ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED

25th

ANNUAL

REPORT

2021-2022

Activity Snapshots FY 2021 -22

BLS Training by Dr. Rakesh Periwal at Rotary Club, Dimapur on 25th Mar' 22

Healthcare Partner in Walkathon by WICCI on 20th May' 22

Health Talk - Dr. Himleena Gautam (Wommaniaas) on 8th Mar' 22

Cardiology, Neurology & Orthopedic CME on 10th Jan' 22 at NRL Numaligarh

On-site Health Camp at NENPL Mangaldoi on 12th Jan' 22

On-site Health Camp at MARICO Ltd., Amingaon on 24th & 25th Feb' 22

CONTENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION [Annual Report 2021-22 Contd...]

ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED

CIN: U85110AS1997PLC004987
Regd. Office: "Lotus Tower", G.S. Road, Guwahati- 781 005
Phone: +91 361 2347700-07, 7135005
Email: cs@apollohospitalsguwahati.com
website: https://guwahati.apollohospitals.com

Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA):

Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited
Address: 2nd Floor, Kences Towers, 1 Ramakrishna Street, North Usman Road, T Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu,
PIN: 600017
Contact: 044-28140801 to 28140803
Email: corpserv@integratedindia.in

BOARD MEMBERS

Directors:
- Dr. K. Hariprasad
- Dr. Tonmoy Das
- Mr. R. Krishnakumar
- Mr. K. Ravichandran
- Mrs. Atreyee Borooah Thekedath

Independent Directors:
- Mr. G. Venkatraman
- Cmde. Kamalesh Chandra Choudhury

SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

• Mr. Rana Dasgupta	CEO, Eastern Region Apollo Hospitals
• Mr. Abhijit Singh	Chief Operating Officer
• Mr. Manas Das	Chief Financial Officer
• Dr. Surajeet Barua	Director (Medical Servcies)

STATUTORY AUDITORS

- M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants, Chennai

COMPANY SECRETARY

- Rahul Kr. Sharma

PRACTICING COMPANY SECRETARIES

- Narayan Sharma & Associates, Guwahati

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022

Your directors have pleasure in presenting the 25th Annual Report of your Company along with the Audited Financial Accounts and the Auditors' Report thereon for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

The highlights of the Financial Results of your Company are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Standalone		Consolidated	
Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
Total revenue	17359.43	13521.99	21083.37	NA*
Earnings before Finance Cost, Tax and Depreciation & exceptional items	3568.58	2128.55	4384.52	
Less : Finance Cost	318.66	358.41	458.70	
Less : Depreciation and Amortization	1048.96	1045.09	1328.60	
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax	2200.96	725.05	2597.22	
Add : Exceptional Item	--	465.87	--	
Profit/(Loss) before tax (PBT)	2200.96	1190.92	2597.22	
Less : Tax Expenses	551.86	383.23	883.39	
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations (PAT)	1649.10	807.69	1713.83	
Remeasurement of Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plan	218.85	(39.90)	218.85	
Add: Income Tax on above	(56.08)	11.62	(36.99)	
Total comprehensive income for the period	1811.87	779.41	1895.69	

**The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate company during the financial year 2020-21.*

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIR, OPERATING RESULTS AND PROFITS:

The Company recorded overall revenue of ₹ 17359.43 lakhs and a PBT of ₹ 2200.96 lakhs. Total Revenue from operations of your Company has substantially increased by 28.38% mainly on account of increase in footfall and sale of vaccines in the hospital. The PBT recorded a significant growth of 84.82% primarily due to increase in revenue, efficient management of resources and cost control initiatives. During the year under review, the consolidated gross revenue of the Company was ₹ 21083.37 lakhs. The consolidated PBT of the Company stood at ₹ 2597.22 lakhs.

COVID IMPACT:

The COVID-19 pandemic, continued to be a challenge, creating disruption during the first three months of FY 2022. There were localised lockdowns and travel related restrictions as well. This impacted the outpatient footfalls and also had some impact on inpatient caseloads. However, during the last nine months of the financial year, the company bounced back and recorded a decent volume growth across all its verticals and is hopeful of an improved performance in the current financial year as well.

Your hospital stood up to the challenge of the third wave and continued to remain the hospital of choice for COVID treatment in the city and the region. The goodwill earned by the hospital has helped reinforce our reputation as a high quality healthcare service provider and patients who received good treatment in COVID have now become regular patients for other services.

DIVIDEND:

The Directors are pleased to recommend a dividend of ₹ 0.75 per share (i.e. 7.5%) on the Equity Shares of the Company of ₹ 10/- each for the year ended March 31, 2022 (previous year ₹ 0.70 per share). If the dividend, as recommended above, is declared by the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ('AGM'), the total outflow towards dividend on Equity Shares for the year would be about ₹ 63.22 lakhs (previous year ₹ 59.00 lakhs).

ACQUISITION OF MAJORITY STAKE IN ASCLEPIUS HOSPITALS & HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED ("EXCEL CARE HOSPITAL"):

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 19th October, 2021 approved the proposal to acquire 64.42% equity stake in Excel Care Hospital and w.e.f. 12th November, 2021 (the date of acquisition) the Excel Care Hospital became a Subsidiary of your Company.

The acquisition of the majority stake in target hospital includes the following rational:

- In the existing premises the hospital was unable to expand due to infrastructure bottlenecks;
- The target hospital has good infrastructure with surplus land where it is possible to add Radiation Oncology & additional 100 to 150 beds;
- The hospital is promoted by reputed Consultants who had earlier worked with your hospital;
- The hospital has good set of highly qualified and experienced Consultants;
- Financial indicators indicated that the project is viable.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW & FUTURE OUTLOOK:

Your Company's focus is to transform itself into a Centre of Excellence (COE). While the Company aims to further consolidate its position in Cardiac Sciences, Orthopedics it is also focusing on high growth specialties such as Neuro Sciences, Gastro Sciences and Renal Sciences. The acquisition of majority stake in the Excel Care hospital will give your company the much-needed space for its expansion. However, there are certain challenges as well. Threat of attrition of medical professionals, the management professionals including consultants due to better career opportunities is always there. Many corporate hospital chains are looking at making an entry into Guwahati and are looking at Northeast more aggressively. But with the boost in innovation, processes, practices, protocols and training your hospital is confident of responding to the challenges.

SHARE CAPITAL:

As on 31st March, 2022, the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of your Company stood at ₹ 8,42,98,680/-. During the year, the Company did not allot any shares nor did grant any stock options or issued any sweat equity. As on March 31, 2022, none of the Directors of the Company hold instruments convertible into equity shares of the Company. Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited, the holding company holds 66.70% (previous year 65.85%) of the paid up share capital of the Company.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS:

The Company did not hold any public deposits at the beginning of the year nor has it accepted any public deposits during the year under review.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

During the year, there was no change in the nature of the business of the Company. However, in the reporting period your Company acquired 64.42% equity stake in Excel Care Hospital. Consequently, Excel Care Hospital became a subsidiary of the Company with effect from the date of acquisition viz. 12th November, 2021.

AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO RESERVES:

The entire amount of profit for the FY 2021-22 has been retained in the P&L Account.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT:

There have been no material changes and commitments that have occurred after close of the financial year till the date of this report, which may affect the financial position of the Company. Based on internal financial control framework and compliance systems established in the Company, the work performed by statutory and internal auditors and reviews performed by the management, your Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the financial year 2021-22.

DISCLOSURES:

A. Extract of Annual Return: A copy of the Annual Return containing the particulars prescribed u/s 92 of the Companies Act, 2013, in Form MGT-7, as they stood on the close of the financial year i.e. 31st March, 2022 is uploaded on the website of the Company and can be accessed from https://guwahati.apollohospitals.com.

B. Particulars of loans, guarantees and investments: The details of all the loans, guarantees and investments as they stood on the close of the reporting period are given at its appropriate place in the notes to the Financial Statements.

C. Transactions with Related Parties: During the year, the Company had not entered into any contract, arrangement or transaction with related parties which could be considered material related party transaction under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. All the transactions with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis only. All the related party transactions have been appropriately disclosed in the audited financial statements.

D. Deposits & Unclaimed Dividend: Your Company has not accepted any public deposit under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year under review, in terms of provisions of Investors Education and Protection Fund (Awareness and Protection of Investors) Rules, 2014, unclaimed dividend remained unpaid and due for transfer, was transferred to Investors Education and Protection Fund.

E. Sexual Harassment: The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. During the period no complaints were received.

F. Regulatory Orders: No significant or material orders were passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals which impacts the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

G. Compliance with Secretarial Standards on Board and General Meetings: During the financial year, your Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

BOARD MEETINGS:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted. All the directors of the Company are non-executive directors. The details of Board Meetings with attendance of Directors are mentioned at **Annexure I** to this report. The interval between two meetings was well within the maximum period mentioned under Section 173 of the Companies Act, 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board of Directors of the Company confirm that-

(a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) The directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

(c) The directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) The directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

(e) The Company being unlisted, sub clause (e) of section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to laying down internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company; however the director, had laid down internal financial control to be followed by the company and that such internal financial control are adequate and were operating effectively.

(f) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

AUDITORS' REPORT:

There are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the Auditors' Report which require any clarification/ explanation. The Notes on financial statements are self-explanatory, and needs no further explanation.

DETAILS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

Conservation of Energy:

The operations of the Company are not energy-intensive. However, energy saving measures are a constant process for your company. As an ongoing process the Company continued to undertake the following energy conservation measures to minimize the usage of energy:

- Installing LED lights which helped to reduce electricity consumption;
- Continuous monitoring of floor areas after normal working hours and switching off lights;
- Controlling usage of Air Conditioners (AC) in the non-occupied areas;
- Regular UPS and AC maintenance to ensure efficient working of the equipment's;
- Installation of timer controls in exhaust fans and air-conditioners.

As energy costs comprise a very small portion of your Company's total expenses, the financial implications of these measures are not material.

Technology Absorption:

The company is in a continuous endeavor to serve the patients better and to bring healthcare of international standards to the North Eastern Region. During the year, the Company put to use a new 384 Slices Siemens Somatom Force Dual Source CT scanner which is the fastest CT in its segment. The Company also introduced Leadership 4D Echo Machine for better image quality with artificial automation and Cardiac auto doppler with artificial intelligence.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

There were no foreign exchange earnings and outgo during the year under review.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

As part of its initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the Company has undertaken projects in the areas of education and employment enhancing vocational skills. These projects are in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The Report on CSR activities for the financial year 2021-2022 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure II.**

COMPANY'S POLICY RELATING TO DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION AND DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES:

The Company has a Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprising of Dr. K. Hariprasad, Mr. G. Venkatraman, Cmde. K. C. Choudhury and Dr. Tonmoy Das.

All the directors of the Company are non-executive directors and receives only sitting fee for attending the Board and Committee Meetings.

The Board on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee decides on selection of Board Members, KMPs and other senior level executives. The Committee inter alia determine/ review and recommends proposals to the Board relating to perquisites and benefits payable to the employees of the Company. The half of the Committee members are Independent Directors. The relevant policy can be viewed on the Company's website at https://guwahati.apollohospitals.com

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee met once in the reporting period and the meeting was held on 9th November, 2021 wherein all the committee members viz. Dr. K Hariprasad, Mr. G. Venkatraman, Cmde. Kamalesh Chandra Choudhury and Mr. S. K. Jain were present.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

The Company is a subsidiary company of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited. As on 31st March 2022, your Company has one direct subsidiary and does not have any Joint venture or Associate Company.

