Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Report on Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statement of Apollo Hospitals International limited ("the company"), which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at March 31,2017, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for Ind AS Financial Statements

Management is responsible for matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in the equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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; design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

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. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

KARRA & CO. F.R.N.001749S "Anugraha" No.28, Murray's Gate Rd., Alwarpet, Chennai-18 Chartered Accountants

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS , of the state of affairs (financial position) of the company as at 31st March, 2017, and its loss(financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements

1. As required by the companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order.
2. 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 , the cash flow statement 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 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March , 2017 from being appointed 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 B".

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

      (i) The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements;[or the company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position]

      (ii) The company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards , for material foreseeable losses, if any , on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;[or 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 [or, following are the instances of delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company or there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company].

(iv) The company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and in addition be in accordance with the books of account maintained by the company. (Refer Note 41 of Notes to accounts).

For and on behalf of
Karra & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 001749S

R. Sivakumar

R Sivakumar
Partner
Membership No. 19834

R. SIVAKUMAR, FCA
Mem. No. 200/19834
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

Place: Chennai
Date : 25-May-2017

KARRA & CO. F.R.N 001749S "Anugraha" No.28, Murray's Gate Rd., Alwarpet, Chennai-18 Chartered Accountants

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ' Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31,2017:

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
(b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.
(c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

2) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals.
(b) There are no discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to books record.

3) The Company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to the companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.

5) The company has not accepted any deposits from public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of activities carried on by the company.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax and other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any disputes as on 31st March 2017 except for:

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
1	Service tax demanded (including cess) under proviso to section 73(1) of Finance Act, 1994	67,82,788
2	Service Tax Cenvat Credit wrongly taken (from July, 2010 to April, 2011) in contravention of rule 6(3a) of Cenvat credit rules, 2004 along with interest as per the provisions of Rule 14 of the Cenvat Credit Rule, 2004 read with section 73 and section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994	4,85,688
3	Penalty (100% of service tax demanded) under section 78 of the Finance act, 1994 for deliberately suppressing the facts and contravening the relevant provisions of law for payment of service tax	88,12,562
4	Penalty (Non-filing of proper Service tax return) under section 77(2) of the Finance Act, 1994	10,000
5	Penalty (100% of Service Tax Cenvat Credit wrongly taken) under rule 15 of Cenvat Credit rules, 2004 read with 78 of the finance act, 1994 for wrongly taking/utilising the Cenvat credit and for the suppressing of facts from the department	15,25,782

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks.

9) There are no monies raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer or term loan. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanation given by the management, the term loans which although were taken in the previous accounting period have been utilised for the purpose for which those were raised.

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, there are no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees noticed or reported during the year.

11) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, no managerial remuneration has been paid.

12) In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence the provisions relating to this clause 3(xii) is not applicable to the company.

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13) In our opinion, all the related party transactions are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that all the relevant details connected therewith have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Hence this clause 3(xiv) is not applicable.

15) Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly clause 3 (xv) is not applicable.

16) The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence clause 3 (xvi) is not applicable.

For and on behalf of
Karra & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 001749S

R. Sivakumar

R Sivakumar
Partner
Membership No. 19834
Place : Chennai
Date : 25- May -2017

R. SIVAKUMAR, FCA
Mem. No. 200/19834
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

KARRA & CO
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
No 28
Murray's Gate Rd.,
Alwarpet,
Chennai 18

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Apollo Hospitals International Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Apollo Hospitals International Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, 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')

For and on behalf of
Karra & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 001749S

R. Sivakumar

R Sivakumar
Partner
Membership number: 19834

R. SIVAKUMAR, FCA
Mem. No. 200/19834
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

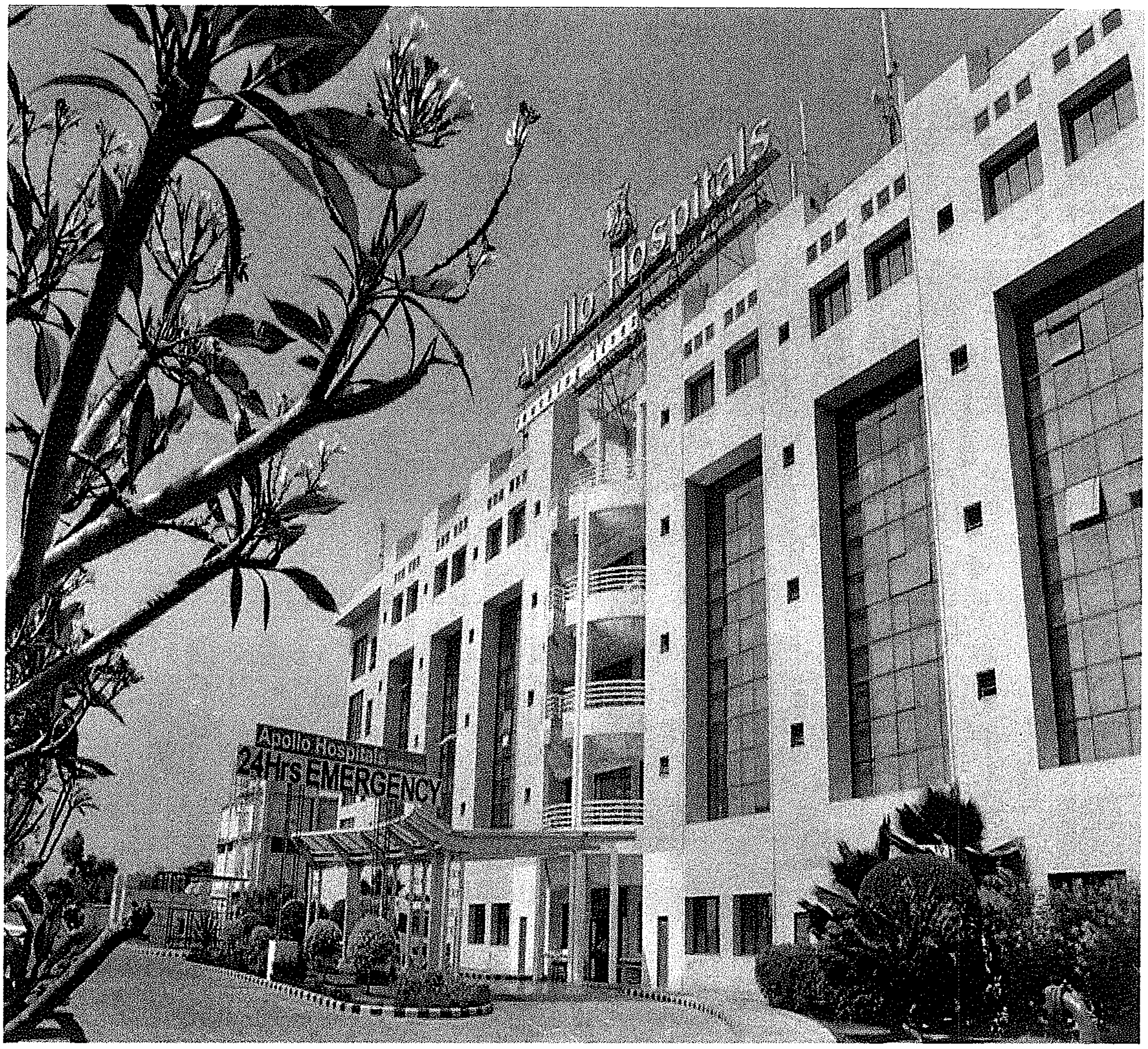
Place: Chennai
Date: 25-May-2017

KARRA & CO.
F.R.N 001749S
"Anugraha"
No 28,
Murray's Gate Rd.,
Alwarpet,
Chennai-18
Chartered Accountants

APOLLO HOSPITALS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CIN: U85110TN1997PLC039016

Regd. Office: 19, Bishop Gardens, R. A. Puram, Chennai – 28, Tamil Nadu – 600 028



Audited Financial Results

For the year ended on 31st March, 2017

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

	Note No	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	838,937,158	852,203,097	891,382,402
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	-	3,549,725	-
(c) Goodwill				
(d) Other Intangible assets	6.1	975,983	1,262,864	1,405,878
(e) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments				
a) Investments in associates		-	-	-
b) Investments in joint ventures	7	84,350,000	134,350,000	9,050,000
c) Other investments		-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables		-	-	-
(iii) Loans	8	-	-	-
(iv) Finance lease receivables		-	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	9	61,701,752	62,026,983	62,625,837
(f) Deferred tax assets (Net)	18	123,154,646	172,014,908	226,877,629
(g) Other non-current assets	12	109,711,949	88,162,589	43,748,189
Total Non - Current Assets		**1,218,831,487**	**1,313,570,166**	**1,235,089,934**
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	10	51,595,052	67,786,454	54,523,265
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Other investments		-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	8	310,765,011	280,162,948	194,325,625
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	89,296,977	84,265,402	99,929,826
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	-	-
(v) Loans		-	-	-
(vi) Finance lease receivables		-	-	-
(vii) Other financial assets	9	2,617,523	2,363,652	1,771,269
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)				
(d) Other current assets	12	253,148,668	158,823,096	106,378,552
		707,423,231	**593,401,551**	**456,928,538**
Assets classified as held for sale		-	-	-
Total current assets		707,423,231	593,401,551	456,928,538
Total assets		1,926,254,719	1,906,971,717	1,692,018,472

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

KARRA & CO.
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"Anugraha"
No 28,
Murray's Gate Rd.,
Alwarpet,
Chennai - 18
Chartered Accountants

For M/s Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001749S

R. Sivakumar

R Sivakumar
Partner
Membership No.: 19834

Director

Director

N. K. Vyas

Dr. Rajesh Kamran
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Place :
Date : 25/05/2017

