	(1.84)	(1.25)	(1.84)	(1.84)
Total Comprehensive income	**99.90**	**141.57**	**45.63**	**476.28**	**304.30**	**304.30**
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):						
Basic (in Rs.) *	3.34	4.73	1.52	15.91	10.16	10.16
Diluted (in Rs.)*	3.34	4.73	1.52	15.91	10.16	10.16

* not annualised

For Vinay & Keshava LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No: 005586S/S-200008

VINAY & KESHAVA LLP
Bangalore
560 010
Chartered Accountants

M S Keshava
Partner
M. No 201113

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 02-05-2023

Sangita Reddy
Director

Dr. Viqar Syed
Director

Sufal Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Prasad Sahoo
Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity as on March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

As at 31 March 2023

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting
299.45	-	-	-	299.45

As at 31 March 2022

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting
299.45	-	-	-	299.45

B. Other Equity

As at 31 March 2023

			Reserves and Surplus												
	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Capital Total Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Ind AS Transition Reserve	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)	Money received against share warrants	Total
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	1.49	199.00	199.00	(64.53)	923.52	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	-	1,262.54
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.25)	-	(1.25)
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-		477.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477.53
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	-	-	1.49	199.00	199.00	(64.53)	1,401.05	-	-	-	-	-	2.81	-	1,738.82

As at 31 March 2022

			Reserves and Surplus												
	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Capital Total Reserve	Securities Premium	Revaluation Reserve	Ind AS Transition Reserve	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income(specify nature)	Money received against share warrants	Total
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	1.49	199.00	199.00	(64.53)	617.38	-	-	-	-	-	5.90	-	958.25
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous year	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.84)	-	(1.84)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	306.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306.14
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	-	-	1.49	199.00	199.00	(64.53)	923.52	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	-	1,262.54

In terms of our report attached.
For Vinay & Keshava LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No: 005586S/S-200008

M S Keshava
Partner
M. No 201113

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 02-05-2023

Vinay & Keshava LLP
Bangalore 560 010
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sangita Reddy
Director

Dr. Viqar Syed
Director

Sufal Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

Anil Prasad Sahoo
Company Secretary

1 General Information

Imperial Hospital & Research Centre Limited ('the Company') is a public Company incorporated in India. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. The main business of the Company is to provide and establish a cancer hospital for screening, detection, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of the patients affected by cancer and to carry out, encourage, aid and assist in the establishment of research centre, particularly for cancer diseases. The other activities of the Company include enhance the quality of life of patients by providing comprehensive, high-quality hospital services on a cost-effective basis, operation of multidisciplinary private hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centres.

2 Application of new and revised Ind AS

The company has applied all the applicable Ind AS notified by the MCA.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 *Statement of compliance*

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Upto the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015.

Previous years figure have been re-grouped/re-classified where ever necessary
Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements' or 'financial statements').
These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 02 May 2023.

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 determined on such a basis, except for, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.
In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value

measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:
Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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

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

The Company operates a hospital from a building constructed on a piece of land which was originally allotted to the company by the Government of Karnataka, subject to certain terms and Conditions. During the financial year 2014-15, the Special Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Department, Government of Karnataka happened to issue a notice alleging non compliance of the conditions associated with the allotment of the land for which the company filed appropriate replies denying all allegations. The said authority proceeded to pass an order demanding surrender of the land along with the building and other assets as a going concern in favour of another Government run Hospital. Further, the company received a direction dated 19.04.2018, from the Directorate of Medical Education, Government of Karnataka, demanding handover of the Land along with the building and the operations of the hospital to the designated committee. On receipt of this notice, the Company approached the Hon. Karnataka High court challenging the action of the authority and questioning the process of justice. The Hon. High Court of Karnataka was pleased to set aside the order passed by the authority and remitted the matter back to the authority with directions to re-consider the matter in accordance with the law and disposal.

Further, The Under Secretary, Revenue Department Government of Karnataka has issued, afresh a show cause notice dated 9th Feb. 2022, seeking objections form the company for the alleged violation in the conditions of land allotment. The company, on 7th March 2022 has filed a suitable reply denying all allegations and has substantiated how it has complied with all the conditions of land allotment and has requested the said authority to drop all further proceedings.

There is no further action taken by the Government of Karnataka after the said replies were submitted. The company, going by the merits and supported by the legal opinions obtained, is confident that the matter will get resolved in its favour in all respects and all further proceedings will be dropped by the authorities.

Further, the capital WIP As of March 31st, 2023, includes an amount of Rs. 17.31 million spent by the company towards obtaining permissions / approvals from governmental authorities for initiating construction of the hospital building on the aforementioned land for expansion of capacity of the hospital. Such amount reflected as asset is subject to the outcome of the above mentioned proceedings.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

VINAY & KESHAVA LLP
Bangalore
560 010
Chartered Accountants

Imperial Hospital & Research Centre Ltd.
154/11, Opp. IIM, B'lore-76

3.3 Revenue recognition

3.3.1 Rendering of services

Healthcare Services

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. When there is uncertainty on ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when each performance obligation is satisfied at a point in 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.

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

The service revenues are presented net of related doctor fees, pharmacy, discounts or rebates and applicable taxes, in cases where the company is not the primary obligor and does not have the pricing latitude.

Other Services

(i) Other services fee is recognized on basis of the services rendered and as per the terms of the agreement.

3.3.2 Interest income

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.

3.3.3 Rental income

Rental income from the premises rented is recognized on accrual basis as per the terms of the agreement.

3.4 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.

3.4.1 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 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. 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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

i) fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;

ii) variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

iii) the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

iv) lease payments in optional renewal periods, where exercise of extension options is reasonably certain, and

v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

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

The Company remeasure the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever

i) the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

ii) the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

iii) a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

VINAY & KESHAVA LLP Bangalore 560 010 Chartered Accountants

Imperial Hospital & Research Centre Ltd. 154/11, Opp. IIM, B'lore-76

Right-of-Use Assets:

The Group 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.

Prepaid lease payments (including the difference between nominal amount of the deposit and the fair value) are also included in the initial carrying amount of the right of use asset.

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. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

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.

The Company incurs obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company has assessed that such restoration costs are negligible and hence no provision under Ind-AS 37 has been recognised.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the Right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statement of profit and loss.

3.5 Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency i.e, Indian Rupees (INR) (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.

3.6 Borrowings and Borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

3.7 Government grants

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

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

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

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

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3.8 Employee benefits

3.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

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

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

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

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.

3.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

Leave Encashment

The employees of the Company are entitled to encash the unutilized leave. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating leave and utilize it in future periods or receive cash as per the Companies policy upon accumulation of minimum number of days. The Company records an obligation for leave encashment in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of leave encashment as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated leave entitlements based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating leave balances are recognized in the period in which the leaves occur.

Other short term employee benefits

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.

Other Long term employee benefits

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

3.9 Taxation

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

3.9.1 Current tax

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

3.9.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3.9.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

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3.10 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

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.

Fixtures, plant and medical equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred

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

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings (Freehold)	60 years (also refer note. 4.5)
Medical Equipment	13 years
Asset under finance lease	Lease term or useful life whichever is lower
Surgical Instruments	3 Years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Plant and Machinery	15 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computers & Servers	3 / 6 Years
Electrical Installation	10 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.

3.10.1 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 Group 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."

3.11 Intangible assets

3.11.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

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 indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.11.2 Derecognition of intangible assets

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

3.11.3 Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Software	3 years

3.12 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.

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3.13 Impairment of PPE and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

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

3.14 Inventories

The inventories of all medicines, Medicare items, Stock of stores (including lab materials and other consumables), stationeries and housekeeping items are meant for in-house consumption by the Company are valued at cost . Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location including applicable taxes wherever applicable, applying the FIFO method. The net realisable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house only. All other materials are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

3.15 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 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

3.16.1 Other Provisions

Other provisions (including third-party payments for malpractice claims if any) 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.

3.18 Earnings 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.

3.19 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 or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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3.20 Financial assets

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

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

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.

3.20.1 Classification of financial assets

All financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost

3.20.2 Effective interest method

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

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

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

3.20.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, , lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset

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

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

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

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

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

3.20.5 Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.21 Classification of Equity Instruments

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.
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.

3.22 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.
However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

3.22.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when it applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 36.7

3.22.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

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

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

3.22.3 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.