The statement containing the summarized financial position of the subsidiary company viz. Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Private Limited pursuant to Section 129 read with Rules 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is contained in Form AoC-1, which forms a part of the Annual Report as **Annexure III.**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

In accordance with the Act and IND AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements, the audited consolidated financial statements form part of the Annual Report.

The consolidated financial statements with respect to profit and loss account statement reflects the operations of the subsidiary for the period from 12th November, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 only and in case of Balance Sheet it reflects the operations of the subsidiary for the period from 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Act, the audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements of the Company and audited accounts of the subsidiary are available at the Company's website at https://guwahati.apollohospitals.com.

RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS:

Internal Finance Controls are an integral part of the Risk Management Process. The internal control system is commensurate with the nature of business, size and complexity of operations and has been designed to provide reasonable assurance on the achievement of objectives in effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Periodic presentations are made at the Board and Board Committee Meetings, on business strategy and risks involved.

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

Mr. G Venkatraman and Cmde. K. C. Choudhury are the independent Directors of the Company. Both the directors have submitted declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the reporting period Mr. Sarat Kr. Jain (DIN: 00762254) resigned from directorship w.e.f. 9th November 2021. The Board placed on record its appreciation for valuable contributions being made by Mr. S. K. Jain during his tenure as a Director of the Company.

Based on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board appointed Dr. Tonmoy Das (DIN: 00406958) as an Additional Director with effect from 9th November 2021 and his term will end at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and he being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

Mr. G. Venkatraman, Independent Director will complete his term of five years on March 27, 2023. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and after taking into account the performance evaluation of Mr. G. Venkatraman during his ongoing first term of five years and considering his knowledge, acumen, expertise and experience, the Board at its meeting held on 6th May, 2022 has recommended the re-appointment of Mr. G. Venkatraman as an Independent Director for a second term of 5 (five) consecutive years, with effect from 28th March 2023 for the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Company has received declarations from Mr. G. Venkatraman confirming that he meets the criteria of independence prescribed under the Act.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 152(6)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, Dr. K. Hariprasad (DIN: 02559343) retires by rotation from the Board, and, being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

The Company's paid up capital being below threshold limit, the Company is not mandatorily required to appoint KMPs. However as a good Corporate Governance practice, the Company have appointed the KMPs.

STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. S. Viswanathan LLP (FRN/004770S/S200025), Chartered Accountants, Chennai are appointed for a second term as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 (five) consecutive years and they continue to be the Auditor of the Company until the conclusion of the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Company i.e. from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26.

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS & APPOINTMENT OF COST AUDITORS:

The Board appointed M/s Manash R & Associates, Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors for conducting the audit of cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March 2022.

As required under the Companies Act, 2013, the remuneration payable to the cost auditor is required to be placed before the Members in a general meeting for their ratification. Accordingly, a resolution seeking Member's ratification for the remuneration payable to M/s. Manash R & Associates, Cost Accountants, is included in the Notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

The Company has maintained cost records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014 in respect of healthcare services.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule, 5(2) of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company are not applicable to the Company as none of the employee is in receipt of remuneration prescribed therein.

AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE:

The Audit & Risk Committee comprises of three Directors namely Mr. G. Venkatraman, Cmde. K. C. Choudhury both of Independent Directors, Mr. R. Krishnakumar, Director & Mr. G. Venkatraman, is the Chairman of the Committee. All the recommendations of the Audit committee were accepted by the Board. The requirement of constitution of Vigil Mechanism was not applicable to the Company during the year. In the opinion of the Committee there was no risk that may threaten the existence of the Company. However, risk associated with COVID pandemic and with no finite timeline to its end, exists.

The Audit & Risk Committee met four (4) times in the reporting period and the meetings were held on 16th June 2021, 9th August 2021, 9th November 2021 & 8th February 2022 wherein all the committee members viz. Mr. G. Venkatraman, Cmde. Kamalesh Chandra Choudhury and Mr. R. Krishnakumar were present.

BOARD EVALUATION:

The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to annual performance evaluation of the Chairman/ Board of Directors/ Committees, are not applicable to your Company. However, performance evaluation is carried out by the Board whenever required.

AWARDS & ACCOLADES:

Apollo Hospitals Guwahati was the most awarded hospital in the Northeast Healthcare Excellence Awards winning the awards for Best Hospital, Best Critical Care Services and Best Preventive Health Check-up Program. The awards were presented by the Hon'ble Health Minister, Govt. of Assam.

APPRECIATION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Your directors take this opportunity to thank all doctors, nurses, technicians and staff members because of whom we could always remain a trustworthy healthcare provider in the region.

Your directors also place on record their gratitude to the Central Government, State Governments and all other Government agencies for the assistance, co-operation and encouragement they have extended to the Company.

Your directors also take this opportunity to thank all the shareholders, business associates, banks, financial institutions for their assistance, co-operation and encouragement to the Company during the year.

Place: Guwahati
Date: 6th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN: 03331512

ANNEXURE-I

Attendance of each Director at Board Meetings and last year's Annual General Meeting:

Sl.	Name of Directors	Category of Director	Attendance Particular Board meeting dates					24th AGM held on
			17th Jun 2021	10th Aug 2021	19th Oct 2021	9th Nov 2021	8th Feb 2022	24th Aug 2021
1	Dr. K Hariprasad	Non-Executive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Mr. G. Venkatraman	Independent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Cmde. Kamalesh Chandra Choudhury	Independent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Dr. Tonmoy Das (Appointed w.e.f. 9th November 2021)	Non-Executive (Additional)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	Y
5	Mr. R. Krishnakumar	Non-Executive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Mr. K. Ravichandran	Non-Executive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Mrs. Atreyee Borooah Thekedath	Non-Executive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Mr. S. K. Jain (Ceased to be director w.e.f. 9th November 2021)	Non-Executive	Y	Y	Y	Y	NA	Y

Y: Present, N: Absent, NA: Not applicable

Place: Guwahati
Date: 6th May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN: 03331512

ANNEXURE-II

Annual Report on CSR Activities:

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th></th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company</td><td>Your Company has undertaken CSR activities during the year to create a meaningful and lasting impact on the communities.
Your company continues to focus on CSR activities under the following broad segments:
1. Education including special education
2. Employment enhancing vocational skills</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>The Composition of the CSR Committee.</td><td>Not applicable as the expenditure is below ₹ 50 lakhs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Provide the web-link where the composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR Projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the Company.</td><td>https://guwahati.apollohospitals.com</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-Rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules 2014, if Applicable (attach the report)</td><td>There are no projects undertaken or completed after January 22, 2021, for which the impact assessment report is applicable for FY 2022.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Financial Year</th><th>Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)</th><th>Amount required to be set-off in the financial year, if any (in ₹)</th><th>Balance Amount (in ₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>FY-1 (31-03-2021)</td><td>22,047.38</td><td>Nil</td><td>22,047.38</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>FY-2 (31-03-2020)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>FY-3 (31-03-2019)</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

6	Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013	**Net Profit**	**Financial Year**			**Average profit for the last 3 years (in ₹)**
			31-03-2019 (₹)	31-03-2020 (₹)	31-03-2021 (₹)	
		Net Profit as per Statement of Profit & Loss	19,59,56,436	8,14,52,582	7,25,05,496/-	
		Net profit computed under Section 198	21,49,62,039/-	8,28,51,429	7,03,33,800	12,27,15,756/- (36,81,47,268/3)

7	(a) Two percent of average net profits of the Company as per section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013	₹ 24,54,315.12/-
	(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years	Nil
	(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	Nil
	Total CSR Obligation for the financial year (7a + 7b)	₹ 24,54,315.12/-

8 . (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the financial year (in Lacs)	**Amount Unspent (₹ in lakhs)**				
	Total amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135 (6)		**Amount transferred to any fund specified under schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)**		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
10.00	15.00	29th April 2021	-	Nil	-

8. (b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing Projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the projects		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ in lakhs)	Amount Spent in the current financial year (₹ in lakhs)	Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account for the project as per section 135 (6) (₹ in lakhs)	Mode of Implement-ation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation through implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR
1	Education and Skill Development	(ii)	Yes	Assam	Kamrup (M)	3 years	15.00	Nil	15.00	Yes	NA	NA

8. (c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No	Name of the Projects	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the projects		Amount spent on the project (₹ in lakhs)	Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation through implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration
1	Early Education services	(ii)	Yes	Assam	Kamrup (M)	10.00	No	Shishu Sarothi	CSR00001148

8	(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	Nil
8	(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if Applicable	Nil
8	(f) Total amount spent for the Financial year (8b+8c+8d+8e)	₹ 25.00 lakhs

8 (g) Excess amount for set off if any:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135 (5)	24,54,315.12
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial year	25,00,000.00
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii) – (i)]	45,684.88
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii) – (iv)]	45,684.88

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (₹ in lakhs)	Amount Spent in the reporting Financial year(₹ in lakhs)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135 (6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years(₹ in lakhs)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Date of transfer	
Nil							

10	In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset wise details):	
(a)	Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s)	None
(b)	Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset	Nil
(c)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their Address etc.,	Not Applicable
(d)	Provide details of the capital asset(s) created of acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).	Not Applicable
11	Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5)	Not Applicable

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN: 03331512

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

ANNEXURE-III

Form AOC- 1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sl. No	Name of the subsidiary	Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Private Limited
1.	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	12th November 2021
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	NA
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	NA
4.	Share capital	₹ 65,20,00,000/-
5.	Reserves & surplus	₹ (23,71,67,175/-)
6.	Total assets	₹ 1,28,42,78,452/-
7.	Total Liabilities	₹ 1,28,42,78,452/-
8.	Investments	Nil
9.	Turnover	₹ 87,78,14,976/-
10.	Profit before taxation	₹ (17,92,76,184/-)
11.	Provision for taxation (Deferred Tax)	₹ 1,02,03,994/-
12.	Profit after taxation	₹ (18,94,80,178/-)
13.	Proposed Dividend	Nil
14.	% of shareholding	64.42%

Part “B”: Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures.

• The company does not have any Associate nor Joint Venture.

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations – **Not Applicable**
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year – **Not applicable**

Date: 6th May, 2022
Place: Guwahati

For and on behalf of
Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
(Director)
DIN: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
(Director)
DIN: 03331512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kr. Sharma
Company Secretary
M. No.: A53381

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of Assam Hospitals Limited, Assam

REPORT ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Assam Hospitals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2022, and Profit, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS:

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

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which are expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("The Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section 11 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as of March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the contingent liability of all pending litigations under vide note no 28.

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

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

(iv) (a) The company has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested(either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The company has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such procedures, we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clauses (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement

(v) The Board has proposed dividend for the current year. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013.

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

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512
Date: May 06, 2022

Annexure- A to Independent Auditors' Report

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

(a) **(A)** The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situations of Property, Plant, and Equipment.