R. SIVAKUMAR, FCA
Mem. No. 200/19834
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

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

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

	Note No	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	13	856,030,680	856,030,680	756,030,680
(b) Convertible non-participating preference share capital		-	-	-
(c) Other equity	14	(34,607,935)	(26,809,611)	(171,074,319)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		821,422,745	829,221,069	584,956,361
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total Equity		**821,422,745**	**829,221,069**	**584,956,361**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15	572,614,505	**629,958,768**	708,151,536
(ii) Trade payables		-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	31,877,935	**35,645,390**	33,750,820
(b) Provisions	17	19,197,321	**10,688,494**	9,794,693
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		**623,689,761**	**676,292,652**	**751,697,049**
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15	**52,566,440**	**(8,480,374)**	33,846,630
(ii) Trade payables	19	**63,769,533**	**77,048,495**	66,956,891
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	114,500,391	**84,334,980**	84,397,383
(b) Provisions	17	**40,540,021**	**53,255,644**	20,421,419
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-	-
(d) Other current liabilities	20	209,765,828	**195,299,252**	149,742,739
		481,142,213	401,457,996	355,365,062
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		481,142,213	401,457,996	355,365,062
Total Liabilities		1,104,831,974	1,077,750,648	1,107,062,111
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,926,254,719**	**1,906,971,717**	**1,692,018,472**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For M/s Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001749S

KARRA & CO. F.R.N.001749S "Anugraha" No 28, Murray's Gate Rd., Alwarpet, Chennai-18 Chartered Accountants

R Sivakumar
Partner
Membership No.: 19834

Director

Director

Dr. Rajesh Kamran
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Plot No.1/A Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat

Place:
Date: 25/05/2017

R. SIVAKUMAR, FCA
Mem. No. 200/19834
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017
All amounts are in Rupees except for earnings per share information

		Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
I	Revenue from Operations	21	1,708,669,315	1,740,118,065
II	Other Income	22	14,315,362	14,826,334
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**1,722,984,677**	**1,754,944,400**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	23	331,634,964	307,910,856
	Purchases of Stock-in-trade		288,941,160	336,347,528
	Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	24	17,418,841	(15,576,911)
	Employee benefit expense	25	306,930,256	272,547,694
	Finance costs	26	75,306,710	74,468,075
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	93,835,515	81,053,004
	Other expenses	28	567,724,779	496,011,054
	Total expenses (IV)		**1,681,792,225**	**1,552,761,299**
V	Share of profit / (loss) of associates		-	-
VI	Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures		-	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV+V+VI)**		**41,192,451**	**202,183,101**
VIII	Tax expense			
	(1) Current tax	29	8,337,449	11,533,203
	(1.1) MAT Entitlement Availed	29	(7,712,141)	(10,464,751)
	(2) Deferred tax	29	48,012,910	55,539,369
			48,638,218	56,607,821
IX	**Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**		**(7,445,767)**	**145,575,280**
X	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax		-	-
XI	Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII	**Profit/(loss) from Discontinued operations (after tax)**		-	-
XIII	**Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)**		**(7,445,767)**	**145,575,280**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		494,796	(1,987,221)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
	(c) Others (specify nature)		-	-
	(d) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
			494,796	**(1,987,221)**
A	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		847,353	676,649
B	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		-	-
	(b) Debt instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
	(c)Others (specify nature)		-	-
	(d) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XIV	**Total comprehensive income for the period (A (i-ii)+B(i-ii))**		(352,557)	(1,310,572)
XV	**Total comprehensive income for the period (XIII+XIV)**		**(7,798,324)**	**144,264,708**
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(7,798,324)	144,264,708
	Non controlling interests		-	-
			(7,798,324)	144,264,708
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		-	-
	Non controlling interests		-	-
			-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(7,798,324)	144,264,708
	Non controlling interests		-	-
			(7,798,324)	144,264,708

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N. K. Vyas

Plot No.1/A
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Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017
All amounts are in Rupees except for earnings per share information

	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):	31		
Basic (in Rs.)		(0.09)	1.91
Diluted (in Rs.)		(0.09)	1.91

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For M/s Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001749S

KARRA & CO. F.R.N.001749S "Anugraha" No.28, Murray's Gate Rd., Alwarpet, Chennai-18 Chartered Accountants

R Sivakumar
Partner
Membership No.: 19834

Director

Director

Dr. Rajesh Kamran
Chief Executive Officer

Deepak S. Tharanee
Chief Financial Officer

N. K. Vyas.
Nikunj Vyas
Company Secretary

Place :
Date : 25/05/2017

R. SIVAKUMAR, FCA
Mem. No. 200/19834
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

Plot No.1/A Bhat GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar-382428 Gujarat GANDHINAGAR

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Seperate Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2017
(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

	Note No	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		41,192,451	202,183,101
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss		-	-
Share of profit of associates		-	-
Share of profit of a joint venture		-	-
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss		75,306,710	74,468,075
Interest Income recognised in profit or loss		(4,495,336)	(3,135,027)
Rental income recognised in profit or loss		(7,689,358)	(7,406,060)
Other income recognised in profit or loss		(2,130,668)	(1,129,376)
Net loss on Sale of Assets		3,499,810	2,413,590
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary		-	-
Gain on disposal of interest in former associate		-	-
Net (gain)/loss recorded in profit or loss on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Net (gain)/loss arising on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value		-	-
Net loss/(gain) arising held for trading financial liabilities		-	-
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		-	-
Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables		-	-
Provisions for Doubtful Debts		10,129,783	-
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets		93,835,515	81,053,004
Impairment of non-current assets		-	-
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss		3,764,487	(3,114,795)
Expense recognised in respect of equity-settled share-based payments		-	-
Expense recognised in respect of shares issued in exchange for goods/services		-	-
Amortisation of financial guarantee contracts		-	-
		-	-
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables			
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from customers		(44,496,614)	(82,681,452)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		16,191,402	(13,263,188)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(67,577,398)	(19,722,252)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets		(21,549,360)	(44,414,400)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		71,360	6,471
Decrease in trade and other payables			
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to trade payables		(13,278,962)	10,091,604
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		(3,712,000)	31,740,805
(Decrease)/increase in deferred revenue		-	-
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		14,466,576	45,556,513
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities		(14,336,482)	1,894,570
Cash generated from operations		79,191,916	274,541,183
Income taxes (paid) / refunds		(27,373,484)	(33,790,744)
Net cash generated by operating activities		51,818,432	240,750,439
		-	-
Cash flows from investing activities		-	-
Payments to acquire financial assets		-	-
Proceeds on sale of financial assets		-	-
Interest received		4,495,336	3,135,027
Rental Income from properties & operating Lease		7,689,358	7,406,060
Other income received		2,130,668	1,129,376
Investments in associates		50,000,000	(125,300,000)
Other dividends received		-	-
Amounts advanced to related parties		-	-
Repayments by related parties		-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(86,023,817)	(48,149,172)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		5,987,573	779,589
Payments for investment property		-	-
Payments for intangible assets		(196,535)	(324,418)
Proceeds on disposal of partial interest in a subsidiary that does not involve loss of control		-	-
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries		-	-
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary		-	-
Net cash inflow on disposal of associate		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		(15,917,417)	(161,323,538)

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Chennai-18
Chartered Accountants

N.K.Vjr8

Plot No.1/A
Bhat GIDC Estate,
Gandhinagar-382428
Gujarat

Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Seperate Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2017
(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

	Note No	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the Company		-	100,000,000
Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		-	-
Payment for share issue costs		-	-
Payment for buy-back of shares		-	-
Payment for share buy-back costs		-	-
Proceeds from issue of redeemable preference shares		-	-
Proceeds from issue of perpetual notes		-	-
Payment for debt issue costs		-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings & others		33,867,962	(120,582,175)
Proceeds from government loans		-	-
Dividends paid on redeemable cumulative preference shares		-	-
Dividends paid to owners of the Company		-	-
Interest paid		(64,737,683)	(74,468,075)
Net cash used in financing activities		(30,869,721)	(95,050,250)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,031,294	(15,623,349)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		84,265,402	99,929,826
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		281	(41,076)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		89,296,977	84,265,402

For M/s Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001749S

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Place :
Date : 25/05/2017

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

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Apollo Hospitals International Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity as on March 31, 2017

(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2015	756,030,680
Changes in equity share capital during the year	100,000,000
Balance at March 31, 2016	856,030,680
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	856,030,680

b. Other Equity

	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Securities premium reserve	Reserves and Surplus General reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Ind AS Transition Reserve	Retained earnings	Sub -total carried forward
Balance at April 1, 2015	-	444,033,295		-	-	18,411,817	(633,519,431)	(171,074,319)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,575,280	145,575,280
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,310,572)	(1,310,572)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	444,033,295	-	-	-	18,411,817	(489,254,723)	(26,809,611)
Balance at March 31, 2016	-	444,033,295	-	-	-	18,411,817	(489,254,723)	(26,809,611)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,445,767)	(7,445,767)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(352,557)	(352,557)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	444,033,295	-	-	-	18,411,817	(497,053,047)	(34,607,935)
Balance at March 31, 2017	-	444,033,295	-	-	-	18,411,817	(497,053,047)	(34,607,935)

See accompanying notes to the Standalone financial statements

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1 General Information

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

2 Application of new and revised Ind ASs

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

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 *Statement of compliance*

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

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. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015. Refer Note 3.25 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these Standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis,leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

3.3 Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 Revenue recognition

3.7.1 Rendering of services

Healthcare Services

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

The service revenues are presented net of related doctor fees in cases where the company is not the primary obligor and does not have the pricing latitude.

3.8.2 Sale of Goods

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

3.8.3 Dividend and 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.

3.8.4 Rental income

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 3.9.1 below.

3.9 Leasing

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

3.9.1 The Company as lessor

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

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

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3.9.2 The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Standalone balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs (see note 3.11 below). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

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

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

3.10 Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

3.11 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.

3.12 Government grants

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

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

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

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

3.13 Employee benefits

3.13.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.13.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

3.13.3 Contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans

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

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

- If the contributions are not linked to services (e.g. contributions are required to reduce a deficit arising from losses on plan assets or from actuarial losses), they are reflected in the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset).
- If contributions are linked to services, they reduce service costs. For the amount of contribution that is dependent on the number of years of service, the Company reduces service cost by attributing the contributions to periods of service using the attribution method required by Ind AS 19.70 for the gross benefits. For the amount of contribution that is independent of the number of years of service, the Company reduces service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered / reduces service cost by attributing contributions to the employees' periods of service in accordance with Ind AS 19.70.