3.23 Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Segment Reporting, the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") has been identified as the board of directors.
The company is engaged only in Healthcare business and therefore the Company's CODM (Chief Operating Decision Maker; which is the Board of Directors of the company) decided to have only one reportable segment as at the March 31, 2023, in accordance with IND AS 108 "Operating Segments".

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3.24 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.

3.25 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.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Use of estimates

The preparation of these standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet dates and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates and assumptions reflected in the Company's financial statements include, but are not limited to, expected credit loss, useful lives of property, plant and equipment and leases, realization of deferred tax assets, unrecognized tax benefits, incremental borrowing rate of right-of-use assets and related lease obligation. In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

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

4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

4.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the directors determined that there are no changes to the existing PP&E useful lives.

4.3 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

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

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 36.7

4.4 Employee Benefits- Defined benefits plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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4.5 Litigations

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

4.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital/clinical services rendered to insured and corporate patients are subject to approvals for the insurance companies and corporates. Accordingly, the Company estimates the amounts likely to be disallowed by such companies based on past trends. Estimations based on past trends are also required in determining the value of consideration from customers to be allocated to award credits for customers.

4.7 Expected Credit Losses

The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix considering the nature of receivables and the risk characteristics. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

4.8 Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the Right-to- use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

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(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

5 Property, plant and equipment and

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Carrying amounts of:		
Land - Freehold	190.09	190.09
Buildings - Freehold	810.64	802.76
Medical Equipment	856.11	818.26
Surgical Instruments	22.80	10.04
Office Equipment	8.11	10.31
Furniture and Fixtures	34.14	18.47
Vehicles	13.82	11.41
Air Conditioning Plant & AirConditioners	35.81	26.56
Computers	36.17	6.87
Asset Under Finance Lease	79.56	28.51
	2,087.25	1,923.27
Capital work-in-progress	42.81	-
	2,130.06	1,923.27

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold **	Buildings - Freehold	Medical Equipment	Surgical Instruments	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Air Conditioning Plant & Air Conditioners	Computers	Building under Finance Lease (ROU)	Total
Balance as at 31-Mar-21	190.09	892.91	1,361.94	36.89	55.14	34.19	10.65	48.72	29.59	60.64	2,720.75
Additions	-	15.45	65.71	7.75	1.05	0.80	6.16	1.53	4.76	-	103.21
Disposals	-		(43.32)				(0.53)	-			(43.86)
Balance as at 31-Mar-22	190.09	908.37	1,384.33	44.64	56.19	34.99	16.27	50.24	34.35	60.64	2,780.11
Additions		24.83	132.52	21.03	2.25	18.91	4.18	12.10	37.57	55.30	308.69
Regrouping	-	-	0.08	-	(0.98)	0.33	-	0.57	-	-	-
Disposals		(0.01)	(11.11)	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.19)	-	(0.02)	(11.57)	-	(23.08)
Balance as at 31-Mar-23	190.09	933.19	1,505.82	65.56	57.39	54.04	20.45	62.89	60.34	115.94	3,065.72
Accumulated depreciation											-
Balance as at 31-Mar-21	-	89.47	516.78	27.57	39.38	13.21	3.81	19.48	25.10	29.71	764.52
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(37.26)	-	-	-	(0.14)	-			(37.39)
Depreciation expense	-	16.14	86.55	7.03	6.50	3.31	1.19	4.20	2.37	2.42	129.71
Balance as at 31-Mar-22	-	105.61	566.07	34.60	45.88	16.52	4.87	23.68	27.48	32.13	856.83
Eliminated on disposal of assets		(0.01)	(9.10)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(10.99)		(20.23)
Regrouping	-	-	0.03	-	(0.91)	0.21	-	0.37	-	-	(0.30)
Depreciation expense	-	16.94	92.71	8.18	4.36	3.21	1.77	3.04	7.69	4.26	142.16
Balance as at 31-Mar-23	-	122.55	649.71	42.75	49.28	19.90	6.63	27.08	24.18	36.39	978.47
Carrying Amount 31-Mar-22	190.09	802.76	818.26	10.04	10.31	18.47	11.41	26.56	6.87	28.51	1,923.27
Carrying Amount 31-Mar-23	190.09	810.64	856.11	22.80	8.11	34.14	13.82	35.81	36.17	79.56	2,087.25

The Company operates a hospital from a building constructed on a piece of land which was originally allotted to the company by the Government of Karnataka, subject to certain terms and Conditions. During the financial year 2014-15, the Special Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Department, Government of Karnataka happened to issue a notice alleging non compliance of the conditions associated with the allotment of the land for which the company filed appropriate replies denying all allegations. The said authority proceeded to pass an order demanding surrender of the land along with the building and other assets as a going concern in favour of another Government run Hospital. Further, the company received a direction dated 19.04.2018, from the Directorate of Medical Education, Government of Karnataka, demanding handover of the Land along with the building and the operations of the hospital to the designated committee. On receipt of this notice, the Company approached the Hon. Karnataka High court challenging the action of the authority and questioning the process of justice. The Hon. High Court of Karnataka was pleased to set aside the order passed by the authority and remitted the matter back to the authority with directions to re-consider the matter in accordance with the law and disposal.

Further, The Under Secretary, Revenue Department Government of Karnataka has issued, afresh a show cause notice dated 9th Feb. 2022, seeking objections form the company for the alleged violation in the conditions of land allotment. The company, on 7th March 2022 has filed a suitable reply denying all allegations and has substantiated how it has complied with all the conditions of land allotment and has requested the said authority to drop all further proceedings.

There is no further action taken by the Government of Karnataka after the said replies were submitted. The company, going by the merits and supported by the legal opinions obtained, is confident that the matter will get resolved in its favour in all respects and all further proceedings will be dropped by the authorities.

During FY 2018-19, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired portion of the land and building (1003 Sq. MT) belonging to the company for the purpose of Metro Rail construction. The compensation for such acquisition is determined to be - for land Rs. 53.61 million and for the Building Rs. 3.68 million which the company has accepted. Since, there was a case pending before the Karnataka High Court with respect to the ownership of the allotted land the compensation amount relating to the acquisition of the portion of the land and building has been deposited in the City Civil Court after deducting the TDS Rs. 11.46 million (at the rate of 20% of the compensation amount). This amount stays deposited in City Civil Court and considering the judgment of the Hon. High Court of Karnataka, setting aside the order of the Revenue authorities, the Company is in the process of claiming release of this amount kept in the City Civil Court.

CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS AGEING SCHEDULE

	AMOUNT IN CWIP FOR A PERIOD OF 31st Mar 2022				
CWIP	Less Than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project In progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

	AMOUNT IN CWIP FOR A PERIOD OF 31st Mar 2023				
CWIP	Less Than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project In progress	42.81	-	-	-	42.81
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Further, the capital WIP As of March 31st, 2023, includes an amount of Rs. 17.31 million spent by the company towards obtaining permissions / approvals from governmental authorities for initiating construction of the hospital building on the aforementioned land for expansion of capacity of the hospital. Such amount reflected as asset is subject to the outcome of the above mentioned proceedings.

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6 Intangible Assets

Computer Software	Amount
Balance as at 01 April , 2021	14.01
Additions	2.10
Balance as at 31 Mar, 2022	**16.11**
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 Mar, 2023	**16.11**
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 01 April , 2021	7.20
Amortisation expense for the year	5.03
Balance as at 31 Mar, 2022	**12.23**
Amortisation expense for the year	2.65
Balance as at 31 Mar, 2023	**14.88**
Carrying Amount 31 Mar 2022	**3.88**
Carrying Amount 31 Mar 2023	**1.23**

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7 Other investments
(carried at cost)

	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Unquoted Investments				
Investments in Equity Instruments				
Matrix Agro Pvt Ltd 50,000 shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	0.50		0.50	
Total Investments	**0.50**	-	**0.50**	-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	0.50	-	0.50	-

The Company has invested in the shares of Matrix Agro Private limited pursuant to a power purchase arrangement entered into during 2015-16

8 Loans

	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Loans to others	6.67	3.33	-	-
Total Loans	**6.67**	**3.33**	-	-

Above loan is repayable within 36 equal monthly installments, rate of interest charged 8%.