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) Some of the Fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with the program of verification which in our opinion provides for the physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals and no such material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) There are no proceedings that have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding the Benami property under the Benami transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) **(a)** Stock of medicines, stores, spares, consumables, chemicals, and lab materials have been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management. The discrepancies on such verification have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of Current Assets.

(iii) **(a)** According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act and to promoters, Related parties as defined in Clause (76) of section 2 of the companies act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) are not applicable.

(b) The Investment made by the company to acquire a major shareholding in a company is not prejudicial to the company's interest. There is no guarantees provided and securities given.

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

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public and hence this clause is not applicable.

(vi) Pursuant to the rule made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and in opinion, the Company has been regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities the undisputed statutory dues in the case of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The company has complied with the requirements for payment of PF dues as per the Supreme Court order dated 28.02.2019. There are no additional claims from PF authorities for payment of dues as per the supreme court order dated 28.02.2019, to this extent of no claim by the PF authorities in our opinion the company is not in arrears for more than six months. There are no disputed taxes payable nor any dispute pending in any forum.

(viii) There are no transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

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

(b) Not Applicable

(c) The term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) No funds raised on short term basis have been utilized for long term purposes.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or Joint ventures.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, Joint ventures, or Associate companies.

(x) **(a)** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by the way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (Fully, Partially, or optionally convertible) during the year.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under subsection (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the Auditor.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blower complaints were received during the year by the company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company.

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

(xiv) The company has appointed an external internal auditor and the reports of such Internal Auditors were considered by the statutory Auditors for the period ended 31st March 2022.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the Directors or any persons connected with him and has complied with the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(xvii) The company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding Financial year.

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

(xix) On the basis of the Financial ratios, aging and expected dates of realization of Financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

(xx) The company has complied with the requirements of the second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135.

(xxi) There are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the consolidated financial statements.

4. (1) Does not Arise

(2) Does not Arise

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

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No: 232458
UDIN : 22232458AJHIUL9512
Date: May 06, 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Assam Hospitals Limited on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Assam Hospitals Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting, and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No: 232458
UDIN : 22232458AJHIUL9512
Date: May 06, 2022

Balance Sheet As At March 31,2022

Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in ₹Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	2	5,696.74	4,546.90
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	-	737.90
Other Intangible Assets	2	42.23	62.04
Right of Use Assets	2	1,386.01	1,673.23
Financial Assets			
i) Investments	3.1	10,052.00	48.33
ii) Other Financial Assets	3.2	344.28	330.29
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	8	425.41	418.76
Other Non-Current Assets	4	15.90	265.46
		17,962.57	**8,082.91**
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	221.65	248.27
Financial Assets			
i) Investments	3.1	-	4,019.34
ii) Trade Receivables	6	1,206.21	1,630.05
iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.1	1,538.41	4,620.75
iv) Bank Balance other than above	7.2	53.47	56.80
v) Other Financial Assets	3.2	11.39	7.94
Other Current Assets	4	492.50	549.05
Income Tax Assets (Net)	8	5.09	-
		3,528.72	**11,132.20**
Total Assets		**21,491.29**	**19,215.11**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9	842.99	842.99
Other Equity	10	13,133.50	11,380.64
		13,976.49	**12,223.63**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			

i) Lease Liabilities	11.1	1,774.33	1,911.52
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	11.2	91.44	88.29
iii) Borrowings	11.4	2,284.78	-
Provisions	12	558.32	671.52
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	8	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	13	-	-
		4,708.87	**2,671.33**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Lease Liabilities	11.1	-	-
ii) Trade Payables	11.3		
a) Micro & Small Enterprises		2.18	-
b) Others		929.21	2,013.54
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11.2	57.03	14.02
Other Current Liabilities	13	1,749.25	2,162.65
Provisions	12	68.26	67.28
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	8	-	62.66
		2,805.93	**4,320.15**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**21,491.29**	**19,215.11**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For and On behalf of the Board of
Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in ₹Lakhs except earnings per share information)				
Particulars		**Notes**	**As at**	
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
I	Revenue from Operations	14	17,085.12	13,030.34
II	Other Income	15	274.31	491.65
III	**Total Income**		**17,359.43**	**13,521.99**
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	16	2,351.12	1,097.00
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	17	2,335.72	2,215.13
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade	18	56.47	112.44
	Emloyee Benefit Expenses	19	3,743.32	3,233.19
	Finance Costs	20	318.66	358.41
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	21	1,048.96	1,045.09
	Other Expenses	22	5,304.21	4,735.67
V	**Total Expenses**		**15,158.47**	**12,796.93**
VI	Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and Tax		2,200.96	725.05
VII	Exceptional Items	23	-	465.87
VIII	Profit / (Loss) before Tax		2,200.96	1,190.92
IX	Tax Expenses			
	- Current Tax	8	614.59	602.75
	- Deferred Tax	8	-62.73	-219.52
			551.86	**383.23**
X	Profit after Taxation before share of results of investments accounted using equity method Share of net profit/(loss) in Associates and Joint Ventures using equity method		1,649.10	807.69
XI	Profit after Tax		1,649.10	807.69
XI	Other Comprehensive Income			
	i) Items that are not reclassified to Profit or Loss - Remeasurement of Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan		218.85	-39.90
	ii) Income Tax Relating to Items that are not reclassified to Profit or Loss		-56.08	11.62

XII	Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		1,811.87	779.41
	Earnings per Equity Share (for Continuing Operations) (Face Value of ₹10/- each)			
	i) Basic		19.56	9.58
	ii) Diluted		19.56	9.58

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For and On behalf of the Board of
Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As on			
		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
A	**Cash-flow from Operating Activities**				
	Profit after Tax & OCI		1,649.10		779.41
	Adjustments for				
	- Depreciation & Amortisation	1,048.96		874.01	
	- Finance Cost	318.66		358.41	
	- Provision for Taxation	551.86		383.23	
	- Interest Income	-126.99		-312.71	
	- Gain on Fair Value of Mutual Funds	-81.63		-21.72	
	- Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	-		-22.13	
	- Loss on Sale of Mutual Funds	-		-	
	- Provision for Doubtful Debts	0.27		110.92	
	- Bad Debts	-		4.72	
	- Stale Cheques Written off	-17.48		-42.78	
	- Capital Subsidy Transferred	-14.02		-14.02	
	- Other Adjustments	-		28.28	
	- Loss on sale of fixed assets	-		0.25	
	- Profit on sale of fixed assets	-		-1.17	
	- Provision for disallowance	-		34.26	
	- OCI Adjustments	218.85		-	
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**3,547.59**		**2,158.97**
	Adjustments for				
	- Trade payables	-1,082.15		438.72	
	- Other liabilities	-395.92		-115.29	
	- Other assets	306.10		635.32	
	- Inventories	26.62		155.64	
	- Trade receivables	423.57		504.45	
	- Financial liabilities	3.15		-1.01	
	- Provisions	-112.22		117.35	
	- Financial Assets	-17.43		-15.29	
			-848.28		**1,719.90**
	Cash generated from Operations		2,699.31		3,878.87

	Direct Taxes Paid		-682.35		-397.24
A	**Cash-flow from Operating Activities**		**2,016.96**		**3,481.63**
B	**Cash-flow from Investing Activities**				
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-1,082.78		-720.39	
	Capital Work-in-Progress	-48.31		-634.75	
	Interest Received	126.99		312.71	
	Purchase of Intangible Assets	-22.77		-51.79	
	Disposal of Fixed Assets	-		1,402.71	
	Purchase of Equity Shares	-10000.59		-	
	Sale of Mutual Funds	4,097.89		3,895.71	
	Purchase of Mutual Funds	-			
B	**Cash-flow from Investing Activities**		-6929.57		**204.21**
C	**Cash-flow from Financial Activities**				
	Finance Costs	-318.66		-358.41	
	Dividend Paid	-59.01		-	
	Lease Liabilities	-137.19		-1505.81	
	Term Loan	2,341.81		-	
C	**Cash-flow from Financial Activities**		1,826.95		-1864.23
D	**Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents**		-3085.67		**1,821.61**
	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		4,677.55		2,855.94
	- Available with Company for Day-to-Day Operations	4,620.75		2802.00	
	- Available with Company as per Earmarked Operations	56.80		53.94	
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,591.88		4,677.55
	- Available with Company for Day-to-Day Operations	1,538.41		4620.75	
	- Available with Company as per Ear-marked Operations	53.47		56.80	
E	**Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents**		-3085.67		**1,821.61**

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period Ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity Share Capital

As at March 31, 2022					
Particulars	Balance as at the beginning of the Reportig Period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the current year	Balance as at the end of the Current Reportig Period
As at March 31, 2022	842.99	-	-	-	842.99
As at March 31, 2021	842.99	-	-	-	842.99

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Others	
As at March 31, 2022						
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Reporting Period	5,337.78	496.86	5,697.43	-151.43	-	**11,380.64**
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period	-	-	-	162.77	-	**162.77**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-59.01	-	-	**-59.01**
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	1,649.10	-	-	**1,649.10**
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Current Reporting Period	**5,337.78**	**496.86**	**7,287.52**	**11.34**	-	**13,133.50**

As at March 31, 2021						
Balance at the Beginning of the Previous Reporting Period	5,337.78	496.86	4,889.74	-123.15	-	**10,601.23**
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period	-	-	-	-28.28	-	**-28.28**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	807.69	-	-	**807.69**
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Current Previous Period	**5,337.78**	**496.86**	**5,697.43**	**-151.43**	-	**11,380.64**

As per our report of even date

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
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Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

1 General Information
The stand-alone financial statements of "Assam Hospitals Limited (AHL)" are for the year ended 31st March 2022. The company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the companies act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at lotus tower, G. S. Road, Ganeshguri, Guwahati, Assam, India - 781005.

1.1 Application of new and revised Ind ASs
The company has applied all the Ind ASs notified by the MCA as applicable.

2 Significant accounting policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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

2.3 Investments in associates and joint ventures
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.

The company has no investments in Associates or Joint ventures.

2.4 Investment in Subsidiary
The company has made investments in a Subsidiary

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

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

The company earns revenue primarily from medical services.The services rendered by the entity is in single geographical location with one type of service, mainly rendering medical services with a single type of customer who is normally referred to as a patient with defined contract duration, subject to severe exigencies unknown at the time of admission of the patient and involves only one type of sales channel which is hospital services directly to the patient. Effective April 1, 2018 the company has applied Ind As 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition.We have adopted the output methods which recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer on the basis of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract.

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.

2.5.2 Interest and Dividend Income:

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

(ii) Dividends:
Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

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

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.

2.5.4 Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

2.6 Borrowings and Borrowing costs

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

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

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

2.7 Government grants

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

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

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

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

2.8 Employee benefits

2.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

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

2.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

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

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

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

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:	
Buildings(Freehold)	60 years
Plant and Medical Equipments	7-13 years
Surgical Instruments	3 years
Office Equipments - Others	5 years
Office Equipments - Computers	3 years
Vehicles	6 years

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

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

Accordingly, certain pre-operative costs have been charged off upon transition.

2.10.1 Intangible assets

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

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

2.10.4 Useful lives of intangible assets
Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

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

Computer Software: 3 years

2.10.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill
At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists,

the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

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

2.11 Inventories

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

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

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.