3.14 Taxation

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

3.15.1 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 Standalone 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.

3.15.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3.15.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.16 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings mainly comprise hospitals and offices. Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the Standalone balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

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

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the company has continued with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date. Accordingly, certain pre-operative costs have been charged off upon transition.

3.17 Intangible assets

3.17.1 Intangible assets acquired Standalonely

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired Standalonely 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 Standalonely are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.17.2 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.

3.17.3 Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Computer Software	6 years

3.17.4 Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.18 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

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3.19 Inventories

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

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

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

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

3.20 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.

3.20.1 Other Provisions

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

3.21 Financial instruments

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

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

3.22 Financial assets

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

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

3.22.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.22.2 Effective interest method

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

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

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3.22.3 Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling 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 or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments which are classified as FVTOCI are recognised in profit or loss 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. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

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

Investments in Mutual Funds are classified as at 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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI 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. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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.

3.22.5 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

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3.22.6 Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

3.22.7 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

3.23 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.23.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

3.23.2 Equity instruments

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

3.23.3 Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments issued by the Company are classified Standalonely as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

3.23.4 Financial liabilities

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

3.23.4.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 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.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or

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- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

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.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

3.23.4.2 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.

3.23.4.5 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

3.23.4.6 *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

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

3.25 First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

3.25.1 Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening Standalone balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

3.25.2 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015 (the transition date).

3.25.4 Classification of debt instruments

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

3.25.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

3.25.8 Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets

For transition to Ind AS, the company have elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.25.9 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The Company has applied Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease to determine whether an arrangement existing at the transition date contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

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4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

4.2.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

The financial effect of this reassessment, assuming the assets are held until the end of their estimated useful lives, is to increase the depreciation expense in the current financial year and for the next 3 years, by the following amounts:

2016-2017	14,964,587
2017-2018	-
2018-2019	-
2019-2020	-

4.2.3 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

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

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

4.2.4 Employee Benefits

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

4.2.6 Litigations

The Company has a number of ongoing litigtions, the results of which could significantly affect its operations and profitability.

4.2.7 Revenue Recognition

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

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

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Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

5 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Carrying amounts of:	As at 3/31/2017	As at 3/31/2016	As at 4/1/2015
Land - Freehold	7,139,000	7,139,000	7,139,000
Buildings - Freehold	457,433,567	465,401,455	473,906,051
Buildings - Leasehold	-	-	-
Medical Equipment - Freehold	242,787,517	257,581,300	282,028,964
Plant and Machinery	61,147,521	61,403,557	66,323,536
Office Equipment	25,569,095	13,767,138	15,241,822
Furniture and Fixtures	38,450,984	30,934,914	40,371,180
Vehicles	6,409,474	5,975,733	6,371,849
	838,937,158	852,203,097	891,382,402
Capital work-in-progress	-	3,549,725	-
	838,937,158	855,752,822	891,382,402

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Buildings - Freehold	Buildings - Leasehold	Medical Equipment	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost									
As at 1 April, 2015	7,139,000	565,337,027	-	707,439,164	190,954,409	53,157,371	86,200,907	13,225,343	**1,623,453,221**
Add: Adjustment for Componentisation									-
Balance as at 1 April, 2015	7,139,000	565,337,027	-	707,439,164	190,954,409	53,157,371	86,200,907	13,225,343	1,623,453,221
Additions	-	400,727	-	36,365,063	4,288,803	5,059,163	3,685,519	2,882,336	**52,681,611**
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,067,946)	(279,767)	(819,800)	(7,714,244)	(3,419,456)	**(20,301,213)**
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction expenditure capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2016	**7,139,000**	**565,737,754**	-	**735,736,281**	**194,963,445**	**57,396,734**	**82,172,182**	**12,688,223**	**1,655,833,620**
Additions	-	953,159		40,626,939	9,980,759	20,842,900	14,858,798	2,310,986	**89,573,541**
Disposals	-			(176,641,343)	(1,537,583)	(14,225,372)			**(192,404,298)**
Transferred as consideration for acquisition of subsidiary	-								-
Derecognised on disposal of a subsidiary	-								-
Acquisitions through business combinations	-								-
Construction expenditure capitalised	-								-
Reclassified as held for sale	-								-
Others [describe]	-								-
Balance as at 31 March, 2017	**7,139,000**	**566,690,913**	-	**599,721,877**	**203,406,621**	**64,014,262**	**97,030,980**	**14,999,209**	**1,553,002,863**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance as at 1 April, 2015	-	91,430,976	-	401,965,594	124,630,873	37,915,549	45,829,727	6,853,494	708,626,213
Add: Impact on Componentisation				23,444,606					23,444,606
Balance as at 1 April, 2015	-	91,430,976	-	425,410,200	124,630,873	37,915,549	45,829,727	6,853,494	732,070,819
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	(6,088,653)	(206,494)	(429,283)	-	(2,301,438)	(9,025,868)
Eliminated on reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense		8,905,323		48,833,433	9,135,509	6,143,330	5,407,541	2,160,435	80,585,572
Others [describe]									
Balance as at 31 March, 2016	-	**100,336,299**	-	**468,154,981**	**133,559,888**	**43,629,597**	**51,237,268**	**6,712,490**	**803,630,523**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	(167,929,947)	(865,125)	(14,121,844)	-	-	**(182,916,916)**
Eliminated on disposal of a Subsdiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	8,921,047	-	56,709,326	9,564,337	8,937,415	7,342,728	1,877,245	93,352,098
Others [describe]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2017	-	**109,257,346**	-	**356,934,360**	**142,259,100**	**38,445,168**	**58,579,996**	**8,589,735**	**714,065,705**

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6 Intangible Assets

6.1 Other intangible Assets

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-15
Carrying amounts of :			
Capitalised development	-	-	-
Computer software	975,983	1,262,864	1,405,878
Non compete Fee	-	-	-
Trademarks	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
	975,983	1,262,864	1,405,878

	Computer Software	Non-Compete Fees	Other Intangible	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 1 April, 2015	14,935,912	-	-	14,935,912
Additions through business combination	-	-	-	-
Additions from Standalone acquisitions	324,418	-	-	324,418
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Others (decribe)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2016	15,260,330	-	-	15,260,330
Additions through business combination	-	-	-	-
Additions from Standalone acquisitions	196,535	-	-	196,535
Additions from internal developments	-	-	-	-
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Others (decribe)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2017	15,456,865	-	-	15,456,865
				-
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment				-
Balance as at 1 April, 2015	13,530,034	-	-	13,530,034
Amortisation expense for the year	467,432	-	-	467,432
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised / (Reversed) in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2016	13,997,466	-	-	13,997,466
				-
Amortisation expense for the year	483,416	-	-	483,416
Disposals or classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised / (Reversed) in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2017	14,480,882	-	-	14,480,882
				-

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Alwarpet,
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7 Investments in subsidiaries &associates

7.1 Break-up of investments in subsidiaries & associates

Particular	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	QTY	Amounts*	QTY	Amounts*	QTY	Amounts*
Quoted Investments (all fully paid)						
Investments in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aggregate Quoted Investments (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)						
Apollo CVHF Limited	5,100,000	51,000,000	10,100,000	101,000,000	-	-
Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	1,855,000	33,350,000	1,855,000	33,350,000	905,000	9,050,000
Total Aggregate Unquoted Investments (B)	6,955,000	84,350,000	11,955,000	134,350,000	905,000	9,050,000
Total Investments Carrying Value (A) + (B)	6,955,000	84,350,000	11,955,000	134,350,000	905,000	9,050,000
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		-		-		-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		-		-		-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		-		-		-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments in associates		-		-		-

7.2 Details of material associates

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

Name of associate	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation and principal	Proportion of ownership interest / voting		
			As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	Healthcare	Ahmedabad	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Apollo CVHF Limited	Healthcare	Ahmedabad	50.5%	100.0%	NA

All of the above associates are accounted for using the equity method in these Standalone financial statements.

7.3 Summarised financial information of material associates and Subsidary

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

Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Non-current assets	109,318,834	109,709,836	30,807,878
Current assets	58,702,869	32,099,458	19,339,569
Non-current liabilities	102,626,129	78,951,900	16,253,222
Current liabilities	214,814,344	151,033,674	54,023,329

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Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Revenue	267,679,674	211,083,686
Profit or loss from continuing operations	(61,128,094)	(105,623,295)
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	(61,128,094)	(105,623,295)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(114,397)	(223,882)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(61,242,491)	(105,847,177)
Dividends received from the associate during the year	-	-

Apollo CVHF Limited

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Non-current assets	5,162,665	-	NA
Current assets	92,206,281	101,000,000	NA
Non-current liabilities	3,071,885	-	NA
Current liabilities	61,781	1,817,285	NA

	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Revenue	6,399,497	-
Profit or loss from continuing operations	(4,947,435)	(1,782,435)
Post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year	(4,947,435)	(1,782,435)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(4,947,435)	(1,782,435)
Dividends received from the associate during the year	-	-

Change in the Company's ownership interest in an associate
In the prior year, the Company held a 100% interest in Apollo CVHF Limited and accounted for the investment as an subsidary. In March 2017, the Company disposed of a 49.50% interest to a third party at par proceeds of Rs. 5 Crores (received in April 2017).

8 Trade receivables

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16		1-Apr-15	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Trade receivables						
Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	330,524,494	-	267,744,960	-	192,012,240
Doubtful	-	-	-	26,687,565	-	18,709,293
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	-	(10,702,388)	-	(11,204,325)	-	(11,449,785)
Allowance for disallowances (expected credit loss allowance)	-	(9,057,095)	-	(3,065,252)	-	(4,946,123)
	-	310,765,011	-	280,162,948	-	194,325,625

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

8.1 Trade receivables

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

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. Of the trade receivables balance as at March 31, 2017 of Rs.119.12 Million (as at March 31, 2016 of Rs.114.04 Million; as at April 1, 2015 of Rs.79.01 Million) is due from 4 Major Customers, There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables.