9 Trade receivables
(carried at amortised cost)

	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(a) Unsecured, considered good		383.89		393.61
Less: Expected Credit Loss on above		(58.84)		(76.21)
(b) Unsecured, Credit Impaired		50.31		58.25
Less: Expected Credit Loss on above		(50.31)		(58.25)
Total	-	**325.05**	-	**317.40**

Receivable Ageing as on 31 Mar 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed- Considered Good	346.77	32.17	4.77	-	-	383.70
(ii) Undisputed- Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20
(iii) Undisputed- Credit Impaired	8.83	6.83	20.88	8.28	8.93	53.74
(iv) Disputed- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed- Significant Increase in Credit Risk	10.33	9.52	6.17	1.81	0.77	28.60
(vi) Disputed- Credit Impaired	3.69	2.85	8.73	3.46	3.73	22.47
(vii) Unapplied Receipt	(31.49)	(9.22)	(13.80)	-	-	(54.51)
Trade Receivable as on 31st Mar 2023	**338.12**	**42.15**	**26.74**	**13.75**	**13.44**	**434.20**
Excepted Credit Loss Provision						109.15
Net Trade Receivable as on 31st Mar 2023						**325.05**

Receivable Ageing as on 31 Mar 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed- Considered Good	256.18	54.79	44.48	14.84	23.32	393.61
(ii) Undisputed- Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed- Credit Impaired	32.00	18.93	22.31	12.93	28.17	114.33
(iv) Disputed- Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed- Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	
(vi) Disputed- Credit Impaired	28.17	21.48	12.21	12.89	7.59	82.34
(vii) Unapplied Receipt	(91.16)	(20.03)	(20.11)	(5.50)	(1.63)	(138.43)
Trade Receivable as on 31st Mar 2022	**225.19**	**75.16**	**58.89**	**35.16**	**57.45**	**451.85**
Excepted Credit Loss Provision						134.45
Net Trade Receivable as on 31st Mar 2022						**317.40**

i. Sundry Debtors represent the aggregate of debt outstanding on hospital services, pharmacy supplies and doctor fees that are considered good. The company holds no other securities other than the personal security of the debtors.

Majority of the company's transactions are earned in cash or cash equivalents. The trade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Insurance Companies, Corporate customers and Government Undertakings. The Insurance Companies are required to maintain minimum reserve levels and the Corporate Customers are enterprises with high credit ratings. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to trade receivables are low.

The average credit period on sales of services is 30-90 days from the date of the invoice

The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix. International Patient Bills of The United Republic of Tanzania are not considered for the expected credit loss allowance

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Balance at beginning of the year	(134.45)	(122.84)
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	25.30	(11.61)
Balance at end of the year	**(109.15)**	**(134.45)**

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10 Cash and cash equivalents
(carried at amortised cost)

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
(a) Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	221.25	153.17
(b) Cash on hand	8.18	4.91
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	**229.43**	**158.08**

11 Bank Balances
(carried at amortised cost)

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Balances with Banks		
Term Deposits	5.78	5.55
Total	**5.78**	**5.55**

12 Other Financial Assets

(carried at amortised cost)	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Deposits *	57.30	-	57.30	-
Security Deposit	21.99		17.74	
AFBF Loan		0.64		
Unbilled Receivables		62.45		25.14
	79.29	**63.09**	**75.04**	**25.14**

*Note - Deposit includes Rs. 57.30 million paid by KIADB to the City Civil Court for acquisition of portion of land and building, which is subject to the outcome of the proceedings explained under note 5. Please refer the note no. 5 for more details.

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13 Deferred tax

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Deferred Tax Assets	352.93	344.57
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(507.23)	(410.47)
	(154.30)	(65.90)

2022-23

	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised Directly in Equity	Closing Balance	Acquisitions/ Disposals
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	
Property, plant and equipment	(234.83)	(9.04)			(243.87)	
Finance leases	1.35	1.20	-	-	2.55	
FVTPL financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	
Deferred revenue	-	-	-	-	-	
Exchange difference on foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	
Provision for doubtful debts	28.30	(13.43)	-	-	14.87	
Defined benefit obligation	29.40	(5.34)	0.51	-	24.57	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Others - Unabsorbed Loss including IT Depreciation	3.41	0.52	-	-	3.93	
Total	(172.37)	(26.09)	0.51	-	(197.94)	-
Tax losses	-				-	
Others	-				-	
MAT Credit	106.47	(62.83)	-	-	43.64	
	(65.90)	(88.92)	0.51	-	(154.30)	-

2021-22

	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised Directly in Equity	Closing Balance	Acquisitions/ Disposals
Investments in associates	-				-	
Investment in joint venture	-				-	
Property, plant and equipment	(227.18)	(7.65)	-	-	(234.83)	
Finance leases	1.04	0.31	-	-	1.35	
FVTPL financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	
Deferred revenue	-	-	-	-	-	
Exchange difference on foreign operations	(0.59)	0.59	-	-	-	
Provisions	6.47	(6.47)	-	-	-	
Provision for doubtful debts	69.04	(40.74)	-	-	28.30	
Defined benefit obligation	(2.52)	31.16	0.76	-	29.40	
Other financial liabilities	(0.49)	0.49	-	-	-	
Others - Unabsorbed Loss including IT Depreciation	7.17	(3.76)	-	-	3.41	
Total	(147.06)	(26.07)	0.76	-	(172.37)	-
Tax losses	-				-	
Others	-13.10	13			-	
MAT Credit	154.72	(48)			106.47	
	(5.44)	(61.22)	0.76	-	(65.90)	-

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14 Inventories

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
a) Inventories (carried at Cost)		
Medicines	1.13	12.28
Lab materials	4.23	6.63
Consumables*	57.09	36.58
	62.45	55.50

*Consumables include Housekeeping materials, Ward Conumables, Printing and Stationery etc.

BORROWING SECURED AGAINST CURRENT ASSETS

(Rs. In Million)

For the quarter ended	Name of Bank	Particulars of securities provided	Name of returns/ statements submitted to bank	Amount disclosed in returns/ statements	Amount as per books of accounts/Trial balance	Difference
30-Jun-22	Axis Bank	Primary - Exclusive charge on the entire current assets of the borrower, present and future. Collateral - Exclusive charge on the movable fixed assets of the company. Letter of comfort from AHEL backed by Board Resolution. And undertaking from the company to create exclusive charge on land and building of the hospital located on Bannerghattta Road, Bengaluru once the eviction notice served by BDA (Bangalore Development Authority) is withdrawan.	Book Debt statement	342.58	342.57	0.00
30-Jun-22			Unpaid stock details (Trade payables for goods)	147.47	147.47	(0.00)
30-Sep-22			Book Debt statement	364.20	364.20	(0.00)
30-Sep-22			Unpaid stock details (Trade payables for goods)	145.32	145.32	(0.00)
31-Dec-22			Book Debt statement	354.68	353.68	1.00
31-Dec-22			Unpaid stock details (Trade payables for goods)	154.07	154.07	0.00
31-Mar-23			Book Debt statement	325.05	325.05	-
31-Mar-23			Unpaid stock details (Trade payables for goods)	170.94	170.94	-

15 Other Assets

	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Capital Advances	7.87		4.96	
Other Advances		5.57		0.80
Advance for Goods		1.17		0.28
Prepaid Expenses		52.73		61.92
Advance to employees		0.14		0.02
Deposits	60.28	-	-	-
	68.15	59.60	4.96	63.02

Note: Deposit includes Rs. 56.74 million as statutory deposit in income tax appeal and Luxury tax dispute deposit of Rs.3.53 million.