2.12 Provisions

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

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

2.12.1 Other Provisions

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

2.13 Financial instruments

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

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

2.14 Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on fair value basis. Regular purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame

established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.
All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.15.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

2.15.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.15.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

2.15.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.16 Ind AS 116 Leases:

As a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract conveys the right to use and identified asset;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

At the date of commencement of a lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU assets") and a corresponding lease liability for all leases, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Company has considered all leases where the value of an underlying asset does not individually exceed Rs.0.05 Crores, or equivalent as a lease of low value assets.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Lease payments to be made under such reasonably certain extension options are included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities.

Lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives and restoration costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life (refer 2.2(b)) or the lease whichever is shorter.

Impairment of ROU assets is in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

As a lessor
Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight- line basis over the lease term.

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

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

2.18 Basic Earnings Per Share:
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

Diluted Earnings Per Share:
Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

2.19 Current Versus Non-Current Classification
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.20 Cash and cash equivalent
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.21 Bad Debts Policy
The Company is following a hybrid method with respect to the policy on bad debts. The company evaluates the debtors on an average on a monthly basis to arrive at a possible figure of defining bad debts based on the Expected Credit Loss method. The company based on the net value after this analysis follows the following basis for bad debts policy.

The Board of Directors approves the Bad Debt Policy, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, after the review of debtors every year. The standard policy for write off/ Provision of bad debts is as given below subject to management inputs on the collectability of the same.

Ageing	(%)
Within the credit period	Nil
Less than 6 months past due	0%
6 months to 12 months past due	2.50%
1 to 2 years past due	30.00%
2 to 3 years years past due	50.00%
>3 years past due	100.00%

3.18.5 Contingent Liability

The Group uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note: 2 - Property, Plant & Equipment; Right of Use Assets; Capital Work-in-Progress and Other Intangible Assets

Note: 2.1 - Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Property, Plant & Equipment									
	Land	Buildings		Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Computer	Library Books	Nursing School	Total
		Free-Hold	Lease-Hold							
Gross Block										
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**639.05**	**153.29**	**1,462.73**	**6,131.92**	**604.70**	**105.48**	**200.90**	**2.27**	**66.00**	**9,366.34**
Additions	8.63	-	395.43	248.39	27.48	6.46	34.00	-	-	**720.39**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	0.88	2.03	33.04	0.44	-	66.00	**102.40**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**647.68**	**153.29**	**1,858.16**	**6,379.43**	**630.14**	**78.90**	**234.45**	**2.27**	**-**	**9,984.33**
Additions	2.96	474.57	491.01	806.69	63.87	-	29.91	-	-	**1,868.99**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**650.64**	**627.85**	**2,349.17**	**7,186.12**	**694.01**	**78.90**	**264.36**	**2.27**	**-**	**11,853.32**
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**9.39**	**342.95**	**3,838.35**	**377.45**	**61.22**	**161.83**	**2.04**	**50.28**	**4,843.51**
Additions	-	7.01	65.30	502.81	58.93	8.21	32.07	0.04	3.41	**677.78**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	0.79	1.14	27.83	0.43	-	53.68	**83.86**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**16.40**	**408.25**	**4,340.37**	**435.25**	**41.60**	**193.47**	**2.08**	**-**	**5,437.43**
Additions	-	16.73	88.50	515.13	59.43	7.74	31.59	0.02	-	**719.15**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**33.14**	**496.75**	**4,855.50**	**494.68**	**49.34**	**225.06**	**2.11**	**-**	**6,156.58**
Net Carrying Value										
As at March 31, 2021	**647.68**	**136.88**	**1,449.91**	**2,039.06**	**194.90**	**37.29**	**40.99**	**0.19**	**-**	**4,546.90**
As at March 31, 2022	**650.64**	**594.71**	**1,852.42**	**2,330.62**	**199.33**	**29.56**	**39.30**	**0.16**	**-**	**5,696.74**

Note: 2.2 - Right of Use Assets **

Particulars	Right of Use Assets			
	Hospital	Subham Building	Nursing School	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,331.11**	**881.61**	**1,299.39**	**3,512.11**
Additions	-	-	-	**-**
Modifications / Terminations	-	-	1,299.39	**1,299.39**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,331.11**	**881.61**	**-**	**2,212.72**
Additions				**-**
Modifications / Terminations				**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,331.11**	**881.61**	**-**	**2,212.72**
Accumulated Amortisation				
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**190.16**	**61.22**	**44.98**	**296.36**
Additions	190.16	97.96	42.24	**330.35**
Modifications / Terminations	-	-	87.21	**87.21**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**380.32**	**159.18**	**-**	**539.50**
Additions	190.16	97.06	-	**287.22**
Modifications / Terminations	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**570.48**	**256.24**	**-**	**826.71**
Net Carrying Value				
As at March 31, 2021	**950.79**	**722.43**	**-**	**1,673.23**
As at March 31, 2022	**760.63**	**625.37**	**-**	**1,386.01**

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

Note: 2.3 - Capital Work-in-Progress

Note: 2.3.1 - Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	Building	Equipment	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**103.16**	-	103.16
Additions	650.97	-	650.97
Capitalization	16.22	-	16.22
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**737.90**	**-**	**737.90**
Additions	48.31	-	48.31
Capitalization	786.21	-	786.21
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: 2.4 - Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Other Intangible Assets		
	Software Licence	Transformation Services	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	94.48	70.14	**164.61**
Additions	35.26	16.52	**51.79**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**129.74**	**86.66**	**216.40**
Additions	2.07	20.71	**22.77**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**131.80**	**107.37**	**239.17**
Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	84.06	33.33	**117.40**
Additions	8.07	28.89	**36.96**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**92.13**	**62.22**	**154.35**
Additions	16.42	26.17	**42.59**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**108.55**	**88.39**	**196.95**
Net Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2021	**37.61**	**24.44**	**62.04**
As at March 31, 2022	**23.25**	**18.97**	**42.23**

Note: 3 - Financial Assets:

Note: 3.1 - Investments:

Name of the Investment	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss			
	Current		Non-Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A. Investment in Equity Shares				
Asclepius Hospitals and Health Care Pvt Ltd	-	-	10,000.59	-
B. Investment in Mutual Funds				
HDFC Liquid Fund	-	803.79	-	-
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	-	803.88	-	-
IDFC Cash Fund	-	803.84	-	-
Kotak Liquid Fund	-	803.87	-	-
SBI Liquid Fund	-	803.98	-	-
UTI Floating Rate Fund STP	-		51.41	48.33
Total	**-**	**4,019.34**	**10,052.00**	**48.33**

Note: 3.2 - Other Financial Assets:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Advance with Employees for Expenses	0.02	-	1.24	-
Advances to Employees	11.37	-	6.69	-
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	14.33
Security Deposits	-	344.28	-	315.97
Total	**11.39**	**344.28**	**7.94**	**330.29**

**In the absence of a defined repayment schedule, the following are not considered for application of IND AS 109

(i) Staff Advances.
(ii) Deposits made to or received from vendors, Govt entities and staff.

Note: 4 - Other Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Apollo Hospitals Educational Trust	-	-	140.53	-
Prepaid Expenses - AMC	51.95	-	55.69	-
Prepaid Expenses - Insurance	100.19	-	56.83	-
Prepaid Expenses - Lease Rent	103.47	-	124.04	-
Prepaid Expenses - Others	0.19	-	7.16	-
Treatment in Progress	236.71		164.79	
Capital Advances	-	15.90	-	265.46
Total	**492.50**	**15.90**	**549.05**	**265.46**

Note: 5 - Inventories:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Finished Goods		
Stock-in-trade (Pharmacy)	98.01	154.48
Stores and spares	123.65	93.79
Total	**221.65**	**248.27**

Note: 6 - Trade Receivables:**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Undisputed Receivables		
Unsecured, Considered Good	1,359.77	1,783.34
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-153.55	-153.28
Disputed Receivables		-
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-
Total	**1,206.21**	**1,630.05**

Note: 6.1 - Age-wise Analysis of Trade Receivables:

Particulars	Outstanding Receivables for the following periods from Due Date of Payments					
	< 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Receivables						
Unsecured, Considered Good	929.65	266.60	157.35	6.17	-	**1,359.77**
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-39.85	-51.80	-58.51	-3.39	-	**-153.55**
Total	**889.81**	**214.79**	**98.84**	**2.78**	**-**	**1,206.21**

**The management is following The matters of reconciliation with respect to dues from TPA.

Note: 7 - Cash & Bank Balances:

Note: 7.1 - Cash & Cash Equivalents *

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash		
Cash on Hand	21.09	21.42
Cheques, Drafts on Hand	-	-
Telegraphic Transfers & EDC	-	-
Balances with Bank		-
In Current Accounts	1,326.39	2,528.82
In Deposit Accounts	96.28	2,016.54
In Gratuity Accounts	94.65	53.96
Total	**1,538.41**	**4,620.75**

*Cash and bank balances are denominated and held in Indian Rupees.

Note: 7.2 - Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Earmarked Balances		
Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	6.26	4.71
Fixed Deposits held as Margin Money against Bank Guarantee	47.21	52.09
Total	**53.47**	**56.80**

Note: 8 - Income Tax:

Note: 8.1 - Analysis of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities):

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-244.85	-527.16
Deferred Tax Assets	670.26	945.92
Total	425.41	418.76

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	39.35	-	**39.35**
Employee Benefits	-	72.53		**72.53**
Investments	-3.79	2.24	-	**-1.55**
Pre-paid Lease Rent	-36.12	36.12	-	**-**
Lease Assets	-487.24	132.07	-	**-355.17**
Others	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred Tax Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment	174.15	-45.56	-	**128.58**
Povisions for Gratuiy & Leave Encashment and bonus	215.14	-72.06	-56.08	**86.99**
Lease Liabilities	556.63	-101.95	-	**454.68**
Total	**418.76**	**62.73**	**-56.08**	**425.41**

Particulars	As at 01-04-2020	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31-03-2021
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
Investments	-184.05	180.26	-	**-3.79**
Pre-paid Lease Rent	-41.44	5.32	-	**-36.12**
Lease Assets	-936.43	449.18	-	**-487.24**
Others	87.69	-87.69	-	-
				-
Deferred Tax Assets				-
Property, Plant & Equipment	-16.75	190.90	-	**174.15**
Povisions for Gratuiy & Leave Encashment	180.96	-	34.17	**215.14**
Lease Liabilities	995.13	-438.49	-	**556.63**
Bonus	102.51	-102.51	-	-
				-
Total	**187.62**	**196.97**	**34.17**	**418.76**

Note: 8.2 – Amount Included in Statement of Profit or Loss:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current Tax	614.59	602.75
Deferred Tax	-62.73	231.14
Income Tax Included in OCI	56.08	11.62
Tax Expenses for the Period	**607.94**	**845.51**

Note: 8.3 – Reconciliation between the Provisions of Income Tax and Amounts computed by applying the Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate to Profit before Taxes:

Particulars	As at	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Profit before Tax		1,190.92
Enacted Income Tax Rate	24.48%	25.17%
Computed Tax Expenses	**-**	**300.00**
Effect of:		
Expenses that are deductible in determining Taxable Profit		
Income Taxes related to earlier periods		
Tax Charge / (Credit) on Gratuity disclosed in OCI		
Effect of Income Tax Rate		
Others		
Income Tax Expenses Recognised in Profit or Loss	**-**	**300.00**