The average credit period on sales of services is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 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 given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Ageing

	Expected Credit loss (%)
Within the credit period	0.00%
1-30 days past due	0.00%
31-90 days past due	0.00%
91-180 days past due	0.16%
181-365 days past due	7.08%
365-730 days past due	33.43%
730- 1095 days past due	65.40%
More than 3 years past due	35.25%

Age of receivables

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Within the credit period	81,958,557	100,841,233	83,173,727
1-30 days past due	26,198,491	29,445,938	25,517,044
31-90 days past due	32,419,727	31,751,243	33,065,195
91-180 days past due	33,881,415	36,319,055	6,586,833
181-365 days past due	57,574,050	42,790,084	17,120,240
365-730 days past due	60,276,171	30,040,419	10,537,080
730- 1095 days past due	15,257,271	8,574,430	15,822,917
More than 3 years past due	3,199,328	400,545	2,502,590
	310,765,011	**280,162,948**	**194,325,625**

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Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Balance at beginning of the year	(14,269,577)	(16,395,908)
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	(5,489,906)	2,126,331
Balance at end of the year	(19,759,483)	(14,269,577)

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

9 Other Financial Assets

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16		1-Apr-15	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Security deposits	11,070,509	-	11,116,009	-	11,435,133	-
Operating lease receivable	-	2,617,523	-	2,363,652	-	1,771,269
Prepaid Rent	50,631,243	-	50,910,973	-	51,190,704	
	61,701,752	2,617,523	62,026,983	2,363,652	62,625,837	1,771,269

10 Inventories

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
a) Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)			
Medicines	40,161,792	58,250,283	42,673,371
Lab materials	10,763,611	8,733,846	10,515,283
Other Consumables	669,649	802,325	1,334,611
	51,595,052	67,786,454	54,523,265

11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Balances with Banks			
Earmarked balances with banks (unpaid dividend)	-	-	-
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money	18,040,716	12,459,596	16,348,134
Other bank balances	18,799,075	20,806,398	31,990,727
Cheques, drafts on hand	20,577,171	12,371,750	19,997,084
Cash on hand	1,880,015	8,627,657	6,593,882
Others	30,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	89,296,977	84,265,402	99,929,826
Cash and bank balances included in a disposal Company held for sale	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per Standalone statement of cash flows	89,296,977	84,265,402	99,929,826

12 Other Assets

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16		1-Apr-15	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Prepaid Expenses	-	14,926,225	-	10,633,706	-	8,866,797
Other Advances & Current Assets	18,176,892	184,206,820	10,464,751	107,710,031		56,873,491
Taxes recoverable	91,535,057	54,015,624	77,697,838	40,479,359	43,748,189	40,638,264
	109,711,949	253,148,668	88,162,589	158,823,096	43,748,189	106,378,552

13 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Equity share capital	-	-	-
Authorised Share capital :			
8,87,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	887,500,000	887,500,000	887,500,000
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:			
8,56,03,068 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	856,030,680	856,030,680	756,030,680
	856,030,680	856,030,680	756,030,680

13.1 Fully paid equity shares

	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Balance at April 1, 2015	75,603,068	756,030,680
Shares Issued during the year	10,000,000	100,000,000
Balance at March 31, 2016	85,603,068	856,030,680
Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	85,603,068	856,030,680

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

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

Particulars	Number of shares	Share capital
As at March 31, 2017		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominees	22,840,266	228,402,660
Subsidiaries of the holding company		
Associates of the holding company		
As at March 31, 2016		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominees	22,840,266	228,402,660
Subsidiaries of the holding company		
Associates of the holding company		
As at April 1, 2015		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominees	17,840,266	178,402,660
Subsidiaries of the holding company		
Associates of the holding company		

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

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares						
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd & its nominee	22,840,266	27%	22,840,266	27%	17,840,266	24%
Unique Home Healthcare Ltd & its nominees	19,961,265	23%	19,961,265	23%	19,961,265	26%
IRM Trust & its nominees	42,801,531	50%	42,801,531	50%	37,801,531	50%

14 Other equity excluding non-controlling interests

	Note	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Securities premium reserve	14.1	444,033,295	444,033,295	444,033,295
Retained earnings	14.2	(497,053,047)	(489,254,723)	(633,519,431)
Ind AS Transition Reserve		18,411,817	18,411,817	18,411,817
Reserves from Depreciation		-	-	-
		(34,607,935)	(26,809,611)	(171,074,319)

14.1 Securities premium reserve

	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Balance at beginning of year	444,033,295	444,033,295
Share issue costs	-	-
Share issue costs related income tax	-	-
Balance at end of year	444,033,295	444,033,295

14.2 Retained earnings

	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Balance at beginning of year	(489,254,723)	(633,519,431)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(7,798,324)	144,264,708
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	-	-
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk which is FVTPL	-	-
Payment of dividends on equity shares	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
Balance at end of year	(497,053,047)	(489,254,723)

120.2203961

15 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Unsecured - at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i)Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeemable preference share capital (R	120,220,396	-	110,400,000	-	110,400,000	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured - at amortised cost						
(i) Term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
from banks (Refer note (vi) below)	452,394,109	-	519,558,768	-	597,751,536	-
(i) Loans repayable on demand	-	52,566,440	-	(8,480,374)	-	33,846,630
Total	572,614,505	52,566,440	629,958,768	(8,480,374)	708,151,536	33,846,630

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15.1 Summary of borrowing arrangements

(i) Redeemable Preference shares were amended in 2016-2017 for a cumulative non -discretionary dividend of 9% per annum. These redeemable preference shares do not contain any equity component.

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

As at March 31, 2017

Particluars	Amount Outstanding as per EMI Sch	Terms of repayment	Rate of Interest
Redeemable preference shares	110,400,000	Bullet repayment at the end of 10 years	9.00%
Yes Bank	274,758,357	As per the fixed repayment over 4 Years	10.75%
HDFC Bank	28,800,000	As per the fixed repayment over 4 Years	10.15%

As at March 31, 2016

Particluars	Amount Outstanding as per EMI Sch	Terms of repayment	Rate of Interest
Redeemable preference shares	110,400,000	Bullet repayment at the end of 11 years	0.00%
Yes Bank	245,025,000	As per the fixed repayment over 5 Years	10.75%
HDFC Bank	351,000,000	As per the fixed repayment over 5 Years	10.20%

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2016-2017

Particulars / Details of Deferred tax balances	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Reclassified from equity to profit or loss	Acquisitions/ Disposals	Closing Balance
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(142,031,835)	1,709,532	-	-	-	-	(140,322,303)
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost	(815,681)	(3,039,389)	-	-	-	-	(3,855,069)
FVTPL financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Disallowance	4,336,309	10,651,230	-	-	-	-	14,987,539
Convertible notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Rental	1,194,281	12,705	-	-	-	-	1,206,986
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	4,937,273	(1,779,081)	-	-	-	-	3,158,192
Defined benefit obligation	-		(847,353)	-	-	-	(847,353)
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at Amortized Cost	121,266	4,076	-	-	-	-	125,342
Total	**(132,258,386)**	**7,559,074**	**(847,353)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(125,546,665)**
Tax losses	304,907,462	(56,206,151)	-	-	-	-	248,701,311
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	172,649,077	**(48,647,078)**	**(847,353)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**123,154,646**

(2,392,019)

2015-2016

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Reclassified from equity to profit or loss	Acquisitions/ Disposals	Closing Balance
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(141,627,926)	(403,909)	-	-	-	-	(142,031,835)
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities at Amortized Cost	(1,104,095)	288,415	-	-	-	-	(815,681)
FVTPL financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tax Disallowance	7,253,163	(2,916,854)	-	-	-	-	4,336,309
Convertible notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lease Rental	1,181,576	12,705	-	-	-	-	1,194,281
Defined benefit obligation		-	(676,649)	-	-	-	
Provision for doubtful debts	4,957,402	(20,128)	-	-	-	-	4,937,273
Defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities			-	-	-	-	
Financial assets at Amortized Cost	105,648	15,618	-	-	-	-	121,266
Total	**(129,234,232)**	**(3,024,154)**	**(676,649)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(132,258,386)**
Tax losses	356,111,861	(51,838,567)	-	-	-	-	304,273,294
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	226,877,629	**(54,862,721)**	**(676,649)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**172,014,908**

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19 Trade Payables

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Trade payables	63,769,533	77,048,495	66,956,891
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-	-
Total	63,769,533	77,048,495	66,956,891

The average credit period on purchases of certain goods from 30 days is 60 days No interest is charged on the trade payables for the first 60 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, interest is charged at 0% per annum on the outstanding balance. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

20 Other current liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
(a) Revenue received in advance	-	-	-
Deferred revenue arising from customer loyalty programme (note XX(i))	-	-	-
Deferred revenue arising from government grant (note XX(ii))	-	-	-
(b) Other advances		-	-
(c) Amount due to customers	12,874,849	22,168,639	15,392,398
(d) Outstanding Expenses	188,517,757	157,380,521	126,337,955
(e) Statutory Dues	8,373,222	15,750,092	8,012,386
Total	**209,765,828**	**195,299,252**	**149,742,739**

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Alwarpet,
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21 Revenue from Operations

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations (excluding other

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
(a) Revenue from rendering of healthcare services	1,120,621,601	1,140,639,317
(b) Revenue from sales at pharmacies	546,565,820	567,432,448
(c) Fees and Collections	19,594,266	20,584,115
(d) Other operating revenues	21,887,627	11,462,185
	1,708,669,315	**1,740,118,065**

22 Other Income

a) Interest income

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Interest on Bank Deposits & Others	4,495,336	3,135,027
	4,495,336	**3,135,027**

b) Dividend Income

Dividends from equity investments	-	-

All dividends from equity investments designated as at FVTOCI recognised for both the years relate to investments held at the end of each reporting period.