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16 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Authorised Share capital :		
3,50,00,000 fully paid equity shares of Re.10 each	350.00	350.00
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:		
2,99,45,000 fully paid equity shares of Re.10 each	299.45	299.45
	299.45	**299.45**

(a) Fully paid equity shares

	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Balance at March 31, 2021	29.95	299.45
Capital issued	-	-
Balance at April 1, 2022	29.95	299.45
Capital issued	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**29.95**	**299.45**

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

(b) Details of shares held by the holding company

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	26.95	26.95

(c) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding equal to or more than 5% shares

	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Apollo Hospitals Entrprise Limited	26.95	90%	26.95	90%
Dr. Viqar Syed	1.50	5%	1.50	5%
Shri Ziaulla Sheriff	1.50	5%	1.50	5%
Total	**29.94**	**100%**	**29.94**	**100%**

(d) Details of shares held by Promoters

	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22		
Promoters Name	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	% Change during the Year
Dr. Viqar Syed	1.50	5%	1.50	5%	0%
Shri Ziaulla Sheriff	1.50	5%	1.50	5%	0%
	2.99	**10%**	**2.99**	**10%**	**0%**

17 Other equity

	Note	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Capital Reserve	17.1	1.49	1.49
Share Premium	17.2	199.00	199.00
Revaluation Reserve	17.3	199.00	199.00
Retained earnings	17.4	1,401.05	923.52
IND AS Transition Reserve	17.5	(64.53)	(64.53)
Other comprehensive income	17.6	2.81	4.06
		1,738.82	**1,262.54**

17.1 Capital reserve

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Balance at beginning of year	1.49	1.49
Movement during the year		
Balance at end of year	**1.49**	**1.49**

17.2 Share Premium

Balance at beginning of year	199.00	199.00
Movement during the year		
Balance at end of year	**199.00**	**199.00**

17.3 Revaluation Reserve

Balance at beginning of year	199.00	199.00
Movement during the year		
Balance at end of year	**199.00**	**199.00**

17.4 Retained earnings

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Balance at beginning of year	923.52	617.38
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	477.53	306.14
Balance at end of year	**1,401.05**	**923.52**

17.5 IND AS Transition Reserve

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Balance at beginning of year	(64.53)	(64.53)
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	**(64.53)**	**(64.53)**

17.6 Other comprehensive income

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Balance at beginning of year	4.06	5.90
Movement during the year	(1.25)	(1.84)
Balance at end of year	**2.81**	**4.06**

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18 Borrowings
(carried at amortised cost)

	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Secured				
(i) Term loans from banks	30.00		450.00	
(ii) Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings		120.00		120.00
Total	30.00	120.00	450.00	120.00

(i) There is no breach of loan covenants as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.
(ii) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the purpose for which it was taken as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.
(iii) The Company has sanctioned facilities from banks on the basis of security of Movable Fixed Assets & Current Assets.. The periodic returns filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

(iv) The Company has adhered to debt repayment and interest service obligations on time. Willful defaulter related disclosures required as per Additional Regulatory Information of Schedule III (revised) to the Companies Act, is not applicable.

18.1 Summary of borrowing arrangements

	Rate of Interest	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Axis Bank Term Loan	FY 22-23 8.75%	150.00	570.00
	FY 21-22 7.35%		
		150.00	570.00

(a) Terms of Repayment:
Complete repayment in the FY2026-27 [Intallment 1-8 - Each installment is 2% of the value off the term loan (Total 16% of the term loan) and Intalment 9-36 (each instalment is 3% of the value of the term loan (total 84% of the term loan). Prepayment of Rs. 30 Crore was made during FY 2022-23. Based on this prepayment, the loan will be repaid by FY 2024-25.
(b) Details of Security
Exclusive charge on the moveable fixed assets and Current Assets of the company (present and future). Letter of comfort from Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd

19 Trade Payables

	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Sundry Creditors - Expenses	-	73.73	-	64.94
Sundry Creditors - Goods	-	124.68	-	74.85
Sundry Creditors - MSME	-	46.22		45.28
Sundry Creditors - Others	-	79.66	-	70.27
Payable to Related Parties*	-	128.55	-	168.96
Total	-	452.83	-	424.30

*Refer note no. 37 for Related Party Transaction

Creditors Ageing as on 31 Mar 2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Grand Total
1.MSME	44.59	1.38	0.03	0.22	46.22
2.Others	381.63	10.78	6.33	7.87	406.62
3.Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4.Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	426.22	12.16	6.36	8.09	452.83

Creditors Ageing as on 31 Mar 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Grand Total
1.MSME	44.15	0.17	0.33	0.63	45.28
2.Others	359.79	10.37	1.83	7.02	379.02
3.Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4.Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	403.94	10.54	2.16	7.66	424.30

20 Lease Liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Lease Liabilities	118.60	4.69	66.78	1.47
Total	118.60	4.69	66.78	1.47

The movement in lease liabilities during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is as follows :

Particulars	**As at March 2023**	**As at March 2022**
Balance at Beginning	68.25	69.60
Additions	55.20	-
Finance Cost Accrued during the year	7.64	6.12
Deletions	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(7.79)	(7.47)
Balance at the end	123.30	68.25

21 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Sundry Creditors - Capital		18.67		5.77
Interest accrued and due		-		-
Current maturities of finance lease obligations				
Deposits		-		-
Rent Payable		-		-
Salary Payable		-		-
Term loans from banks		-		-
Total	-	18.67	-	5.77

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22 Provisions

	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Employee benefits				
Provision for Bonus	-	24.00	-	25.23
Provision for Gratuity*	18.04	20.97	23.58	10.08
Provision for Leave Salary*	10.38	15.51	14.48	9.20
Total	**28.42**	**60.48**	**38.05**	**44.52**

* Also refer note 35

23 Non-Current tax assets and liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	224.09	285.25
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	(126.68)	(103.13)
	97.41	**182.12**

24 Other Liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-Mar-22	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Statutory dues payable	-	23.55	-	19.95
Patient deposits	-	35.49	-	9.83
Provisions Others	-	31.01	-	0.90
Salary Payable	-	15.74	-	4.99
Total	**-**	**105.78**	**-**	**35.67**

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25 Revenue from Operations

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
(a) Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	3,671.99	3,118.21
(b) Other operating revenues	15.95	2.43
	3,687.93	**3,120.64**

26 Other Income

a) Interest income

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Bank deposits	0.26	0.05
Interest on IT Refund	6.03	-
Interest on Loan	0.03	-
	6.32	**0.05**

b) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)

Sale of Scrap	1.14	0.68
Other Income	2.24	14.03
	3.38	**14.71**

c) Other gains/Losses

Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gains/(Losses)	0.63	0.41
	0.63	**0.41**

27 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Salaries and wages	560.80	472.51
Contribution to provident and other funds	38.03	34.59
Staff welfare expenses	48.27	14.64
Bonus	19.28	44.24
	666.38	**565.98**

28 Finance costs

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Interest on term loans	35.08	48.90
Interest on finance lease obligation and Others	7.64	6.12
Interest on Delayed Payments	1.68	0.07
Bank Charges	15.51	14.22
	59.92	**69.32**

29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	137.64	127.29
Amortisation of intangible assets	2.61	5.03
Depreciation of right to use asset	4.26	2.42
	144.51	**134.74**

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30 Other expenses

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Power and fuel	50.97	48.70
Water Charges	1.92	1.20
Rent	27.33	32.18
Repairs to Buildings	10.13	2.49
Repairs to Machinery	60.27	54.76
Repairs to Vehicles	0.55	0.63
Office Maintenance & Others	24.66	15.89
Insurance	3.58	3.76
Rates and Taxes, excluding taxes on income	8.56	14.23
Printing & Stationery	13.95	12.78
Postage & Telegram	0.51	0.30
Advertisement, Publicity & Marketing	67.75	33.77
Travelling & Conveyance	14.96	10.50
Legal & Professional Fees (Refer note 30.1)	63.54	78.22
Director Sitting Fees	1.24	0.86
Telephone Expenses	7.20	3.14
Subscription and Books & Periodicals	2.00	1.19
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	(8.44)	34.07
Outsourcing Expenses	235.82	203.04
Doctor Fees (Paid on Guarantee money basis)	640.72	488.80
Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility (Refer note 30.2)	5.82	5.02
Miscellaneous expenses	3.60	3.31
Hiring Charges	6.63	5.87
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	1.79	6.24
	1,245.08	**1,060.98**

30.1 Payments to auditors

a) For audit	2.76	2.62
b) For taxation matters	0.26	-
c) For company law matters	-	-
d) For other services	0.04	-
c) For reimbursement of expenses		-
	3.06	**2.62**

30.2 Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility

The Composition of the CSR Committee is as follows:

Name of the member	Designation
Mr. Shivram Sethuraman	Chairperson
Mr. Ganesan Venkatraman	Member
Smt. Sangita Reddy	Member

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Average net profit of the company for the last three financial years	291.03	250.96
Prescribed CSR Expenditure	5.82	5.02
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	5.82	5.02
Amount spent during the year	5.56	15.52
Cumulative Balance to be spent/(Excess Spent)	0.00	(0.26)
Nature of CSR activities	Rural Development, Healthcare and Healthcare Research, Education etc	Rural Development, Healthcare and Healthcare Research, Education etc

During the year FY21-22, Out of the cumulative unspent balance, amount of Rs.4.72 million and Rs. 4.94 million was spent 'Total Health'.