Note: 8.4 - Income Tax Assets (Net) / Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	-62.66	160.19
Add: TDS Deducted on Receipts during the Period	384.50	253.90
Add: Advance Tax Paid during the Period	155.00	126.00
Add: Self Assessment Tax Paid during the Period	142.85	-
Less: Provision for Current Tax	-614.59	-602.75
Current Tax Assets / (Liabilities) at the End of the Period	**5.09**	**-62.66**

Note: 9 - Equity Share Capital:

Note: 9.1 - Share Capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
a) Authorised				
Equity Share of ₹10/- Each with Voting Rights	100.00	1,000.00	100.00	1,000.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Share of ₹10/- Each with Voting Rights	**84.30**	**842.99**	**84.30**	**842.99**

Note: 9.2 - Reconciliation of Number of Shares at the beginning and at the end of the Period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares with Voting Rights				
At the Beginning of the Period	84.30	842.99	84.30	842.99
Changes during the Period	-	-	-	-
At the End of the Period	**84.30**	**842.99**	**84.30**	**842.99**

Note: 9.3 - Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Name of the Holding Company				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	56.23	66.70%	55.51	65.85%

Note: 9.4 - Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Name of the Holding Company				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	56.23	66.70%	55.51	65.85%

Note: 9.5 - Shareholding of the Promoters of the Company:

Name of the Promoter	At the End of the Year		% Change during the Year
	No. of Shares	% of Total Holding	
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	56.23	66.70%	0.85%
Atreyee Borooah Thekedath	0.35	0.42%	0%
Tonmoy Das*	0.97	1.15%	0%

** Appointed as Director & Identified as Promoter w.e.f. 9th November 2021 in replacement of Shri Sarat Kumar Jain*

Note: 9.6 - Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Shares of the Company:

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Note: 10 - Other Equity:

Particulars	Note	As at	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Securities Premium	10.1	5,337.78	5,337.78
General Reserve	10.2	496.86	496.86
Retained Earnings	10.3	7,287.52	5,697.43
Other Comprehensive Income	10.4	11.34	-151.43
Total		**13133.50**	**11380.64**

Note: 10.1 - Securities Premium:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	5,337.78	5,337.78
Changes during the Period	-	
Balance at the End of the Period	**5,337.78**	**5,337.78**

Note: 10.2 - General Reserve:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	496.86	496.86
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Erro	-	-
Transfers to Reserves	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**496.86**	**496.86**

Note: 10.3 - Retained Earnings:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	5,697.43	4,889.74
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	1,649.10	807.69
Dividend	-59.01	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**7,287.52**	**5,697.43**

Note: 10.4 - Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-151.43	-123.15
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	218.85	-39.90
Income on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-56.08	11.62
Balance at the End of the Period	**11.34**	**-151.43**

Note: 11 - Financial Liabilities:

Note: 11.1 - Lease Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Lease Liability (Hospital)	-	1,009.14	-	1,106.71
Lease Liability (Subham Building)	-	765.19	-	804.81
Total	**-**	**1,774.33**	**-**	**1,911.52**

Note: 11.2 - Other Financial Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Security Deposits Received		85.65	-	83.73
Unclaimed Dividend		5.80	-	4.56
Current maturities of Deffered Govt Capital Subsidy	-	-	14.02	-
Current Maturities of Term Loan from HDFC	57.03			
Total	**57.03**	**91.44**	**14.02**	**88.29**

Note: 11.3 - Trade Payables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Undisputed		
Micro & Small Enterprises*	2.18	-
Others	929.21	2,013.54
Total	**931.39**	**2,013.54**

Note: 11.3.1 - Age-wise Analysis of Trade Payables:

Particulars	Outstanding Receivables for the following periods from Due Date of Payments					
	< 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Payables						
Micro & Small Enterprises	2.18	-	-	-	-	**2.18**
Others	717.61	65.97	110.04	35.14	0.45	**929.21**
Total	**719.79**	**65.97**	**110.04**	**35.14**	**0.45**	**931.39**

*Amount due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note: 11.4 - Borrowings:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured		
Term Loan with HDFC Bank*	484.78	0.00
Unsecured		
Loan from Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited**	1,800.00	**0.00**
Total	**2,284.78**	**-**

* Loan from HDFC Bank secured by exclusive charge on the entire Current Assets of the Company including Book Debts & 25% of Stock. Repayable in 40 equitable quarterly installments. Last quarterly installment is due on September 2031

** Unsecured Loan from Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited at the Interest Rate of 6.80% p.a. Repayable within 3 years.

Note: 12 - Provisions:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity	50.70	353.69	42.11	312.93
Defined Benefit Plans - Leave Encashment	17.55	204.63	25.17	358.59
Total	**68.26**	**558.32**	**67.28**	**671.52**

Note: 13 - Other Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Advance from Patients	120.56	-	175.33	-
CSR Expenses Outstanding	14.56	-	-	-
Doctors Consultancy	1,033.77	-	1,084.70	-
Employee Related Payables	79.47	-	293.96	-
Other Audit Fees Payable	0.87	-	0.81	-
Other Payables	170.22	-	251.12	-
Retainership Fees Payable	-	-	-	-
Stale Cheques	17.25	-	27.03	-
Statutory Audit Fees Payable	6.08	-	4.74	-
Statutory Payables	306.48	-	324.95	-
Total	**1,749.25**	**-**	**2,162.65**	**-**

Note: 14 - Revenue from Operations:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income from Health-care Services	12,427.15	9,068.41
Income from Sale at Pharmacies	4,657.97	3,961.92
Total	**17,085.12**	**13,030.34**

Note: 15 - Other Income:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income from Deposits	107.72	137.32
Rental Income from ATM Space	2.00	1.92
Rental Income from Building	23.48	-
Royalty Received	8.70	7.65
Gain on Fair Value of Mutual Funds	81.63	21.72
Lease Rent Waiver	-	49.81
Interest Income	-	175.38
Deferred Subsidy Income	14.02	14.02
Misc Income	0.01	-
Sundry Balances Written Back	17.48	42.78
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	1.17
Interest on Lease Deposits	19.27	17.73
Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	-	22.13
Total	**274.31**	**491.65**

Note: 16 - Cost of Materials Consumed:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Stock	93.79	136.99
Add: Purchases	2,380.97	1,053.80
	2,474.76	1,190.79
Less: Closing Stock	123.65	93.79
Cost of Materials Consumed	**2,351.12**	**1,097.00**

Note: 17 - Purchase of Stock-in-Trade:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Purchases of Medicine	2,335.72	2,215.13
Total	**2,335.72**	**2,215.13**

Note: 18 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the Period:		
Stock-in-trade (end of the Period)	98.01	154.48
Inventories at the beginning of the Period:		
Stock-in-trade (beginning of the Period)	154.48	266.92
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	**56.47**	**112.44**

Note: 19 - Employee Benefit Expenses:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries & Wages	2,928.89	2,620.16
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	293.35	292.64
Staff Welfare Expenses	161.74	153.32
Bonus and Incentive	242.45	97.08
Leave Encashment	116.89	69.99
Training Expenses	-	-
Total	**3,743.32**	**3,233.19**

Note: 20 - Finance Cost:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Bank Charges & Commission	67.35	45.49
Interest on Lease Liability	182.45	312.92
Interest on Term Loan	19.76	-
Interest on Overdraft	2.86	-
Interest on Unsecured Term Loan	46.25	-
Total	**318.66**	**358.41**

Note: 21 - Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Property, Plant & Equipment - Depreciation	719.15	677.78
Right of Use Assets - Amortisation	287.22	330.35
Intangible Assets - Amortisation	42.59	36.96
Total	**1,048.96**	**1,045.09**

Note: 22 - Other Expenses:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Annual Maintenance Contract Expenses	413.37	354.74
Bad Debts	-	4.72
Business Promotion Activities	90.32	57.50
Cleaning & Sanitizing	39.95	38.29
Communication Expenses	32.40	33.45
Consultancy Charges for Pharmacy	69.87	54.45
Corporate Social Responsibility	24.56	25.00
Cost Audit Fees	0.87	0.87
Diplomat of National Board Expenses	176.62	152.32
Director Sitting Fees	14.46	17.26
Doctors Consultancy Fee	1,300.61	1,155.17
Equipment hire charges	28.64	21.38
GST Audit Fee	0.53	0.77
House Keeping Expenses	130.01	96.42
Insurance Expenses	23.32	23.52
Internal Audit Professional Charges	11.83	12.17
Kitchen Crockery	5.50	2.24
Laboratory Expenses	128.38	160.80
Laundry Expenses	39.91	22.18
Lease Rent on Building	286.30	191.52
Legal Expenses & Other Fees	95.12	55.71
Licensing and Operations Management Agreement Fee	336.72	193.22
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	0.25
Meeting Expenses	5.04	3.43
Misc General Expenses	19.19	21.62
News Paper & Periodicals	2.23	2.17
Nursing School Expenditure	-	118.48
Outsourced Manpower	544.85	497.91
Patient Meal	219.37	182.23
Power ,Fuel & Water Expenses	318.26	288.92
Printing & Stationery	109.64	98.78
Professional Consultancy Expenses	55.70	117.11
Provision for Disallowances	-	34.26
Provision for Doubtful Debts	0.27	110.92
Rates & Taxes	27.61	15.43
Recruitment Expenses	-	1.37
Repairs & Maintanance - Plant & Machinery	133.66	52.94
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	20.31	17.88
Repairs & Maintenance of Building	28.02	29.57
Retainership Fees to Doctors	232.39	178.22

Security Expenses	154.13	137.30
Software Expenses	89.33	54.54
SOW Expenses	45.23	55.85
Stock Audit Fees	0.80	-
Tax Audit Fees	0.60	0.60
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	21.41	14.46
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	21.15	23.51
Sub-Total	5,298.49	4,731.42
Statutory Audit Fees	5.72	4.25
Total	**5,304.21**	**4,735.67**

Note: 23 - Exceptional Items:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Liability Written Back to Income	-	151.50
Profit on Sale of Nursing School Business	-	314.36
Total	**-**	**465.87**

Note: 24 - Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula	Items Included		Values For the FY 2021-22		Values For the FY 2020-21		Ratios		Variance	Reason
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Fy22	Fy21		
1	Current Ratio	Current Assests / Current Liabilities	All Current Assets	All Current Liabilities	3,529	2,806	11,132	4,320	1.26	2.58	-51%	Current investments to the tune of 68.1 cr were liquidated to fund the acquisition
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt / Shareholders Equity	All Debts	Equity + Other Equity	2,342	13,976	-	-	0.17	NA	NA	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt / Debt Service	PAT + Depreciation - Gain on FV of MF + Loss on Sale of FA - Deferred Subsidy Income + Interest	Difference of Lease Liabilities & Principle Repayment on Loans	2,805	5,70,32,160	2,975	137	0.00	21.69	-100%	The lease for the nursing school was cancelled.
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Tax / Average Equity	Net Profit after Tax	(Opening Equity+Closing Equity) /2	1,649	13,100	808	11,834	0.13	0.07	84%	Profits have increased as the revenue has increased by 28% and the fixed cost has been controled.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Total Sales / Average Inventory	Total Sales	Average Inventory	17,085	109	13,030	115	157.15	112.93	39%	Average inventory ahs come down due to better inventory management and a smoother supply chain function post covid.
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Total Sales / Average Debtors	Total Revenue from Operations	Average Debtors	17,085	1,418	13,030	815	12.05	15.99	-25%	Average debtors have increased due to increase in credit business
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases / Average Creditors	Total Purchases	Average Creditors	4,717	931	3,269	2,014	5.06	1.62	212%	Average creditors have come down as the advances were netted off against the creditors
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales / Working Capital	Net Sales	Current Assets - Current Liabilities	17,085	-1,180	13,030	8,461	-14.48	1.54	-1040%	Current assets have been reduced by 71 cr as investments and cash equivalents were used to acquire equity in Asclepius Hospitals & Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Total Sales	Net Profit after Tax	Total Income	1,649	17,359	808	13,522	0.09	0.06	59%	Profits have increased as the revenue has increased by 28% and the fixed cost has been controled.
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	PAT + Interest	Total Assets - Intangible Assets + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset)	1,718	25,140	808	18,734	0.07	0.04	59%	EBIDTA has doubled as the turnover has increased and the costs have been controled.
11	Return on Investment	Net Profit / (Share Capital + Free Reserves)	Net Profit	Share Capital + Free Reserves	1,649	13,965	808	12,375	0.12	0.07	81%	Profits have increased as the revenue has increased by 28% and the fixed cost has been controled.