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

Rental income	7,689,358	7,406,060
Finance lease contingent rental income	-	-
Others (aggregate of immaterial items)	2,130,668	1,129,376
	9,820,026	**8,535,436**

d) Other gains and losses

Net foreign exchange gains/ (losses)	-	3,155,871
	-	3,155,871
(a+b+c+d)	**14,315,362**	**14,826,334**

23 Cost of materials Consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Opening stock	9,536,171.42	11,849,894.00
Add: Purchases	332,862,403.29	305,597,133.34
	342,398,574.71	**317,447,027.34**
Less: Closing stock	(10,763,611.06)	(9,536,171.42)
Cost of materials consumed	**331,634,963.65**	**307,910,855.92**

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

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	40,831,441	58,250,283
	40,831,441	58,250,283
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Stock-in-trade	58,250,283	42,673,371
	58,250,283	42,673,371
Net (increase) / decrease	**17,418,841**	**(15,576,911)**

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25 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries and wages	260,130,620	225,232,831
Contribution to provident and other funds	27,312,330	30,447,494
Share-based payments to employees	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	19,487,306	16,867,369
	306,930,256	**272,547,694**

26 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Continuing operations		
(a) Interest costs :-		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans (other than those from related parties)	59,570,226	69,709,506
Interest on obligations under finance leases	-	-
Interest on convertible notes	-	-
Interest on interest-free government loans	-	-
Other interest expense	5,167,457	4,758,569
Total interest expense for financial liabilities not classified as at FVTPL	**64,737,683**	**74,468,075**
Less: amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	**-**	**-**
	64,737,683	**74,468,075**
(b) Amortized interest cost on redeemable preference shares	10,569,027	-
(c) Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	-	-
(d) Other borrowing costs :-		
Unwinding of discount on costs to sell non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	-
	75,306,710	**74,468,075**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to continuing operations	**93,352,099**	**80,585,572**
Depreciation of investment property	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	**483,416**	**467,432**
Total depreciation and amortisation pertaining to continuing operations	**93,835,515**	**81,053,004**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to discontinued operations	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**93,835,515**	**81,053,004**

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28 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Power and fuel	36,484,588	45,932,565
House Keeping Expenses	47,089,855	38,581,578
Water Charges	2,316,922	2,807,345
Rent	740,931	789,956
Repairs & Maintenance Expesnes		
Repairs to Buildings	*9,327,980*	*4,150,135*
Repairs to Medical Equipments	*8,227,888*	*10,640,990*
Repairs to Vehicles	*944,336*	*1,260,875*
Repairs to Machinery & Others	*26,319,349*	*16,404,178*
Annual maintainance Charges	*10,892,407*	*11,618,995*
Food &Beverages Expenses	34,990,875	46,646,271
Insurance	1,618,105	979,935
Retainer fees to Doctors	62,030,416	73,675,684
Rates and Taxes, excluding taxes on income	3,876,580	3,111,792
Other operating & administrative Expenses	37,833,227	20,843,845
Communication & Telephone Expeness	3,035,509	3,369,459
Director Sitting Fees	264,000	245,000
Advertisement, Publicity & Marketing	87,872,719	66,658,950
Travelling & Conveyance	6,893,431	7,802,616
Security Charges	9,479,966	9,985,988
Legal & Professional Fees	130,258,197	108,850,018
Continuing Medical Education & Hospitality Expenses	2,101,793	1,788,050
Seminar Expenses	1,687,432	608,890
Books & Periodicals	272,444	439,450
Provision for Bad Debts	10,129,783	-
Outsourcing Expenses	14,574,665	12,696,667
Loss on Sale of Asset	3,499,810	2,413,590
JCI Application Fees	4,628,020	-
Forex Loss	3,764,768	-
Miscellaneous expenses	3,110,867	2,088,765
	564,266,863	**494,391,589**

28.1 Payments to auditors

a) For audit	575,000	607,350
b) For taxation matters	287,500	143,125
c) For company law matters	-	-
d) For other services	-	-
c) For reimbursement of expenses	483,576	235,195
	1,346,076	985,670

28.2 Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility	2,111,840	633,795

29 Income taxes relating to continuing operations

29.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Current tax		
In respect of the current year	8,337,449	11,533,203
In respect of prior years	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
	8,337,449	11,533,203
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	48,012,910	55,539,369
	48,012,910	55,539,369
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	56,350,359	67,072,572

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

Profit before tax from continuing operations	33,746,684	347,758,381
Income tax expense calculated at 30% (2015-2016: 30%)	10,124,005	104,327,514
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2,339,804	
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences on deferred tax assets uncosidered earlier.	46,855,011	(36,164,571)
	59,318,820	68,162,943
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	56,350,359	67,072,572
	-	-

The tax rate used for the 2016-2017 and 2015-2016 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

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30 Segment information

30.1 Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

The Directors of the company are directly involved in the operations of the Company, including the subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has been identified as the Chief Operting Decision Maker (CODM).

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the model of healthcare services delivered. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company around differences in products and services. Accordingly, hospitals, pharmacies, and Nursing Institute have been identified as the roperating segments.

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

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

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

b. Inter segment revenue and expenses are eliminated.

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

30.1 Segment revenues and results

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

	Segment Revenue		Segment Profit	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Health care	1,143,152,160	1,152,201,052	(48,484,461)	72,801,801
Pharmacy	545,869,389	567,280,899	192,680,255	213,051,688
Nursing Institute	20,435,266	20,636,115	179,435	2,773,989
Total	1,709,456,815	1,740,118,065	144,375,229	288,627,478
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	(787,500)	-	(787,500)	-
Total for continuing operations	1,708,669,315	1,740,118,065	143,587,729	288,627,478
Share of profit of associates			-	-
Share of profit of joint ventures			-	-
Other income			14,315,362	14,826,334
Central administration costs and directors' salaries			(41,403,930)	(26,802,636)
Finance costs			(75,306,710)	(74,468,075)
Profit before tax (continuing operations)			41,192,451	202,183,101

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

30.2 Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Segment Assets			
Health care	1,872,064,699	1,825,662,885	1,615,073,493
Pharmacy	44,750,131	62,124,842	53,742,557
Nursing Institute	9,439,888	19,183,991	23,202,422
Total Segment Assets	1,926,254,719	1,906,971,717	1,692,018,472
Assets relating to ...... and ...... operations (now discontinued)	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-
Standalone total assets	1,926,254,719	1,906,971,717	1,692,018,472
Segment liabilities			
Health care	1,872,064,699	1,825,662,885	1,615,073,493
Pharmacy	44,750,131	62,124,842	53,742,557
Nursing Institute	9,439,888	19,183,991	23,202,422
Total Segment liabilities	1,926,254,719	1,906,971,717	1,692,018,472
Liab relating to ..... and ...... operations (now discontinued)	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-
Standalone total liabilities	1,926,254,719	1,906,971,717	1,692,018,472

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments in associates, investments in joint ventures, other investments, loans, other financial assets and current and deferred tax assets. . Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments; and
- all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings, other financial liabilities,current and deferred tax liabilities. Liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated in proportion to segment assets.

30.3 Other segment information

	Depreciation and Amortisation		Addition to Non Current Assets	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Health care	92,582,263	79,807,337	89,070,729	51,181,562
Pharmacy	90,412	130,702	353,464	475,171
Nursing Institute	1,162,840	1,114,965	119,348	1,024,878
	93,835,515	81,053,004	89,573,541	52,681,611

In addition to the depreciation and amortisation reported above, impairment losses of Rs Nil (2015-2016: nil) and Rs Nil (2015-2016: nil) were recognised in respect of property, plant and equipment and goodwill, respectively. These impairment losses were attributable to the following reportable segments.

Impairment losses recognised for the year in respect of property, plant and equipment

Health care	Nil
Pharmacy	Nil
Nursing Institute	Nil
	Nil

30.4 Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Health care	1,143,152,160	1,152,201,052
Pharmacy	545,869,389	567,280,899
Nursing Institute	20,435,266	20,636,115
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	(787,500)	-
	1,708,669,315	1,740,118,065
Other Income	14,315,362	14,826,334
	1,722,984,677	1,754,944,400

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30.5 Information about major customers

No single customers contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for both 2016-2017 and 2015-2016.

31 Earnings per Share

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(0.09)	1.91
From discontinued operations	-	-
Total basic earnings per share	(0.09)	1.91
Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(0.09)	1.91
From discontinued operations	-	-
Total diluted earnings per share	(0.09)	1.91

31.1 Basic earnings per share

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

Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(7,798,324)	144,264,708
Dividends paid on convertible non-participating preference Shares	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(7,798,324)	144,264,708
Profit for the year from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the Company	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	(7,798,324)	144,264,708
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	85,603,068	75,685,035

31.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.		
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(7,798,324.33)	144,264,707.60
Interest on convertible notes (after tax at 30%)	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share Profit for the year from discontinued operations attributable	(7,798,324.33)	144,264,707.60
Others [describe]	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings pershare from continuing operations	**(7,798,324.33)**	**144,264,707.60**

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

Weighted average number of equity shares used in thecalculation of basic earnings per share		
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of:		
- employee options		
- partly paid equity shares		
- convertible notes		
- others [describe]		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	85,603,068	75,685,035

32 Employee benefit plans

32.1 Defined contribution plans

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

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs.63,55,977 (for the year ended March 31, 2016: Rs.51,02,619) represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

32.2 Defined benefit plans

The Company sponsors funded defined benefit plans for qualifying employees of its subsidiaries in India. The defined benefit plans are administered by a Standalone Fund that is legally Standaloned from the entity. The board of the Fund is composed of an equal number of representatives from both employers and (former) employees. The board of the Fund is required by law and by its articles of association to act in the interest of the Fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme, i.e. active employees, inactive employees, retirees, employers. The board of the Fund is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the Fund.