During the year FY21-22, Out of the cumulative unspent balance, amount of Rs.0.57 million was spent towards purchase of provision items and donated to needy people

During the year FY21-22, Out of the cumulative unspent balance, amount of Rs.5 million, 0.05 million & 0.23 million was spent to ' Janaseva Trust','Society for prevention of Cancer'and 'Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Science', Bellary respectively.

During the year FY22-23, Out of the cumulative unspent balance, amount of Rs.3 million, 2.53 million & 0.04 million was spent to Apollo Hospitals Educational and Research Foundation,Aragonda Apollo Medical and Educational Research Foundation and Poorna Learning Centre respectively.

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31 Income taxes

31.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	123.32	78.29
	123.32	78.29
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	88.92	61.22
Deferred tax reclassified from profit or loss to equity	(0.51)	(0.76)
	88.40	60.46
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**211.73**	**138.74**

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before tax from continuing operations	689.77	445.64
Income tax expense	200.86	129.77
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit and tax rate difference	(77.67)	(51.48)
Effect of concessions (research and development and other allowances) (75) (66)	-	-
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	88.40	60.46
Tax rate difference between income tax rate and MAT	-	-
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	0.13	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-
	211.73	138.74

The tax rate used for the 2022-23 and 2021-22 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate 29.12% and 29.12% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

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32 Segment information

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Segment Reporting, the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") has been identified as the board of directors.
The company is engaged only in Healthcare business and therefore the Company's CODM (Chief Operating Decision Maker; which is the Board of Directors of the company) decided to have only one reportable segment as at the March 31, 2023, in accordance with IND AS 108 "Operating Segments".

33 Earnings per Share

		31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)	D=A/B	15.91	10.16
Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)	E=C/B	15.91	10.16

33.1 Basic earnings per share

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

Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company			
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share		476.28	304.30
	A	**476.28**	**304.30**
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	B	29.95	29.95

33.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings pershare	C	**476.28**	**304.30**

34 Obligations under finance leases

34.1 Leasing arrangements

The building lease has been classified as Right of Use of Asset. Company has entered into finance lease for two buildings.
(i) Rented Building-1 - IND AS 116 Finance Lease - Start Date 01.01.2009, End Date 31.12.2033, 15% increase in rent for every 3 years, Rs. 0.36 million rent per month from Apr 2009.
(ii) Rented Building-2 - IND AS 116 Finance Lease - Start Date 01.12.2022, End Date 30.12.2032, 12% increase in rent for every 3 years, Rs. 0.64 million rent per month from 16th Dec 2023.
Interest rates underlying all obligations under finance leases are fixed at respective contract dates ranging from 9.25% per annum (as at March 31, 2021: 9.25% per annum)

34.2 Finance lease liabilities

Building Lease

Particulars	Minimum Lease Payments		Present Value of Minimum Lease	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Not later than one year	15.49	7.47	4.69	1.47
Later than one year and not later than five years	69.09	33.85	31.80	11.88
Later than five years	114.87	74.32	86.80	54.90
	199.45	**115.64**	**123.30**	**68.25**
Less: future finance charges	76.15	47.39	-	-
Present value of minimumlease payments	**123.30**	**68.25**	**123.30**	**68.25**
	-	0.00		

Included in the financial statements as:	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Current maturities of finance lease obligations (note 20)	4.69	1.47
Other financial liabilities(note 20)	118.60	66.78
	123.30	**68.25**
	-	-

35 Employee benefit plans

35.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and employees state insurance as a defined contribution reirement benefit fund for qualifying employees. The provident fund is operated by the regional provident fund commissioner. The Employee state insurance is operated by the employee state insurance corporation. Under these schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specific percentage of the payroll cost as per the statute. The Company has no further obligations in this regard.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss towards provident fund contribution is Rs. 23.23 million (for the year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. 22.60 million).
The total expense recognised in profit or loss towards Employee State Insurance is Rs. 2.67 million (for the year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. 3.01 million).

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35.2 Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

The Company makes an annual contribution to Employee's group gratuity cum life assurance scheme of Life insurance corporation of India (LIC). The scheme provides for lumpsum payment to the vested employees at retirement, death while in employement, 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 6 months. Vesting occurs on completion of five years of service.

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

	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate(s)	7.07%	5.15%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	Uniform 8.0%	Uniform 8.0%
Average longevity at retirement age for current beneficiaries of the plan (years)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Service cost:		
Current service cost		
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	8.51	7.87
Net interest expense	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	1.59	1.10
	10.10	**8.97**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability recognised in OCI		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1.02)	0.05
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.03)	(0.14)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(1.35)	(0.56)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	3.13	3.35
Total	1.77	2.60
	11.87	**11.57**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.
The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

Amount recognised in Balance sheet

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation		
Fair value of plan assets	41.98	36.40
Funded status	(2.97)	(2.74)
Restrictions on asset recognised	39.01	33.66
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation		
	39.01	**33.66**

Change in defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Current service cost	36.40	31.44
Interest cost	8.51	7.87
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	1.74	1.19
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.03)	(0.14)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(1.35)	(0.56)
Benefits paid	3.13	3.35
Closing defined benefit obligation	(5.40)	(6.76)
	41.98	**36.40**

Changes in fair value of plan assets	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Opening fair value of plan assets		
Interest income	2.74	1.59
Remeasurement gain (loss):	0.15	0.09
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Contributions from the employer	(1.02)	0.05
Contributions from plan participants	4.56	7.11
Benefits paid		
Closing fair value of plan assets	(3.45)	(6.11)
	2.97	**2.74**

The fair value of the plan assets are as follows

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Insurer managed funds	2.97	2.74
Total	**2.97**	**2.74**

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

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate	+100 basis points	+100 basis points	41.51	35.64	-	-
	-100 basis points	-100 basis points	-	-	42.48	37.19
Salary growth rate	Salary Increase Rate +1%	Salary Increase Rate +1%	42.27	36.99	-	-
	Salary Increase Rate -1%	Salary Increase Rate -1%	-	-	41.70	35.82
Attrition rate	Attrition Rate +1%	Attrition Rate +1%	41.91	36.23	-	-
	Attrition Rate -1%	Attrition Rate -1%	-	-	42.06	36.56

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. The Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation is 2 to 3 years

Expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows.

Particulars	Amount
Expected contribution to the fund during the year ended March 31, 2024	32.25
Expected total benefit payments from the fund for the year ended March	
2024	11.13
2025	5.06
2026	2.24
2027	1.02
2028	0.44
Thereafter next 5 years	0.32

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(b) Leave encashment benefits

As per the company's leave policy, every emeployee who has worked for a period of not less than 240 days during a calender year, shall be eligible for not less than 15 days previlege leave computed at the rate of one day for every 20 days of actual service.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate(s)	7.07%	5.15%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	Uniform 8.0%	Uniform 8.0%
Average longevity at retirement age for current beneficiaries of the plan (years)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Service cost:		
Current service cost		
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	6.90	5.03
Net interest expense		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	0.99	1.05
	7.90	**6.07**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.15)	(5.15)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(0.72)	4.77
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	3.92	(2.88)
Total	**3.05**	**(3.26)**
	10.94	**2.81**

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

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation		
Fair value of plan assets	23.68	28.33
Funded status	-	-
Restrictions on asset recognised	23.68	28.33
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	-	-
	23.68	**28.33**

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Opening defined benefit obligation		
Current service cost	23.68	28.33
Interest cost	6.90	5.03
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	0.99	1.05
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.15)	(5.15)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(0.72)	4.77
Benefits paid	3.92	(2.88)
Closing defined benefit obligation	(8.73)	(7.46)
	25.89	**23.68**

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows.