Note: 25 - Gratuity and Leave Encashment:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	Gratuity	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Leave Encashment
Assumptions				
Discount Rate	7.25%	7.00%	7.25%	7.00%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality pre- retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014)		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014) Ultimate	
Disability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Attrition	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.25%	7.00%	7.25%	7.00%
Retirement	58yrs	58yrs	58yrs	58yrs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	Gratuity	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Leave Encashment
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year	721.49	651.66	383.75	297.78
Interest Cost	52.31	45.62	27.82	20.84
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Service Cost	70.60	71.20	31.40	49.15
Benefit Paid	-43.38	-33.41	-35.47	-32.88
Actuarial (gain) / Loss on obligation	-36.44	-13.58	-185.32	48.85
Present Value of Obligation end of the year	764.57	721.49	222.18	383.75
Defined benefit obligation liability as at the balance sheet is wholly funded by the company	-	-	-	-
Change in plan assets	-	-	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets beginning of the period	378.56	328.01	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	27.45	22.96	-	-
Contributions	6.49	60.00	-	-
Benefits paid	-43.38	-33.41	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss)	-2.91	1.00	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	366.21	378.56	-	-
Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets				
Fair value of the defined benefit	764.57	721.49	222.18	383.75
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-366.21	-378.56	0.00	0.00
Liability / (assets)	398.36	342.93	222.18	383.75
Unrecognised past service cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liability / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet	398.36	342.93	222.18	383.75
Gratuity & Leave Encashment cost for the period to be recognised Profit and Loss				
Current Service Cost	70.60	71.20	31.40	49.15
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest Cost	52.31	45.62	27.82	20.84
Expected return on plan assets	-27.45	-22.96	0.00	0.00
Expenses to be recognised in the statement of profit and	95.46	93.85	59.22	69.99
Other comprehensive (income)/expenses (Remeasurement)				
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Obligation	-36.44	-13.58	-185.32	48.85
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Plan Assets	2.91	-1.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses to be recognised Other Comprehensive Incom	-33.53	-14.58	-185.32	48.85
Investment details of plan assets				
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments				
Actual return on plan assets	24.54	23.96	0.00	0.00

Defined Benefit Plans

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

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

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

"If the discount rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would decrease to Rs. 7,02,97,285/- (increase to Rs 8,35,36,033/-) as at March 31st, 2022 If the Salary growth rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would increase to Rs. 8,34,67,360/- (decrease to Rs. 7,02,55,617/-) as at March 31st, 2022.

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

Note: 26 - Earnings per Share:

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Net Profit after tax available to Equity share holders	1,649.10	807.69
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each outstanding during the year (No. of shares)	84.30	84.30
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10 each	**19.56**	**9.58**

Note: 27 - Related Party Disclosure*

S NO.	Details of the party		Details of the counterparty			Types of Related party transaction	Value of the related party transaction as approved by the audit committee	Value of transaction during the reporting period	In case monies are due		Additional disclosure of related party transactions- applicable in case of loans, inter-corporate deposits,advances or investments made or given by the listed entity/subsidiary							
											In case of financial indebtedness			Details of the loans, inter-corporate deposits,advances or investments				
	Name	PAN	Name	PAN	Relationship of the counterparty party with the listed entity or it's subsidiary				Opening balance	Closing balance	Nature of indebtedness(loans, issuance of debts or any others etc.)	cost	tenure	Nature(loans, inter-corporate deposits,advances or investments)	Interest rate	Tenure	Secured/Unsecured	Purpose for which the funds will be utilised by the ultimate recipient of the fund(end-usage)
1	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited - Project Division	AAACA5443N	HOLDING COMPANY	LOMA FEE	348.20	348.20	284.59	86.25								
2	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	AAACA5443N	HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE	238.13	238.13	362.95	16.15								
3	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (Unsecured Loan)	AAACA5443N	HOLDING COMPANY	USL & INTEREST	2,046.25	2,046.25	0.00	1,800.00	Loan	2,000.00	3 Years	UNSECURED LOAN	6.80%	3 Years	UNSECURED	Acuisition of Asclepius Hospitals and Health Care Pvt Ltd
4	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	AHEL Pharmacy Division	AAACA5443N	HOLDING COMPANY	CONSULTANCY CHARGES	82.45	82.45	99.69	17.43								
5	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (Vaccine)	AAACA5443N	HOLDING COMPANY	COST OF VACCINE	699.56	699.56	0.00	0.00								
6	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Sugar Clinics Ltd.	AAKCA6933D	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE	2.89	2.89	0.00	2.89								
7	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Health and Life style Limited	AADCA0733E	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE	1.08	1.08	1.83	0.97								
8	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Health and Life style Limited	AADCA0733E	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE PROVIDED	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.89								
9	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Hospital Educational Trust	AAATA7077M	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE	56.25	56.25	140.53	9.42								
10	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Family Health Plan	AAACF1740R	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE	758.98	758.98	31.29	24.02								
11	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Sindoori Hotels Ltd.	AAACO0347H	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	SERVICE	102.25	102.25	0.00	17.15								
12	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Apollo Sindoori Hotels Ltd.	AAACO0347H	GROUP COMPANY OF HOLDING COMPANY	ROYALTY RECEIVABLE	2.65	2.65	0.00	0.60								
13	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Pvt Ltd	AAFCA1980M	Subsidiary Company	Reimbursement of Expenditure	4.85	4.85	0.00	4.85								
14	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Pvt Ltd	AAFCA1980M	Subsidiary Company	Vaccine Sale	6.94	6.94	0.00	0.87								
15	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Pvt Ltd	AAFCA1980M	Subsidiary Company	Share Purchase	5,999.99	5,999.99	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	Subsidiary Company	NA	NA	NA	Acuisition of shares
16	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr Tonmoy Das	AFLPD5592G	Director	Debtors	12.46	12.46	1.71	2.82								
17	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr Tonmoy Das	AFLPD5592G	Director	Doctors Consultancy	94.17	94.17	0.00	0.00								
18	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr Tonmoy Das	AFLPD5592G	Director	Retainership Fee	43.46	43.46	0.00	0.00								
19	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr Tonmoy Das	AFLPD5592G	Director	Director Sitting Fee	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00								

20	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Deepak Kayal	AGVPK5152E	Director of Subsidiary Co	Share Purchase	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00								
21	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr.Manash Pratim Baruah	AGZPB5276E	Director of Subsidiary Co	Share Purchase	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00								
22	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr.Neil Bordoloi	ACBPB0468J	Director of Subsidiary Co	Share Purchase	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00								
23	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Rahul Kr. Sharma	EYTPS6388N	Company Secretary	Salary	5.52	5.52	0.00	0.00								
24	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Manas Das	AEGPD2633A	Unit CFO	Salary	54.68	54.68	0.00	0.00								
25	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Atreyee Borooah Thekedath	ACAPB4493J	Director	Director Sitting Fee	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00								
26	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Com. Kamalesh Ch Choudhury	AEGPC6849D	Director	Director Sitting Fee	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00								
27	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Dr. K Hariprasad	AAZPK5189M	Director	Director Sitting Fee	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00								
28	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Ganesan Venkatraman	ACXPG9182G	Director	Director Sitting Fee	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00								
29	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	K Ravichandran	AGEPR6399D	Director	Director Sitting Fee	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00								
30	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	R Krishnakumar	ADPPR0538N	Director	Director Sitting Fee	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00								
31	ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED	AAECA3073E	Sarat Kumar jain	AEGPJ2689Q	Director	Director Sitting Fee	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00								

*The unreconciled balances, if any are being taken up for reconciliation

Note: 28 - Contingent Liability:

In the case of two assessement years relating to 18-19 and 19-20 the company is in the process of filing rectification returns consequent to which the interest claims ceases to exist and hence not provided for Rs. 17,42,338 and Rs. 39,36,914.

Note: 29 - Corporate Social Responsibility:

The following table sets out the details of CSR activities and usage of such amount during the year:

PARICULARS	AMOUNT
Amount required to be spent during the year	24,56,000
Amount of expenditure incurred	10,00,000
Shortfall at the end of the year**	**14,56,000**
Total previous years shortfall	-
Reason for shortfall	
Nature of CSR activities	
Donation to Shishu Sarothi, a registered society for providing and strengthening the Early Education & Early Intervention services.	
Details of related party transactions	-
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	NA

**The shortfall amount has been transferred to a separate dedicated CSR bank account as prescribed.

Note: 30 - Events occuring after Reporting Date:

There are no reportable events that have occurred after the reporting period.

Note: 31:

Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to confirm with Current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Assam Hospitals Limited, Guwahati, Assam.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Assam Hospitals Limited (hereinafter referred to as the ''Holding Company"), its subsidiary, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements"), and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Holding Company and Subsidiary Company as at March 31, 2022, of consolidated profit, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the standalone and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which are expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, Compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries audited by other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other Information so far as it relates to the subsidiary is traced from their financial statements audited by other auditors.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows, and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The Board of Directors of the companies included in the Holding Company and its subsidiary company are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the companies included in the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company are responsible for assessing the ability of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Companies to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

OTHER MATTERS

a. We did not audit the financial statements / financial information of subsidiary whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of INR 12,843 lakhs as at March 31, 2022, total revenues of INR 3,180 lakhs, total net profit after tax of INR 64.73 lakhs and total comprehensive income of INR 83.82 lakhs and net cash outflows amounting to INR 5,423 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary company, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid Subsidiary company, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors of the holding company as at 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as at 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Sec.164 (2) of the Act.

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

(g) With respect to other matters to be included in Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the holding company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. On the basis of the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiary company incorporated in India, the remuneration paid by the Jointly controlled company to its director during the year is in accordance with the section 197 of the Act.

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

(i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Holding Company

(ii) The Holding 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary Company.