Under the plans, the employees are entitled to post -retirement yearly instalments amounting to x% of final salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 60. The eligible salary is the difference between the current salary of the employee and the state retirement benefit. In addition, the service period is limited to 40 years resulting in a maximum yearly entitlement (life-long annuity) of x% of final salary.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk,

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

The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of plan members (widow and orphan benefits)
No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.
In respect of the plan in India, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2017

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.	Valuation as at		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
Discount rate(s)	7.66%	7.96%	8.08%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Average longevity at retirement age for current beneficiaries of the plan (years)*			
Males	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Females	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Average longevity at retirement age for current employees (future beneficiaries of the plan) (years)*			
Males	NA	NA	NA
Females	NA	NA	NA

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

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Amounts recognised in Standalone statement of profit and loss in respect of These defined benefit plans are as follows.	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Service cost: •		
Current service cost	5,708,969	4,601,112
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	647,008	501,507
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**6,355,977**	**5,102,619**
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	1,442,141	503,619
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(2,200,665)	1,309,809
Others [describe]	-	-
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income		
Total	(758,524)	1,813,428

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

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

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(32,143,533)	(26,833,382)
Fair value of plan assets	23,421,210	18,705,142
Funded status	**(8,722,323)**	**(8,128,240)**
Restrictions on asset recognised	-	-
Others [describe]	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**(8,722,323)**	**(8,128,240)**

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Opening defined benefit obligation	26,833,382	20,420,310
Current service cost	5,708,969	4,601,112
Interest cost	2,135,937	1,649,961
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,442,141	503,619
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(2,200,665)	1,309,809
Others [describe]		-
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Liabilities assumed in a business combination	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	(1,776,231)	(1,651,429)
Others [describe]		-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**32,143,533**	**26,833,382**

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows.	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Opening fair value of plan assets	18,705,142	14,213,538
Interest income	1,488,929	1,148,454
Remeasurement gain (loss):	5,267,098	5,168,372
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(263,728)	(173,793)
Others [describe]		-
Contributions from the employer	-	-
Contributions from plan participants	-	-
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-
Assets acquired in a business combination	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	(1,776,231)	(1,651,429)
Other [describe]		-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**23,421,210**	**18,705,142**

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

	Fair value of plan assets as at 31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
- Insurance Fund	23,421,210	18,705,142
Total	23,421,210	18,705,142

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
1st Following Year	801,403	629,099
2nd Following Year	665,544	663,963
3rd Following Year	662,934	735,544
4th Following Year	813,989	632,044
5th Following Year	1,306,511	767,938
Sum of 6 to 10 Years	8,163,487	6,756,481

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

	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Discount rate	100 basis points	100 basis points	-4,480,358	(3,833,256)	5,520,292	4,741,625
Salary growth rate	100 basis points	100 basis points	5,417,464	4,667,540	-4,486,370	-3,848,007
Employee Turnover	100 basis points	100 basis points	-516,952	-344,284	590,006	387,898

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

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

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

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

- Asset mix based on 25% equity instruments, 50% debt instruments and 25% investment properties;
- Interest rate sensitivity caused by the duration of the defined benefit obligation should be reduced by 30% by the use of debt instruments in combination with interest rate swaps;
- Maintaining an equity buffer that gives a 97.5% assurance that assets are sufficient within the next 12 months.

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

The Company's subsidiaries fund the cost of the entitlements expected to be earned on a yearly basis. Employees pay a fixed x% percentage of salary. The residual contribution (including back service payments) is paid by the entities of the Company. The funding requirements are based on the local actuarial measurement framework. In this framework the discount rate is set on a risk free rate. Furthermore, premiums are determined on a current salary base. Additional liabilities stemming from past service due to salary increases (back-service liabilities) are paid immediately to the Fund. Apart from paying the costs of the entitlements, the Company's subsidiaries are not liable to pay additional contributions in case the Fund does not hold sufficient assets. In that case, the Fund would take other measures to restore its solvency, such as a reduction of the entitlements of the plan members.

33 Financial instruments

33.1 Capital management

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

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 26, 27, 31 and 49 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

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

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company has a target gearing ratio of 18% - 25% determined as the proportion of net debt to total equity. The gearing ratio at March 31, 2017 cif 16.25% (see below) was below the target range, and has returned to a more typical level of 20% after the end of the reporting period.

Gearing ratio	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.			
Debt (i)	739,681,336	705,813,374	826,395,549
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal Company held for sale)	(89,296,977)	(84,265,402)	(99,929,826)
Net Debt	650,384,359	621,547,972	726,465,723
Total Equity	821,422,745	829,221,069	584,956,361
Net debt to equity ratio	-	-	-

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts and contingent consideration), as described in notes 26, 27, 31 and 49.

33.2 Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
(a) Mandatorily measured:	-	-	-
(i) Equity investments	-	-	-
(ii) Derivative instruments other than designated hedge accounting relationships	-	-	-
(b) Designated as at FVTPL Measured at amortised cost	-	-	-
(i) Mutual Fund investments			
Measured at amortised cost			
(a) Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal Company held for sale)	89,296,977	84,265,402	99,929,826
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost (including trade receivables in a disposal Company held for sale)	313,382,534	282,526,600	196,096,894
Measured at FVTOCI			
(a) Debt instruments	-	-	-
(b) Investments in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	-	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
(a) Held for trading	-	-	-
(b) Designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition	-	-	-
(c) Derivative instruments other than in designated hedge accounting relationships	-	-	-
Measured at amortised cost (including trade payables balance in a disposal Company held for sale)	-	-	-
Borrowings	739,681,336	705,813,374	826,395,549
Trade Payables and others	95,647,468	112,693,885	100,707,711
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL			
Carrying amount of financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	-	-
Cumulative changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk	-	-	-
Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk recognised during the year	-	-	-

33.3 Financial risk management objectives

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

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

33.4 Market risk

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

33.5 Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters. These are insigificant portion of the company debtors, therefore would not be a material risk.

33.6 Interest rate risk management

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

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

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Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

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

- profit for the year ended March 31, 2017 would increase by Rs 7 Million (for the year ended March 31, 2016: increase by Rs 6 Million). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings; and
- other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017 would have not impact(for the year ended March 31, 2016: would have not impact)

The Company's sensitivity to interest rates has decreased during the current year mainly due to the reduction in variable rate debt instruments and the increase in interest rate swaps to swap floating rate debt to fixed rate debt.

33.7 Credit risk management

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

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

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

34 Liquidity risk management

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

34.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate(%)	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 Year to 5 years	> 5 years
March 31, 2017						
Variable interest rate instruments *	10.45%**	15,301,534	27,323,725	123,492,616	515,234,003	-
Fixed interest rate instruments *	9.50%	55,850	111,700	502,650	446,800	-
		15,357,384	27,435,425	123,995,266	515,680,803	-
March 31, 2016						
Variable interest rate instruments *	10.45%**	8,482,577	26,003,366	101,084,651.52	629,938,486	51,413,394
Fixed interest rate instruments *	9.50%	55,850.0	111,700.0	502,650.0	1,117,000.0	-
		8,538,427.06	26,115,065.62	101,587,301.52	631,055,485.51	51,413,393.84
April 1, 2015						
Variable interest rate instruments *	10.45%**	9,616,337	27,103,534	104,173,386	615,014,028	201,908,445
Fixed interest rate instruments*	9.50%	55,850	111,700	502,650	1,787,200	-
		9,672,187	27,215,234	104,676,036	616,801,228	201,908,445

* These are not cumulative

** Existing Average interest rate

The carrying amounts of the above are as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
Variable interest rate instruments	686,098,669	712,751,185	790,534,677
Fixed interest rate instruments	1,016,227	1,542,563	2,014,242
	687,114,896	714,293,748	792,548,919

The amounts included above for financial guarantee contracts are the maximum amounts the Company could be forced to settle under the arrangement for the full guaranteed amount if that amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement. However, this estimate is subject to change depending on the probability of the counterparty claiming under the guarantee which is a function of the likelihood that the financial receivables held by the counterparty which are guaranteed suffer credit losses.

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will he earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non -derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as theliquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

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, 2017						
Fixed interest rate instruments *	8.14%	26,615,760	20,400,000	36,768,301	467,429	-
		26,615,760	20,400,000	36,768,301	467,429	-
March 31, 2016						
Fixed interest rate instruments	8.14%	-	-	-	6,921,910	-
		-	-	-	6,921,910	-
April 1, 2015						
Fixed interest rate instruments	8.14%	-	-	2,242,797	6,089,880	-
		-	-	2,242,797	6,089,880	-

* These are not cumulative numbers

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

34.2 Financing facilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 1-Apr-15
Secured bank overdraft facility:			
- amount used	52,566,440	-	33,846,630
- amount unused	97,433,560	90,000,000	56,153,370
	150,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000

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34.3 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 Standalone financial statements approximate their fair values.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017 Carrying Amount	Fair Value	As at 31 March 2016 Carrying Amount	Fair Value	As at 01 April 2015 Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost:						
- loans to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
- trade receivables	310,765,011	310,765,011	280,162,948	280,162,948	194,325,625	194,325,625
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	180,587,212	180,587,212	185,265,402	185,265,402	99,929,826	99,929,826
- debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:						
- convertible notes (including interest accrued)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- perpetual notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
- redeemable preference shares	120,220,396	120,220,396	110,400,000	110,400,000	110,400,000	110,400,000
- bank loans	452,394,109	452,394,109	519,558,768	519,558,768	597,751,536	597,751,536
- loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
- loans other entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
- interest-free loan from the government (including interest accrued)						
- trade payables	63,769,533	63,769,533	77,048,495	77,048,495	66,956,891	66,956,891
Financial lease payables	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	31-Mar-17 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:	-	-	-	-
- loans to related parties	-	-	-	-
- trade receivables	310,765,011		-	310,765,011
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	180,587,212			180,587,212
- debentures	-	-	-	-
Financial lease receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	491,352,223	-	-	491,352,223

Particulars	31-Mar-17 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
- convertible notes	-	-	-	-
- redeemable preference shares	120,220,396	-	-	120,220,396
- bank loans	452,394,109	-	-	452,394,109
- loans from related parties	-	-	-	-
- loans from other entities	-	-	-	-
- interest -free loan from the government	-	-	-	-
- trade payables	63,769,533	-	-	63,769,533
Financial lease payables	-	-	-	-
Total	636,384,038	-	-	636,384,038