	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Opening fair value of plan assets		
Interest income		
Remeasurement gain (loss):	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Contributions from the employer	-	-
Contributions from plan participants	8.73	7.46
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	(8.73)	(7.46)
	-	-

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

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Discount rate	+100 basis points	+100 basis points	25.61	23.23	-	-
	-100 basis points	-100 basis points	-	-	26.18	24.16
Salary growth rate	+ 100 basis points	+ 100 basis points	26.05	24.03	-	-
	-100 basis points	-100 basis points	-	-	25.73	23.34
Attrition rate	+ 100 basis points	+ 100 basis points	25.89	23.65	-	-
	-100 basis points	-100 basis points	-	-	25.90	23.72

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. The Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation is 2 to 3 years

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36 Financial instruments

36.1 Capital management

The Company's objectives with respect to its capital structure are to maintain effective access to capital on a long-term basis at reasonable rates, and to deliver appropriate financial returns. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and net debt detailed in notes 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to incur new debt or issue new shares. Management reviews the Company's capital structure on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The following table describes the Company's gearing ratio which is one of the key metrics used internally for capital management. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows	**As at 31-Mar-23**	**As at 31-Mar-22**
Debt	273.30	638.25
Cash and bank balances	235.22	163.63
Net Debt	**38.08**	**474.62**
Total Equity	**2,038.27**	**1,561.99**
Net debt to equity ratio	0.02	0.30

Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including finance lease obligations

36.2 Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	**As at 31-Mar-23**	**As at 31-Mar-22**
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	235.22	163.63
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost	477.43	417.58
(c) Other financial assets at FVTPL - OCI	0.50	0.50
	713.15	**581.71**

At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for financial assets designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

Particulars	**Weighted average effective**	**Less than 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 Year to 5 years**	**> 5 years**
31-Mar-23						
Non-interest bearing						
Variable interest rate instruments		318.20	90.94	98.13	205.88	-
Fixed interest rate instruments						
		318.20	**90.94**	**98.13**	**205.88**	**-**

Particulars	**Weighted average effective**	**Less than 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 Year to 5 years**	**> 5 years**
31-Mar-22						
Non-interest bearing						
Variable interest rate instruments		222.80	80.88	85.74	192.28	-
Fixed interest rate instruments						
		222.80	**80.88**	**85.74**	**192.28**	**-**

36.3 Financial risk management objectives

Risk management strategies, policies and limits ensure risks and exposures are aligned to Company's business strategy and risk tolerance. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for providing risk management oversight. The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of this risk framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. Internal audit personnel assist the Audit Committee in its oversight role by monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the organization's risk management system

36.4 Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

36.4.1 Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. However these are not considered significant by the management

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

	Liabilities as at		**Assets as at**	
	31-Mar-23	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-23**	**31-Mar-22**
Trade Receivables	-	-	16.39	14.48
Import Payables	3.03	2.48	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is primarily exposed to the currency fluctuations in USD. The trade receivables comprise of dues from Republic of Tanzania

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

	Changes in assumptions	**Currency USD impact 31-Mar-23**	**31-Mar-22**
Impact on profit and loss for the year Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	10% increase	1.64	1.45
Impact on profit and loss for the year Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	10% decrease	(1.64)	(1.45)

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

36.4.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Debts at variable rates exposes the company to cash flow risk. In the opinion of the management, interest rate risk during the year under report was not substantial enough to require intervention or hedging through derivatives or other financial instruments.

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36.5 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Majority of the Company's transactions are earned in cash or cash equivalents. The trade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Insurance Companies, Corporate customers and Government Undertakings. The Insurance Companies are required to maintain minimum reserve levels and the Corporate Customers are enterprises with high credit ratings. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to trade receivables is considered low.

Before accepting any new credit customer, the company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed anually. The outstanding with the debtors are reviewed periodically.

Further, the Company is not significantly exposed to geographical distribution risk.

36.6 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note 36.6.2 below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

36.6.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate(%)	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 Year to 5 years	> 5 years
March 31, 2023						
Finance lease liability (Fixed interest rate instruments)	9.25%	0.37	0.71	3.61	31.80	86.80
Variable interest rate borrowings	7.35% to 8.75%	-	30.00	90.00	30.00	-
Trade payables/Other Financial Liabilities (Non-interest bearing)		117.57	373.75	0.32	26.61	-
		117.94	**404.46**	**93.93**	**88.41**	**86.80**

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate(%)	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 Year to 5 years	> 5 years
March 31, 2022						
Finance lease liability (Fixed interest rate instruments)	9.25%	0.12	0.24	1.11	11.88	54.90
Variable interest rate borrowings	7.35% to 8.05%		30.00	90.00	450.00	
Trade payables/Other Financial Liabilities (Non-interest bearing)		131.01	310	1		(6)
		131.13	**339.84**	**92.01**	**461.88**	**49.36**

The carrying amounts of the above are as follows:

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Finance lease liability	123.30	68.25
Variable interest rate borrowings	150.00	570.00
Trade payables	18.67	5.77
	291.96	**644.02**

For the purposes of the above table, foreign currency liabilities have been computed applying spot rates on the Balance Sheet date

36.6.2 Financing facilities

The Company has access to financing facilities as described below. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Secured bank overdraft facility:		
- amount used	-	-
- amount unused	150	150
	150	**150**
Secured bank loan facilities with various maturity dates through to Dec-2026 and which may be extended by mutual agreement		
- amount used	1,021	1,021
- amount unused	159	159
	1,180	**1,180**

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

36.7 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)
Except as detailed in the following table, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the company's financial statements approximate their fair values.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Investments	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Trade receivables	325.05	325.05	317.40	317.40
Cash and cash equivalents	235.22	235.22	163.63	163.63
Other financial assets	142.38	142.38	100.18	100.18
	703.15	703.15	581.71	581.71
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
Borrowings	150.00	150.00	570.00	570.00
Finance lease obligations	123.30	123.30	68.25	68.25
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18.67	18.67	5.77	5.77
	291.96	291.96	644.02	644.02
		-	-	

Particulars	31-Mar-23			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	0.50	0.50
Trade receivables	-	-	325.05	325.05
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	235.22	235.22
Other financial assets	-	-	142.38	142.38
Total	-	-	703.15	703.15
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	150.00	150.00
Finance lease obligations	-	-	123.30	123.30
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	18.67	18.67
	-	-	291.96	291.96

Particulars	31-Mar-22			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	0.50	0.50
Trade receivables	-	-	317.40	317.40
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	163.63	163.63
Other financial assets	-	-	100.18	100.18
Total	-	-	581.71	581.71
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	570.00	570.00
Finance lease obligations	-	-	68.25	68.25
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	5.77	5.77
	-	-	644.02	644.02

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the- counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value
The management belives that the amortised cost approximates the fair values.

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37 Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest 31-Mar-23	31-M
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (AHEL)	Ultimate holding company	India	90.00%	90.

Name of the Company	RP Description
AB Medical Centres Limited	AHEL Group
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Home Healthcare Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals (UK) Limited	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals International Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals Singapore Private Limited	AHEL Group
Apollo Lavasa Health Corporation Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Multispeciality Hospital Ltd [AGHL]	AHEL Group
Apollo Nellore Hospitals Limited	AHEL Group
Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited	AHEL Group
Assam Hospitals Limited	AHEL Group
Future Parking Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Imperial Hospital and Research Centre Ltd	AHEL Group
Medics International Lifesciences Ltd	AHEL Group
Samudra Health Care Enterprises Ltd	AHEL Group
Sapien Biosciences Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Total Health	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals North Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Healthco Ltd	AHEL Group
Kerala First Health Service Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Family Health Plan Insurance TPA Ltd	AHEL Group
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Ltd	AHEL Group
Stemcyte India Therapeutics Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Medicals Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Pharmalogistics Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Pharmacies Ltd	AHEL Group
ApoKos Rehab Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Gleneagles PET-CT Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
AHLL Diagnostics Ltd	AHEL Group
AHLL Risk Management Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Alliance Dental Care Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Bangalore Cradle Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo CVHF Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Dialysis Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Specialty Hospitals Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Sugar Clinics Ltd	AHEL Group
Kshema Health Care Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Surya Fertility Centre Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Cradle and Children Hospital Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Asclepius Hospitals & Healthcare Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Sobhagya Hospital and Research Centre Pvt Ltd[Synergy Hospitals]	AHEL Group
Baalyam Healthcare Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
AMG Healthcare Destination Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Educational Infrastructure Services Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Health Resources Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Infrastructure Projects Finance Company Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Med Skills Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Radiology International Private Limited	AHEL Group
Apollo Radiology AI Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Shine Foundation	AHEL Group
Apollo Sindoori Hotels Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Telehealth Services Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Teleradiology Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Appease Estates Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Ascentech Engineering Solutions Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Bpositive Foods And Beverages Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Deccan Digital Networks Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Emedlife Insurance Broking Services Ltd	AHEL Group
Faber Sindoori Management Services Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
HealthNet Global Ltd	AHEL Group
Indian Hospitals Corporation Ltd	AHEL Group
Indo National Ltd	AHEL Group
Kei Rajamahendri Resorts Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Keimed Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
KEI-RSOS Petroleum and Energy Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kineco Exel Composites India Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kineco Kaman Composites- India Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kineco Ltd	AHEL Group
Lifetime Wellness Rx International Ltd	AHEL Group
Matrix Agro Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Medvarsity Online Ltd	AHEL Group
Medvarsity Technologies Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
PCR Investments Ltd	AHEL Group
PDR Investments Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Pragati Mobility Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Regulus Estates Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Suphala Real Estates Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Trishul Infra Ventures (India) Private Ltd	AHEL Group
Volantis Land Holdings Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Wadi Surgicals Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals Education Research Foundation, Hyderabad	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals Education Research Foundation, Chennai	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals Educational Trust	AHEL Group
Apollo Institute Of Medical Sciences And Research	AHEL Group
Aragonda Apollo Medical and Educational Research Foundation	AHEL Group
Apollo Hospitals Charitable Trust	AHEL Group
Saving A Child's Health [erstwhile SACHI]	AHEL Group
Society to Aid the Hearing Impaired	AHEL Group
Billion Hearts Beating Foundation	AHEL Group
Apollo Health Care Foundation	AHEL Group
Aragonda Vikas Trust	AHEL Group