(iv)

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

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that even have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us on the Company and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiary, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statement have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has been caused us or the other auditors believe that the representations under subclause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Date: 06.05.2022
Place: Bengaluru

Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Assam Hospitals Limited ("the Holding Company") as of March 31st, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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, 2022, 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.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid reports under section 143 (3) (i) of the act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in so far as it relates to the subsidiary company, which is incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

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

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Date: 06.05.2022
Place: Bengaluru

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in ₹Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment	2	16,920.06
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	-
Goodwill on Consolidation		7,316.22
Other Intangible Assets	2	42.23
Right of Use Assets	2	1,386.01
Financial Assets		-
i) Investments	3.1	51.41
ii) Other Financial Assets	3.2	385.92
i) Loans and Advances		1.00
		-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	8	425.41
Other Non-Current Assets	4	15.91
		26,544.17
Current Assets		
Inventories	5	421.46
Financial Assets		-
i) Investments	3.1	-
ii) Trade Receivables	6	1,567.41
iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.1	2,205.34
iv) Bank Balance other than above	7.2	53.47
v) Other Financial Assets	3.2	11.39
Other Current Assets	4	534.88
Income Tax Assets (Net)	8	311.60
		5,105.55
Total Assets		**31,649.71**
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	9	842.99
Other Equity	10	13,149.32
Non-Controlling Interest		1,512.62
		15,504.93
Non-Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
i) Lease Liabilities	11.1	1,774.33
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	11.2	91.44
iii) Borrowings	11.4	6,562.18
Provisions	12	836.08
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	8	124.69
Other Non-Current Liabilities	13	1,763.34
		11,152.06

Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
i) Lease Liabilities	11.1	-
ii) Trade Payables		-
a) Micro & Small Enterprises	11.3	2.18
b) Others	11.3	1,825.11
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11.2	814.52
Other Current Liabilities	13	2,276.33
Provisions	12	74.58
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	8	-
		4,992.72
Total Equity and Liabilities		**31,649.71**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

For and On behalf of the Board of
Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022
I	Revenue from Operations	14	20,265.50
II	Other Income	15	817.87
III	**Total Income**		**21,083.37**
IV	**Expenses**		
	Cost of materials consumed	16	3,081.03
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	17	2,420.44
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade	18	73.92
	Emloyee Benefit Expenses	19	4,413.87
	Finance Costs	20	458.70
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	21	1,328.60
	Other Expenses	22	6,709.57
V	**Total Expenses**		**18,486.14**
VI	Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and Tax		2,597.22
VII	Exceptional Items		-
VIII	Profit / (Loss) before Tax		2,597.22
IX	Tax Expenses		-
	- Current Tax	8	614.59
	- Deferred Tax	8	268.80
			883.39
X	Profit after Taxation before share of results of investments accounted using equity method		1,713.83
	Share of net profit/(loss) in Associates and Joint Ventures using equity method		
XI	**Profit after Tax**		**1,713.83**
XI	Other Comprehensive Income		
	i) Items that are not reclassified to Profit or Loss		
	- Remeasurement of Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan		218.85
	ii) Income Tax Relating to Items that are not reclassified to Profit or Loss		-36.99
XII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the Period**		**1,895.69**
	Earnings per Equity Share (for Continuing Operations) (Face Value of ₹10/- each)		
	i) Basic		20.33
	ii) Diluted		20.33
	Share of Profit for Minority		29.83

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs except share data or as stated)

	Particulars	As on	
		March 31, 2022	
A	**Cash-flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit after Tax & OCI	-	2,045.36
	Adjustments for	-	-
	- Depreciation & Amortisation	1,328.60	-
	- Finance Cost	458.70	-
	- Provision for Taxation	551.86	-
	- Interest Income	-125.88	-
	- Gain on Fair Value of Mutual Funds	-81.63	-
	- Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	-	-
	- Loss on Sale of Mutual Funds	-	-
	- Provision for Doubtful Debts	0.27	-
	- Bad Debts	-	-
	- Stale Cheques Written off	-17.48	-
	- Capital Subsidy Transferred	-14.02	-
	- Other Adjustments	-	-
	Deferred Subsidy Income	-541.73	-
	- Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	- Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	- Provision for disallowance	-	-
	- OCI Adjustments	2,021.86	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**5,625.92**
	Adjustments for		
	- Trade payables	-1,055.88	
	- Other liabilities	-4,211.66	
	- Other assets	336.67	
	- Inventories	74.93	
	- Trade receivables	475.03	
	- Financial liabilities	3.15	
	- Provisions	-10.71	
	- Financial Assets	-17.43	
			-4,405.90
	Cash generated from Operations		1,220.01
	Direct Taxes Paid		-744.33
	Cash-flow from Operating Activities		**475.69**
B	**Cash-flow from Investing Activities**		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-1,109.88	
	Capital Work-in-Progress	-48.31	
	Interest Received	126.99	
	Purchase of Intangible Assets	-22.77	
	Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	
	Purchase of Equity Shares	-	
	Goodwill	-7,316.22	
	Sale of Mutual Funds	4,097.89	
		-	
	Purchase of Mutual Funds	-	
	Cash-flow from Investing Activities		**(4,272)**

C	**Cash-flow from Financial Activities**		
	Finance Costs	-458.70	-
	Dividend Paid	-59.01	-
	Interest income	-1.10	-
	CCIC subsidy received	1,919.51	-
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
	Securities premium received on issue of equity shares	-	-
	Proceeds from/ (Repayment of) short term borrowings	-3,671.88	-
	Lease Liabilities	-137.19	-
	Minority Interest	1,512.62	-
	Term Loan	2,183.92	-
C	Cash-flow from Financial Activities		**1,288.17**
D	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**-2,508.45**
	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		**4,767.26**
	- Available with Company for Day-to-Day Operations	4,710.46	-
	- Available with Company as per Earmarked Operations	56.80	-
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		**2,258.81**
	- Available with Company for Day-to-Day Operations	2,205.34	
	- Available with Company as per Earmarked Operations	53.47	
E	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**-2,508.45**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period Ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs, except share data or as stated)

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the Reportig Period	842.99	842.99
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Period		
Balance as at the end of the Reportig Period	**842.99**	**842.99**

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income		Non-Contrlloing Interest	Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Others		
As at March 31, 2022							
Balance at the Beginning of the Current Reporting Period	5,337.78	496.86	1,740.57	-137.73	-	-	**7,437.48**
Changes during the Period	3,479.99	-	2,323.01				**5,803.00**
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors		-	-				**-**
Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period			-	213.54	-	-	**213.54**
Other Comprehensive Income			-	-	-	29.83	**29.83**
Adjusted balance as on 13th November,2021			-	-	-	1,482.80	**1,482.80**
Dividends			-59.01				**-59.01**
Transfer to Retained Earnings			-245.70				**-245.70**
Others (Specify)							**-**
Balance at the end of the Current Reporting Period	**8,817.77**	**496.86**	**3,758.86**	**75.82**	**-**	**1,512.62**	**14,661.54**
As at March 31, 2021							
Balance at the Beginning of the Previous Reporting Period	5,337.78	496.86	2,070.64	-123.15			**7,782.13**
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-			**-**
Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period	-	-	-	-14.57			**-14.57**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-			**-**
Receipt during the Year	-	-	-	-			**-**
Dividends	-	-	-	-			**-**
Transfer to Retained Earnings	-	-	222.89	-			
Taxes paid under vivad se vishwas scheme	-	-	-552.96	-			**-552.96**
Others (Specify)							**-**
Balance at the end of the Current Previous Period	**5,337.78**	**496.86**	**1,740.57**	**-137.73**	**-**	**-**	**7,214.59**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 General Information

Assam Hospitals Limited (AHL), Assam 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. AHL is subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited ('the Company') which is a public Company incorporated in India.

The company Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Private Limited became the subsidiary of Assam Hospitals Limited on 12th November,2021.

The Consolidated Financial statements with respect to profit and loss account statement reflect the operations of the subsidiary for the period 12th November, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 only.

The Consolidated financial statements with respect to Balance sheet reflect the operations of the subsidiary for the period of 1st April, 2021 to 31st March,2022.

2 Application of new and revised Ind As

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

(a) These consolidated financial statements are submitted only for the purpose of consolidating these consolidated financial statements with that of the main holding company (Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited).

(b) The consolidation is as per the accounting policy under note 3.5 and 3.6 of main holding company (Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited).

3.1 Statement of compliance

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

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and ceratin other Fixed Assets as advised by the management time to time that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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

3.3 Investments in associates and joint ventures

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

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

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

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

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

Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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

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

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

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

3.4 Investment in Subsidiary

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases

a. The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated balance sheet respectively.

b. The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in any subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

c. The subsidiary companies considered in the financial statements is as follows:

(i) Name Country of Incorporation- India

(ii) % of ownership interest as on March 31, 2022 – 64.42%

(iii) % of ownership interest as on March 31, 2021 – NIL

(iv) Name of the Company – Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Private Limited

3.5 Revenue recognition

3.5.1 Rendering of services

Healthcare Services

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

The services rendered by the entity is in single geographical location with one type of service, mainly rendering medical services with a single type of customer who is normally referred to as a patient with defined contract duration, subject to severe exigencies unknown at the time of admission of the patient and involves only one type of sales channel which is hospital services directly to the patient. the company has adopted output method which recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer on the basis of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. The service revenues are presented net of related doctor fees in cases where the company is not the primary obligor and does not have the pricing latitude.

3.5.2 Sale of Goods

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

3.5.3 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.

3.5.4 Rental Income

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

3.5.5 Leasing

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

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.

3.5.6 Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

3.6 Borrowings and Borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

3.7 Government grants

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

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

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

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

3.8 Employee benefits

3.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

3.8.3 Contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

3.9 Taxation

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

3.9.1 Current tax

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

3.9.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3.9.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings mainly comprise hospitals and offices. Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated. As disclosed in accounting policy note 3.2, on the review by the management from time-to-time assets as required including Land and Buildings are valued at Fair value and depreciated accordingly expect for Freehold land.

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

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

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

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

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

3.10.1 Intangible assets

3.10.2 Intangible assets acquired consolidated

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired consolidated are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization 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 consolidated are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.10.3 Derecognition of intangible assets

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

3.10.4 Useful lives of intangible assets

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

Computer Software	3 years

3.10.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

3.11 Inventories

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

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

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

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

3.12 Provisions

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

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

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

3.12.1 Other Provisions

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

3.13 Financial instruments

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

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

3.14 Financial assets

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

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

3.14.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

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

3.14.2 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized 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 recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

3.14.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized 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.

3.14.4 Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

3.15 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

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

- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.16 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.16.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

3.16.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company’s own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments.

3.16.3 Financial liabilities

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

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

3.16.4 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

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

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

3.16.5 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

3.16.6 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.17 Ind AS 116 Leases:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs.

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

3.18 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards.

Amendments and interpretations as outlined below apply for the year ended 31st March,2022 but donot have impact on the consolidated Financial Statements.

(a) Interest rate Benchmark reform- Phase 2. Amendments to Ind As 109, Ind As 107, Ind As 104 and Ind As 116.

(b) Ind As 116: COVID -19 related rent concessions.