Particulars	31-Mar-16 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:	-	-	-	-
- trade receivables	280,162,948	-	-	280,162,948
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	185,265,402	-	-	185,265,402
- debentures	-	-	-	-
Financial lease receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	465,428,349	-	-	465,428,349

Particulars	31-Mar-16 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
- convertible notes	-	-	-	-
- redeemable preference shares	110,400,000	-	-	110,400,000
- bank loans	519,558,768	-	-	519,558,768
- loans from related parties	-	-	-	-
- loans from other entities	-	-	-	-
- interest -free loan from the government	-	-	-	-
- trade payables	77,048,495	-	-	77,048,495
Financial lease payables	-	-	-	-
Total	707,007,263	-	-	707,007,263

Particulars	1-Apr-15 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:	-	-	-	-
- loans to related parties	-	-	-	-
- trade receivables	194,325,625	-	-	194,325,625
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	99,929,826	-	-	99,929,826
Financial lease receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	294,255,451	-	-	294,255,451

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Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		1-Apr-15		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
- convertible notes	-	-	-	-
- redeemable preference shares	110,400,000	-	-	110,400,000
- bank loans	597,751,536	-	-	597,751,536
- loans from related parties	-	-	-	-
- loans from other entities	-	-	-	-
- interest -free loan from the government	-	-	-	-
- trade payables	66,956,891	-	-	66,956,891
Financial lease payables	-	-	-	-
Total	775,108,427	-	-	775,108,427

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been

35 Related party transactions

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

33.1 List of Related Parties

List of Related Parties	Relationship
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Holding Company
Cadila Pharmacuticals Limited	Entities having significant influence
Green Channel Travels Services Private Limtied	Entities having significant influence
IRM Enterprises Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Stemcyte India Therapeutics Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limited	Entities having significant influence
Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited	Entities having significant influence
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	Entities having significant influence
Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	Associate
Apollo CVHF Limited	Subsidiary

33.2 Trading transactions

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

Particulars	Purchase		Service Rendered (Income from operation etc)		Service Availed (description to be given)*		Reimbursement of Exps to RPT		Reimbursement of Exps by RPT		Other Income (Rent, Interest, Others etc.,)		Outstanding Payable		Outstanding Receivable	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	783,518	1,021,582	-	-	-	-	5,528,974	9,043,774	47,064,169	30,766,075	-	-	61,570,157	45,357,103	1,023,874	791,240
Cadila Pharmacuticals Limited	7,336,213	7,958,806	3,909,659	3,309,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Channel Travels Services Private Lintied	-	-	-	-	7,944,136	4,509,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,550	191,557	-	-
IRM Enterprises Private Limted	-	-	-	-	45,725	41,075	-	-	-	-	68,950	68,336	1,550	-	-	2,625
Stemcyte India Therapeutics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,472,383	3,027,117	-	-	3,602,901	3,491,572	-	-	921,933	1,080,368
Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limted	-	-	-	-	39,650,968	47,994,174	750,145	2,323,127	1,528,342	2,226,729	-	-	3,013,723	12,875,324	-	-
Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	9,940,847	8,944,265	27,619	57,174	-	-	-	-	812,380	736,377	-	-
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682,890	-	-	264,262	264,262	-	-
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limted	-	-	1,713,690	162,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,965,414	277,140
Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	10,713,963	8,867,418	23,419,457	15,381,632	89,187,653	81,116,729	1,101,109	914,019	12,411,000	12,304,980	-	-	116,385,115	57,646,429
Apollo CVHF Limted	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,342,890	1,817,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817,285

<u>Service Availed from RPT;</u>

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

33.3 Compensation of key management personnel

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

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Employee Benefits	9,884,440	9,529,872
	9,884,440	9,529,872

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

36 Operating lease arrangements

36.1 The Company as lessee

Leasing arranangement

Operating leases relate to leases of land with lease terms of between 5-10 yrs . All operating lease contracts over 5 years contain clauses for 5-yearly market rental review .The Company does not have an option to purchase the leased land at the expiry of the lease periods.

Payments recognised as an expense

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-17	Year ended 31-Mar-16
Minimum lease payments	6,629,700	-
Contingent rentals	-	-
Sub-lease payments received	-	-
	6,629,700	-

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
Not later than 1 year	26,518,800	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	150,573,746	-	-
Later than 5 years	592,404,516	-	-
	769,497,063	-	-

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Liabilities recognised in respect of non-cancellable operating leases

37 Commitments

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	49,965,983	11,615,925	8,820,943

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

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Commitments to provide loans	-	-	-
Commitments to acquire other venturer's ownershipinterest when a particular event occurs or does notoccur in the future (pleas	-	-	-
Others (please specify)	-	-	-

38 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	49,830,000	47,430,000	44,170,000
(b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees	-	-	-
(d) Other money for which the company is contingently liable			
Customs Duty	-	-	-
Service Tax	17,616,820	20,194,892	20,194,892
Value Added Tax	-	-	-
Income Tax	-	-	-
EPCG	-	-	-
(e) Other money for which the company is contingently liable			
- Contingent liabilities incurred by the Company arising from its interests in joint ventures (i) - (Letter of Comfort to YES Bank for Credit Facilities of Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt. Ltd.)	75,000,000	75,000,000	-
- Contingent liabilities incurred by the Company arising from its interests in associates (please disclose the details)	-	-	-
- Company's share of associates' contingent liabilities (ii)	-	-	-
- Company's share of joint venture's contingent liabilities	-	-	-

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

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

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

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39 Events after the reporting period

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

40 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 25, 2017

41 Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes

During the year, the Company had Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification, G.S.R. 308(E), dated March 31, 2017. The details of SBNs held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the denomination-wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification are as follows :

	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	2,103,000	38,754	**2,141,754**
(+) Permitted receipts	-	46,009,934	**46,009,934**
(-) Permitted payments	-	1,479,000	**1,479,000**
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	2,103,000	42,825,796	**44,928,796**
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	**-**	**1,743,892**	1,743,892

For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.

40 Earnings in Foreign Currency

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
(1) Earnings in Foreign Currency		
Income from Hospital Services	144,136,524	91,365,676
(2) Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
Travelling & Marketing Expenses	5,002,046	2,584,926
Pre & Post followup care fees	2,163,243	811,423
Accreditation Surey Fees JCI	4,390,419	1,913,746
(3) Valume of Imports in Foreign Currency - Capital Goods	**74,557,435**	**10,537,555**
(4) Total Consumption of Materials	**637,994,965**	**628,681,472**
- Indigenous Materials	637,607,952	627,417,333
- Imported Materials	387,013	1,264,139

(Consumptions relates to items used for healthcare services only)

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42 First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

42.1 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015

Particulars	As at 31/03/2016 (End of last period presented under previous. GAAP)			As at 01/04/2015 (Date of transition)		
	Previous GAAP	**Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	**Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet
Non-current assets						
Property, Plant and Equipment	972,938,659	(120,735,562)	**852,203,097**	966,700,409	(75,318,007)	**891,382,402**
Capital work-in-progress	3,549,725	-	**3,549,725**	14,430,328	(14,430,328)	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill on Consolidation	14,800,000	(14,800,000)	-	4,000,000	(4,000,000)	-
Other Intangible assets	2,220,868	(958,004)	**1,262,864**	1,460,983	(55,105)	**1,405,878**
Intangible assets under development			-	-	-	-
Financial Assets			-	-	-	-
(i) Investments			-	-	-	-
a) Investments in associates			-	-	-	-
b) Investments in joint ventures			-	-	-	-
c) Other investments			-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables			-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans			-	-	-	-
(iv) Finance lease receivables			-	-	-	-
(v) Other financial assets	-	62,026,983	**62,026,983**	-	62,625,836	**62,625,836**
Deferred tax assets (net)	146,780,791	25,234,117	**172,014,908**	186,805,315	40,072,314	**226,877,629**
Other non-current assets	93,319,208	(5,156,619)	**88,162,589**	59,139,436	(15,391,247)	**43,748,189**
Total Non - Current Assets	**1,233,609,251**	**(54,389,085)**	**1,179,220,166**	**1,232,536,470**	**(6,496,536)**	**1,226,039,934**
Current assets						
Inventories	69,797,942	(2,011,488)	**67,786,454**	54,633,198	(109,933)	**54,523,265**
Financial assets			-			
(i) Investments	-		-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	267,744,959	12,417,989	**280,162,948**	192,012,240	2,313,385	**194,325,625**
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	186,402,150	(1,136,749)	**185,265,402**	100,095,288	(165,462)	**99,929,826**
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	2,363,652	-	**2,363,652**	1,771,269	-	**1,771,269**
(vi) Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	140,731,958	18,091,138	**158,823,096**	100,755,184	5,623,368	**106,378,552**
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	**667,040,661**	**27,360,890**	**694,401,551**	**449,267,179**	**7,661,359**	**456,928,538**
Total assets	**1,900,649,912**	**(27,028,195)**	**1,873,621,717**	**1,681,803,649**	**1,164,823**	**1,682,968,472**
Equity						
Equity Share capital	966,430,680	(110,400,000)	**856,030,680**	866,430,680	(110,400,000)	**756,030,680**
Convertible non-participating preference share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other equity	(87,463,007)	25,486,111	**(61,976,896)**	(195,980,764)	15,856,445	**(180,124,319)**
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity (Shareholders funds under previous GAAP)	**878,967,673**	**(84,913,889)**	**794,053,784**	**670,449,916**	**(94,543,555)**	**575,906,361**
Minority Interest (Previous GAAP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	561,166,227	68,792,541	**629,958,768**	608,942,563	99,208,973	**708,151,536**
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	35,645,390	-	**35,645,390**	33,750,820	-	**33,750,820**
Provisions	10,690,282	(1,788)	**10,688,494**	9,794,693	-	**9,794,693**
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities	**607,501,899**	**68,790,753**	**676,292,652**	**652,488,076**	**99,208,973**	**751,697,049**
Current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	870,440	(9,350,815)	**(8,480,374)**	35,614,932	(1,768,302)	**33,846,630**
(ii) Trade payables	79,817,780	(2,769,285)	**77,048,495**	66,956,891	-	**66,956,891**
(iii) Other financial liabilities	84,334,980	-	**84,334,980**	84,397,383	-	**84,397,383**
Provisions	43,998,916	9,256,729	**53,255,644**	21,080,863	(659,444)	**20,421,419**
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	205,158,225	(8,041,688)	**197,116,537**	150,815,588	(1,072,849)	**149,742,739**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	**414,180,340**	**(10,905,059)**	**403,275,281**	**358,865,657**	**(3,500,595)**	**355,365,062**
Total Liabilities	**1,021,682,239**	**57,885,694**	**1,079,567,933**	**1,011,353,733**	**95,708,378**	**1,107,062,111**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**1,900,649,912**	**(27,028,195)**	**1,873,621,717**	**1,681,803,649**	**1,164,823**	**1,682,968,472**