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended Mar 31, 2023
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Adeline Pharma Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
ATC Pharma Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Dhruvi Pharma Pvt Ltd- Ahmedabad	AHEL Group
Focus Medisales Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kurnool Hospital Enterprise Ltd	AHEL Group
Lifeline Pharma Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Lucky Pharmaceuticals Pvt Limted - New Delhi	AHEL Group
Medihauxe Distributors Pvt Ltd- Mumbai	AHEL Group
Medihauxe Healthcare Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Medihauxe International Pvt Ltd- Chennai	AHEL Group
Meher Distributors Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Medihauxe Pharma Pvt Ltd- Hyderabad	AHEL Group
Neelkanth Drugs Pvt Ltd- New Delhi	AHEL Group
Palepu Pharma Pvt Ltd- Chennai	AHEL Group
Sanjeevani Pharma Distributors Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Shree Amman Pharma Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Srinivasa Medisales Pvt Ltd- Bangalore	AHEL Group
Vardhman Pharma Distributors Pvt Ltd- Bangalore	AHEL Group
Vasu Agencies HYD Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Vasu Pharma Distributors HYD Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Vasu Vaccines & Speciality Drugs Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Harind Chemicals And Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
A.H Medired Innovative Solutions Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Adventure Trails India Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Advanced Manufacturing Services Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Clinical Excellence Solutions Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Energy Company Ltd	AHEL Group
Apollo Telemedicine Networking Foundation	AHEL Group
AVV Turbines Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Bridge Promoters Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Chevella Farms Ltd	AHEL Group
Citadel Agro Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Citadel Research and Solutions Ltd	AHEL Group
Duraent Lifesciences LLP	AHEL Group
Dynavision Ltd	AHEL Group
Dynavision Green Solutions Ltd,	AHEL Group
Elixir Communities Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Everest Infra Ventures (India) Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Frister Foods Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Garuda Energy Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Gas Transmission India Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Happ Tech Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Health Care (India) Ltd	AHEL Group
Helios Holdings Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Helios Strategic Systems Ltd	AHEL Group
Iris KPO Resourcing (India) Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kalpatharu Enterprises Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kalpatharu Infrastructure Development Company Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kar Auto Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kar Motors Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
KEI-RSOS Shipping Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Keiagrmed Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
LNG Bharat Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Managed Information Services Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Munoth Industries Ltd	AHEL Group
Obul Reddy Investments Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Olive & Twist Hospitality Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
PPN Holdings (Alfa) Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
PPN Holdings Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
PPN Power Generating Company Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Preetha Investments Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Prime Time Recreations Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Saffron Solutions Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Searchlight Health Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Sindya Aqua Minerale Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Sindya Infrastructure Development Company Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Sindya Properties Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Sindya Securities & Investments Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Stephan Design & Engineering Ltd	AHEL Group
TMR Design Co LLP	AHEL Group
TRAC Eco&Safari Park Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Trac India Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Vasumati Spinning Mills Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Vikarsh Strategic Investments Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Viswambhara Nutriville Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Wandering Mind Developers Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Askari Motors Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Indra Chemical Manufacturing Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Volano Entertainment Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Associated Electrical Agencies	AHEL Group
Apex Agencies	AHEL Group
Apex Agencies - Hyderabad	AHEL Group
P Obul Reddy & Sons	AHEL Group
Vaishnavi Constructions	AHEL Group
DOT Publishers	AHEL Group
Spectra Clinical Laboratory	AHEL Group
Anantara Management and Technical Services LLP	AHEL Group
Rocktown Developers LLP	AHEL Group
Greenridge Hotels and Resorts LLP	AHEL Group
Fresenius Intraven LLP	AHEL Group
Parthasarathi Air Conditioned Tourists LLP	AHEL Group
Blue Streak Land Holdings LLP	AHEL Group
Shriyasom Fashions International LLP	AHEL Group
Together Against Diabetic Foundation Trust	AHEL Group
B. R. Enterprises	AHEL Group
Care Pathology	AHEL Group
IRM Trust	AHEL Group
Lavasa Corporation Ltd	AHEL Group
Bona Sera Hotels Ltd	AHEL Group
Christel House Lavasa	AHEL Group
Starlit Resorts Ltd	AHEL Group
Dasve Convention Center Ltd	AHEL Group
Ecomotel Hotel Ltd	AHEL Group
Full Spectrum Adventure Ltd	AHEL Group
Lakeview Clubs Ltd	AHEL Group
Lavasa Hotel Ltd	AHEL Group
My City Technology Ltd	AHEL Group
Reasonable Housing Ltd	AHEL Group
Sahyadri City Management Ltd	AHEL Group
Spotless Laundry Services Ltd	AHEL Group
Warasgaon Tourism Ltd	AHEL Group
Whistling Thrush Facilities Services Ltd	AHEL Group
Advanced cardio vascular Care Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Indian Hospitex Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Maxivision Laser Centre Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Sanofi Synethelabo (India) Ltd	AHEL Group
Trivitron Healthcare Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd	AHEL Group
Green Channel Travels Services Pvt Limtied	AHEL Group
IRM Enterprises Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Indo National Ltd	AHEL Group

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Ekant Retreat Ltd	AHEL Group
Warasgaon Power Supply Ltd	AHEL Group
Kos Care S.R.L., Italy	AHEL Group
Gleneagles Management Services Pte Ltd	AHEL Group
Saarum Innovations Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Indian Research Manifestation Labs Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Rajshree Catering Services	AHEL Group
MARG Ltd	AHEL Group
ABC Trading Corporation	AHEL Group
Apollo family benevolent fund trust	AHEL Group
Lakeshore Watersport Company Ltd	AHEL Group
RJN Spectra Hospitals Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Saarum Sciences Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Picstorie Technologies LLP	AHEL Group
ANUPAMA VENTURES LLP	AHEL Group
Parkway Healthcare (Mauritius) Ltd	AHEL Group
FHPL Technologies Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
LPH Pharma Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Kamal Distributors Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Shri Datta Agencies Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
New Amar Agencies Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Yogiram Distributors Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Vardhman Medisales Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Spiracca Ventures LLP	AHEL Group
Meenakshi Tea Company Ltd	AHEL Group
Shahjahanpur Electric Supply Co Ltd	AHEL Group
Anchor Investment Pvt Ltd	AHEL Group
Rajshree Engineering Pvt. Ltd	AHEL Group
Malwa Remedies Private Limited	AHEL Group
Glossy Medi equipment Private Limited	AHEL Group
Real Gain Foods India Private Limited	AHEL Group
Indore Manpower Solutions Private Limited	AHEL Group
Premier Car sales Limited	AHEL Group
GTC logistic Private Limited	AHEL Group
Gola Finance PRIVATE limited	AHEL Group
Beeaar plants and systems limited (formerly insta credit & financial services(U.P.) limited)	AHEL Group
B.R. Enterprises Cold storage	AHEL Group
Gola Transport Co.	AHEL Group
Ratan Lal Agarwal and Company	AHEL Group
Ratan Lal Associate	AHEL Group
Ratan Lal Agarwal Eint Udyog	AHEL Group
Ratan Lal Agarwal Laghu Int Bhatta	AHEL Group
Care Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.	AHEL Group
Panchsheel Financial services pvt. Ltd.	AHEL Group
Mitra prec. Forge P ltd.	AHEL Group
Dr. Pratap Chandra Reddy	Nominee Director
Smt. Preetha Reddy	Nominee Director
Dr. Viqar Syed	Director/Promoter
Smt. Sangita Reddy	Director
Mr. Ganesan Venkatraman	Independent Director
Mr. Shivram Sethuraman	Independent Director
Mr. Manish Mattoo	Key management personnel
Mr. Sufal Agrawal	Key management personnel
Mr. Anil Prasad Sahoo	Key management personnel
Mr. Ziaulla Sheriff	Promoter