*Note : **Effect of transition to Ind AS includes the impact of Change in Treatment from Subsidary to Associate.*

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42.2 Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015

Particulars	31-Mar-16	1-Apr-15
Total equity (shareholders' funds) under previous GAAP	**878,967,673**	**670,449,916**
Redeemable preference shares classified as a liability under Ind AS	(110,400,000)	(110,400,000)
Provision for Disallowances	(3,234,764)	(3,234,764)
Discounting of Interest free/Lease deposits made	(199,694)	(199,694)
Change on account of Treatment in Losses earlier classified as Subsidary to Associates	6,976,245	(2,555,372)
Proposed Dividend	-	-
Expected Credit Losses	4,747,137	4,747,137
Straightlining of leases	(2,135,334)	(2,233,384)
Amortised cost computation of debentures and loans outstanding	4,295,122	4,295,122
Fair valuation of Buildings	-	-
Componentalisation of Medical equipments	(23,444,606)	(23,444,606)
Deferred Tax Adjustments on the above	38,482,006	38,482,006
Total adjustment to equity	**(84,913,889)**	**(94,543,555)**
Total Equity under Ind AS	**794,053,784**	**575,906,361**

42.3 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	31-Mar-16			
	Previous GAAP	Change in Treatment from Subsidary to Associate	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations	1,691,598,418	(27,036,908)	75,556,556	1,740,118,065
Other Income	14,938,695	(112,360)	-	14,826,334
Total Income (A)	**1,706,537,112**	**(27,149,269)**	**75,556,556**	**1,754,944,400**
Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed	288,866,490	19,044,366	-	307,910,856
Purchases of Stock-in-trade	336,347,528	-	-	336,347,526
Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	(15,576,911)	-	-	(15,576,911)
Excise duty on sale of goods	-		-	-
Employee benefit expense	300,556,317	(26,019,614)	(1,989,009)	272,547,694
Finance costs	77,365,452	(3,413,251)	515,874	74,468,075
Depreciation and amortisation expense	91,392,540	(3,246,073)	(7,093,463)	81,053,004
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment on financial assets	-		-	-
Other expenses	484,443,416	(52,746,313)	66,131,236	497,828,339
Total expenses (B)	**1,563,394,832**	**(66,380,885)**	**57,564,637**	**1,554,578,584**
C) Share of profit / (loss) of associates	-	-	-	-
D) Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax (A-B+C+D)	**143,142,281**	**39,231,616**	**17,991,919**	**200,365,816**
Tax expense				
(1) Current tax	-	-	1,068,452	1,068,452
(2) Deferred tax	40,024,524	-	15,514,845	55,539,369
	40,024,524	**-**	**16,583,297**	**56,607,821**
Profit for the period from continuing operations	-	-	-	-
Profit from discontinued operations before tax	-	-	-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations	**103,117,757**	**39,231,616**	**1,408,622**	**143,757,995**
Profit from discontinued operations (after tax)	-	-	-	-
Share of minority interests (previous GAAP)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	**103,117,757**	**39,231,616**	**1,408,622**	**143,757,995**
Other Comprehensive Income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
(a) Changes in revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-
(b) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	-	-	(1,987,221)	**(1,987,221)**
(c) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
(e) Others (specify nature)	-	-	-	-
A (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	676,649	**676,649**
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	-	-
(b) Debt instruments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
(e)Others (specify nature)	-	-	-	-
(f) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
B (ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period (A (i-ii)+B(i-ii))	**-**	**-**	**(1,310,572)**	**(1,310,572)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**103,117,757**	**39,231,616**	**98,049**	**142,447,423**

42.4 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	31-Mar-16
Profit as per previous GAAP	103,117,757
Adjustments:	
Change in Treatment from Subsidary to Associate	39,231,616
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised in other comprehensive income under Ind AS (net of tax)	1,788
Rent Under Amortisation of Interest Free Deposits	(679,283)
Finance costs recognised under Ind AS on interest -free deposit	(833,568)
Finance Income Under Interest free deposits	317,694
Recognition of deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach under Ind AS	(14,838,197)
Current Taxes	(1,068,452)
Impact of Componentisation	7,093,463
Provision for Bad debts under ECL	10,104,604
Total effect of transition to Ind AS	**39,329,666**
Profit for the year as per Ind AS	**142,447,423**
Other comprehensive for the year (net of tax)	-
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS	**142,447,423**

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Note: Under previous GAAP, total comprehensive income was not reported. Therefore, the above reconciliation starts with profit under the previous

42.5 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	As at 31/03/2016		
	Previous GAAP	**Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	230,975,718	9,774,721	240,750,439
Net cash flows from investing activities	(84,782,576)	24,459,038	(60,323,538)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(59,886,280)	(35,163,970)	(95,050,250)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**86,306,862**	**(930,211)**	**85,376,651**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	100,095,288	(165,461)	99,929,826
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	-	(41,076)	(41,076)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**186,402,150**	**(1,136,749)**	**185,265,402**

*Note : **Effect of transition to Ind AS includes the impact of Change in Treatment from Subsidary to Associate.*

a) Under previous GAAP, redeemable preference shares were classified as part of total equity. Dividends paid on these preference shares were adjusted against retained earnings and not recognised as finance costs in profit or loss. However, under Ind AS, financial instruments are classified as a liability or equity according to the substance of the contractual arrangement and not its legal form. These preference shares do not contain any equity component and hence, have been classified in their entirety as a financial liability under Ind AS. The resultant dividends have been recognised as finance costs in profit or loss. The net effect of this change is a decrease in total equity as at March 31, 2016 of Nil.(Nil as at April 1, 2015), and decrease in profit before tax as well as total profit for the year ended March 31, 2016 is Rs. Nil

b) Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in other comprehensive income under Ind AS instead of profit or loss. The actuarial gains for the year ended March 31, 2016 were Rs.19,87,221 and the tax effect thereon Rs. 6,76,649.This change does not affect total equity.

c) Under previous GAAP, an entity controls another entity when it has ownership, directly or indirectly, of more than one-half of the voting power of the other entity or control over the composition of board of directors so as to obtain economic benefit from its activities. In the case of Apollo Amrish Oncology services private Limited, since the Company did hold more than 50% equity shares of Apollo Amrish Oncology services private Limited, it was considered as a subsidiary under the previous GAAP. Based on a control assessment carried out under Ind AS 110 Standalone Financial Statements, Apollo Amrish Oncology services private limited is considered to be an assocaite of the Company under Ind AS

d) Under previous GAAP, there was no concept of other comprehensive income. Under Ind AS, specified items of income, expense, gains, or losses are required to be presented in other comprehensive income.

e) Under previous GAAP, provision for bad debts have been charged to P & I considering the Historical cost method, however Under Ind AS, provision for bad and doubtful debts are created under life time credit loss of expected credit loss method. The Impact to Profit and Loss acount - Rs. 47,47,137 as reversal of provision.

f) Under previous GAAP, Land lease over and above 99 years are carried at transaction cost as a part of tangible asset. Under Ind AS, these leases are tested for opearting or finance lease arrangement and amortized over the period. The impact in profit and loss account - Rs. 22,33,384/- as charge to Profit and loss account.

g) Under previous GAAP, Security deposits were carried at transaction cost, while under Ind AS, present value of these deposits are retained in the financial statement and balance value of tehse deposits are carried as pre paid rent.

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Apollo Hospitals International Limited
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(Amounts in INR Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Related party transactions

Particulars	Purchase		Service Rendered (Income from operation etc)		Service Availed (description to be given)*		Reimbursement of Exps to RPT		Reimbursement of Exps by RPT		Other Income (Rent, Interest, Others etc.,)		Outstanding Payable		Outstanding Receivable	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	783,518	1,021,582	-	-	-	-	5,528,974	9,043,774	47,064,169	30,766,075	-	-	61,570,157	45,357,103	1,023,874	791,240
Cadila Pharmacuticals Limited	7,336,213	7,958,806	3,909,659	3,309,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Channel Travels Services Private Limtied	-	-	-	-	7,944,136	4,509,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,550	191,557	-	-
IRM Enterprises Private Limited	-	-	-	-	45,725	41,075	-	-	-	-	68,950	68,336	1,550	-	-	2,625
Stemcyte India Therapeutics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,472,383	3,027,117	-	-	3,602,901	3,491,572	-	-	921,933	1,080,368
Apollo Sindoori Hotels Limited	-	-	-	-	39,650,968	47,994,174	750,145	2,323,127	1,528,342	2,226,729	-	-	3,013,723	12,875,324	-	-
Faber Sindoori Management Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	9,940,847	8,944,265	27,619	57,174	-	-	-	-	812,380	736,377	-	-
Indraprastha Medical Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682,890	-	-	264,262	264,262	-	-
Apollo Health and Lifestyle Limited	-	-	1,713,690	162,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,965,414	277,140
Apollo Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	-	-	10,713,963	8,867,418	23,419,457	15,381,632	89,187,653	81,116,729	1,101,109	914,019	12,411,000	12,304,980	-	-	116,385,115	57,646,429
Apollo CVHF Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,342,890	1,817,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817,285

*Service Availed from RPT;

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

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