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37.1 Key management personnel and Compensation

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

Particulars		Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Mr. Manish Mattoo	Manager	9.56	-
Mr. Davison PK	Manager	-	17.90
Mr. Ramasekhar Reddy	Chief financial officer	-	2.35
Mr. Sufal Agrawal	Chief financial officer	5.14	1.96
Mr. Anil Prasad Sahoo	Company Secretary	0.82	0.87
		15.53	23.07

37.2

	Transactions with related parties	As at and for the Year ended Mar 31, 2023	As at and for the Year ended Mar 31, 2022
	Apollo Hopsitals Enterpirse Limited (AHEL)		
1	Deputation Staff Charges Paid	1.75	1.33
2	Laboratory Income Received	17.32	12.48
3	Reimbursement of expenses paid	(168.78)	(11.33)
4	Reimbursement of Expenses Received	82.10	14.62
5	Interest on Term Loan	-	-
6	Purchase of Vaccination	(0.53)	(104.00)
7	Purchases of Medicines for the IP/OP Services	(849.70)	(11.65)
8	Repayment of term loans availed	-	-
9	Amount payable towards the pharmacy sales to IP/OP patients	(2.49)	646.61
10	Collections made and remitted on behalf of AHEL	15.66	(872.94)
11	Collections made on behalf of imperial hospitals and remittances	(12.45)	1.62
12	Payment made towards the outstanding amount	942.72	54.20
13	Vaccine Sales	4.48	-
14	Asset Purchases	-	(2.94)
15	Out Patient Service Bill	-	33.77
16	TDS	1.01	-
17	**Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end**	(109.88)	(140.98)
	Apollo Sugar Clinic Ltd (ASCL)		
	Out Patient Service Amount paid	(12.48)	(8.65)
	Doctors Payment Reimbursement received	2.89	2.74
	Rent Received	0.68	0.68
	Lab / Radiology Revenue received	3.53	2.31
	TDS	(0.41)	(0.31)
	Amt paid towards the Outstanding	6.10	3.73
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(0.62)	(0.91)
	Alliance Dental care Limited (ADCL)		
	OP Service Amount Payable	(20.18)	(16.15)
	Reimbursement of Expenses Received	-	-
	Amount Paid towards the outstanding amount	26.48	(10.07)
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(1.07)	(7.37)
			-
	Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limited (ASHL)		-
	Accommodation charges paid	(1.25)	(19.04)
	Food & Beverage Comprehensive Contract Amount Paid	(72.92)	(36.31)
	Food & Beverage charges collected on behalf of ASHL	-	-
	Payment of food & Beverage charges collected on behalf of ASHL	-	(5.54)
	Rent Paid	(5.22)	(2.34)
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses Received	0.47	-
	TDS	2.01	1.80
	Payment	76.16	65.51
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(6.84)	(6.09)
			-
	Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited (FSMSPL)		-
	Housekeeping Comprehensive Contract Amount Paid	(99.82)	(79.50)
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	(0.09)
	TDS	1.71	1.35
	Payment	102.06	78.15
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(8.58)	(12.53)
	Lifetime Wellness RX International Ltd		
	Advertisement charges paid	-	
	Counselling charges paid	(0.69)	(0.16)
	Reimbursement of Expenses Received	-	-
	TDS	0.26	0.05
	Payment	-	0.34
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(1.04)	(0.61)
	Matrix Agro Pvt Ltd		
	Power charges payable	(36.36)	(37.87)
	Amount Paid towards the outstanding amount	36.24	37.42
	TDS	0.04	-
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(0.52)	(0.43)
	Apollo family benevolent fund trust		
	Company's Contribution to the trust fund	0.74	0.90
	Employee contribution collected and remitted to the trust*	6.42	6.48
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	0.64	(0.21)
	Apollo 24/7 (Apollo Healthco Ltd.)		
	Gross billing	0.22	-
	Lsss: TDS	(0.02)	-
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	0.20	-
			-
	ABCF(APOLLO BANGALORE CONSULTANT FORUM)		-
	Employee contribution collected	(1.45)	(1.56)
	Employee contribution collected and remitted to the trust*	1.28	4.91
	Receivable/ (Payable) as at year end	(0.39)	(0.21)
	Apollo Hospitals Educational and Research Foundation		-
	CSR Expendinture Incurred	(3.00)	-
			-
	Aragonda Apollo Medical and Educational Research Foundation		-
	CSR Expendinture Incurred	(2.53)	-
			-
	Family health plan TPA Limited		-
	In Patient Service Income	-	202.00
	Out Patient Service Income	-	8.86
	Total Health		-
	CSR Expenditure Incurred	-	9.67
	Apollo Health and Lifestyle Ltd.		-
	OP Income (Receivable)	-	10.74

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VINAY & KESHAVA LLP ★ Bangalore 560 010 ★ Chartered Accountants

(All amounts are in Rs. million unless otherwise stated)

38 Lease

38.1 The Company as lessee

Leasing Arrangement

Short Term Lease -The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of real estate properties that have a lease

term of 12 months or less. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Payments recognised as an expense

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22
Minimum lease payments	27.33	32.18

There are no non cancellable operating lease commitments for the Company

39 Commitments

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	3.03	2.48

40 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt (*)	298.50	303.29
(b) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
Bank gauarantees-EPCG	57.07	57.07
Bank Guarantees-Others	5.53	0.20
Letter of credit	3.03	2.48
(c) Other Money for which company is contingently liable.		
Luxury Tax (**)	7.07	-
Income Tax (***)	56.74	-

Note

(*) Relates to claims/cases filed against the company by patients and/or their relatives and other parties in various legal forums that are yet to attain finality
(**) With respect to the proceedings pending before the relevant commercial tax authority for the financial year 2013-14.
(***) With respect to the proceedings pending before the relevant income tax authority for the assessment year 2021-22, the Company is of the opinion that no additional provision for tax expense is considered necessary in the financial statements.

Additional Regulatory Reporting

(A)Ratios as per Sch. III

Particulers	FY 2023	FY 2022	Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio - CA/CL	0.98	0.99	-0.69%	
Debt Equtiy Ratio-(Total debt/ Share holders Equity)	0.13	0.41	-67.19%	NA
Debt Service coverage ratio- (PAT+dep+Non cash + Int +Adj./Int +Annual Installment)	4.10	2.87	42.77%	During the currentyear, the debt service hasreduced on account of repayments done duringthe year.
Return on Equity-(Net Income/Avg. Share holders equity)	26%	22%	22.58%	
Inventory Turnover ratio - (COGS/Avg. Inventory)	15.14	19.13	-20.89%	
Days sales in Inventory(Days)	24	19	4.97	
Trade receivables turnover ratio-(Net Credit Sale/Avg Trade Receivable)	8.09	6.91	17.04%	
Receivable Turnover in days	45	52	(7.59)	
Creditors Turnover ratio-(Net credit purchase/Avg. creditors)	9.02	11.49	-21.53%	
Payable Turnover in days	40	31	8.60	
Net capital turnover ratio - (Net sale/ Net Working capital)	-270	-444	-39.28%	NA
Return on investment (EBIT/Sh. Holder fund+ Long term debt)	32.94%	25.11%	31.19%	Due to increase in scale of operations during current year, the EBIT increased
ROCE- (EBIT/Capital Employed)	28%	20%	37.17%	Due to increase in scale of operations during current year, the EBIT increased
Net profit ratio	13%	10%	32.72%	Due to increase in scale of operations during current year, the Profit increased

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

(i) No proceedings have been intiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made therehunder.

(ii) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iv) The Company has not operated in any crypto currency or Virtual Currency transactions.

(v) There were no transactions not recorded in the Books of Accounts that has been surrendered or

(vi) There are no transactions with the Companies whose name are struck off under Section 248 of The Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022

42 Dues to Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The MSMED Act') is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier.

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2023 Rs.	As at 31st Mar 2022 Rs.
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
- Principal	46.22	45.28
- Interest	0.53	-

Sufal Agrawal
Chief Financial Officer

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