(c) Ind As 103: Business Combinations

(d) Amendment to Ind As 105, Ind As16 and Ind AS 28

The group has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

4.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

4.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

4.3 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

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

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

4.4 Employee Benefits

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

4.5 Litigations

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

4.6 Revenue Recognition

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

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

4.7 Basic Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

Diluted Earnings Per Share:

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

4.8 Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note: 2 - Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Property, Plant & Equipment									
	Land	**Buildings**		**Plant & Machinery**	**Furniture & Fixtures**	**Vehicles**	**Computer**	**Library Books**	**Nursing School**	**Total**
		Free-Hold	**Lease-Hold**							
Gross Block										
Balance as at March 31, 2020	993.24	5,222.96	1,462.73	12,890.23	1,077.60	146.77	504.53	2.27	66.00	**22,366.33**
Additions	8.63	1,283.05	395.43	270.65	28.35	6.46	35.62	-	-	**2,028.19**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	0.88	2.03	33.04	0.44	-	66.00	**102.40**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,001.87**	**6,506.01**	**1,858.16**	**13,160.00**	**1,103.91**	**120.19**	**539.71**	**2.27**	**-**	**24,292.13**
Additions	2.96	476.94	491.01	849.65	64.35	-	40.84	-	-	**1,925.74**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,004.83**	**6,982.94**	**2,349.17**	**14,009.65**	**1,168.27**	**120.19**	**580.55**	**2.27**	**-**	**26,217.87**
	-			-	-	-	-			
Accumulated depreciation	-			-	-	-	-			
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**201.38**	**342.95**	**5,103.31**	**475.28**	**70.05**	**272.52**	**2.04**	**50.28**	**6,517.80**
Additions	-	95.43	65.30	1,036.82	104.70	14.75	82.61	0.04	3.41	**1,403.07**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	0.79	1.14	27.83	0.43	-	53.68	**83.86**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**296.81**	**408.25**	**6,139.34**	**578.84**	**56.97**	**354.70**	**2.08**	**-**	**7,837.01**
Additions	-	118.05	88.50	1,051.89	105.36	14.28	82.69	0	-	**1,460.80**
Deletions / write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**414.86**	**496.75**	**7,191.23**	**684.20**	**71.25**	**437.40**	**2.11**	**-**	**9,297.81**
Net Carrying Value										
As at March 31, 2021	**1,001.87**	**6,209.20**	**1,449.91**	**7,020.66**	**525.07**	**63.22**	**185.00**	**0.19**	**-**	**16,455.12**
As at March 31, 2022	**1,004.83**	**6,568.08**	**1,852.42**	**6,818.41**	**484.06**	**48.94**	**143.15**	**0.16**	**-**	**16,920.06**

Note: 2 - Right of Use Assets **

Particulars	Right of Use Assets			
	Hospital	Subham Building	Nursing School	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,331.11	881.61	1,299.39	**3,512.11**
Additions	-	-	-	**-**
Modifications / Terminations	-	-	1,299.39	**1,299.39**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,331.11**	**881.61**	**-**	**2,212.72**
Additions				**-**
Modifications / Terminations				**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,331.11**	**881.61**	**-**	**2,212.72**
Accumulated Amortisation				
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**190.16**	**61.22**	**44.98**	**296.36**
Additions	190.16	97.96	42.24	**330.35**
Modifications / Terminations	-	-	87.21	**87.21**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**380.32**	**159.18**	**-**	**539.50**
Additions	190.16	97.06	-	**287.22**
Modifications / Terminations	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**570.48**	**256.24**	**-**	**826.71**
Net Carrying Value				
As at March 31, 2021	**950.79**	**722.43**	**-**	**1,673.22**
As at March 31, 2022	**760.63**	**625.37**	**-**	**1,386.01**

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

Note: 2 - Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	Building	Equipment	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	103.16	-	103.16
Additions	650.97	-	650.97
Capitalization	16.22	-	16.22
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**737.90**	**-**	**737.90**
Additions	48.31	-	48.31
Capitalization	786.21	-	786.21
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: 2 - Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Other Intangible Assets		
	Software Licence	Transformation Services	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	94.48	70.14	**164.61**
Additions	35.26	16.52	**51.79**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**129.74**	**86.66**	**216.40**
Additions	2.07	20.71	**22.77**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**131.80**	**107.37**	**239.17**
Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	84.06	33.33	**117.40**
Additions	8.07	28.89	**36.96**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**92.13**	**62.22**	**154.35**
Additions	16.42	26.17	**42.59**
Deletions / write off	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**108.55**	**88.39**	**196.95**
Net Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2021	**37.61**	**24.44**	**62.04**
As at March 31, 2022	**23.25**	**18.97**	**42.23**

Note: 3.1 - Investments:

Name of the Investment	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss			
	Current		Non-Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A. Investment in Equity Shares				
Asclepius Hospitals and Health Care Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
B. Investment in Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-
HDFC Liquid Fund	-	803.79	-	-
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	-	803.88	-	-
IDFC Cash Fund	-	803.84	-	-
Kotak Liquid Fund	-	803.87	-	-
SBI Liquid Fund	-	803.98	-	-
UTI Floating Rate Fund STP	-	-	51.41	48.33
Total	**-**	**4,019**	**51**	**48**

Loans & Advances:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Advance for Capital Goods	-	-	-	-
Advance for Expenses & Services	-	-	-	-
Advance for Land	-	1.00	-	1.00
Total	**-**	**1.00**	**-**	**1.00**

Note: 3.2 - Other Financial Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Advance with Employees for Expenses	0.02	-	1.24	-
Advances to Employees	11.37	-	6.69	-
Accrued Interest	-	2.74	-	14.52
Security Deposits	-	383.18	-	354.87
Total	**11**	**386**	**8**	**369**

Note: 4 - Other Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Apollo Hospitals Educational Trust	-	-	140.53	-
Prepaid Expenses - AMC	51.95	-	55.69	-
Prepaid Expenses - Insurance	102.15	-	59.79	-
Prepaid Expenses - Lease Rent	103.47	-	124.04	-
Prepaid Expenses - Others	0.19	-	7.16	-
Treatment in Progress	236.71	-	164.79	-
Capital Advances	-	15.91	-	265.46
Other Receivables	5.36	-	3.55	-
Insurance Subsidy Receivable	6.96	-	3.48	-
Interest Subsidy Receivable	28.08	-	16.87	-
	-	-	-	-
Total	**535**	**16**	**576**	**265**

Note: 5 - Inventories:

Particulars	As at	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Finished Goods		
Stock-in-trade (Pharmacy)	195.73	263.07
Stores and spares	123.65	93.79
Hospital Consumables	102.09	165.36
Housekeeping Stock	-	7.50
Total	**421**	**530**

Note: 6 - Trade Receivables:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Undisputed Receivables		
Unsecured, Considered Good	1,788.88	2,076.74
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-
	-	-
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-221.46	-153.28
Disputed Receivables		
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-
Total	**1,567**	**1,923**

Note: 6.1 - Age-wise Analysis of Trade Receivables:

Particulars	0 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 2 Years	2 Years to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Grand Total
Undisputed						
Unsecured, Considered Good	1,186.10	343.47	219.69	37.86	1.76	0.02
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-49.31	-71.57	-79.55	-19.26	-1.76	-0.00
Total	**1,137**	**272**	**140**	**19**	**-**	**0**

Note: 7.1 - Cash & Bank Balances:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash		
Cash on Hand	39.90	33.05
Cheques, Drafts on Hand	-	-
Telegraphic Transfers & EDC	-	-
Balances with Bank		
In Current Accounts	1,329.71	2,533.30
In Deposit Accounts	457.96	2,073.61
In Gratuity Accounts	377.77	53.96
Total	**2,205**	**4,694**

Note: 7.2 - Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Earmarked Balances		
Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	6.26	4.71
	-	-
Fixed Deposits held as Margin Money against Bank Guarantee	47.21	52.09
Total	**53**	**57**

Note: 8 - Analysis of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities):

Particulars	As at	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Deferred Tax Assets	670.26	945.92
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-244.85	-527.16
Total	**425**	**419**

Particulars	As at	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Deferred Tax Assets	1,348.49	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-1,473.18	-
Total	**-125**	**-**

Note: 8 - Income Tax Assets (Net) / Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	86.54	294.49
Add: TDS Deducted on Receipts during the Year	541.81	325.75
Add: Advance Tax Paid during the Year	155.00	126.00
Add: Demand raised during the Year	-	496.01
Less: Provision for Current Tax	-614.59	-602.75
Less: Taxes paid under Vivad se Viswas	-	-552.96
Add: Self Assessment Tax Paid during the Period	142.85	-
Balance at the End of the Year	**312**	**87**

Note: 9 - Equity Share Capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
a) Authorised				
Equity Share of ₹10/- Each with Voting Rights	1,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up				
Equity Share of ₹10/- Each with Voting Rights	**84,29,868**	**842.99**	**84,29,868**	**842.99**

Note: 10 - Other Equity:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Securities Premium	8,817.77	5,337.78
General Reserve	496.86	496.86
Retained Earnings	3,758.86	1,740.57
Other Comprehensive Income	75.82	-137.73
Total	**13,149.32**	**7,437.48**

Note: 10.1 - Securities Premium:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	5,337.78	5,337.78
Changes during the Period	3,479.99	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**8,817.77**	**5,337.78**

Note: 10.2 - General Reserve:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	496.86	496.86
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-
Transfers to Reserves	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**496.86**	**496.86**

Note: 10.3 - Retained Earnings:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-218.96	2,070.64
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	1,713.83	222.89
Adjustemts for the Year	2,323.01	-
Taxes paid under Vivad se Vishwas Scheme	-	-552.96
Dividend	-59.01	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**3,758.86**	**1,740.57**

Note: 10.4 - Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-67.86	-123.15
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	218.85	-26.19
Income on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-75.17	11.62
Balance at the End of the Period	**75.82**	**-137.73**

Note: 11 - Financial Liabilities:

Note: 11.1 - Lease Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Lease Liability (Hospital)	-	1,009.14	-	1,106.71
Lease Liability (Subham Building)	-	765.19	-	804.81
	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,774.33**	**-**	**1,911.52**

Note: 11.2 - Other Financial Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Security Deposits Received	-	85.65	-	83.73
Unclaimed Dividend	-	5.80	-	4.56
Current maturities of Deffered Govt Capital Subsidy	-	-	14.02	-
Current Maturities of Term Loan from HDFC	57.03	-	-	-
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings	757.49	-	625.73	-
Total	**814.52**	**91.44**	**639.76**	**88.29**

Note: 11.3 - Trade Payables:

Particulars	As at	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Undisputed		
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	2.18	9.97
Dues to Others	1,825.11	2,492.30
Total	**1,827.28**	**2,502.28**

Note: 11.3.1 - Ageing Schdule of Trade Payables:

Particulars	0 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 2 Years	2 Years to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Grand Total
Undisputed						
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	14.28	-	-	-	-	**14.28**
Dues to Others	1,593.33	66.20	111.40	40.39	1.69	**1,813.00**
Total	**1,607.61**	**66.20**	**111.40**	**40.39**	**1.69**	**1,827.28**

Note: 11.4 - Borrowings (Non Current):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loans from Related Parties (Unsecured)*	1,800.00	2,201.94
Term Loans - From Banks & Financial Institutions (Secured)**	4,914.96	7,491.56
Vehicle Loans - From Banks & Financial Institutions (Secured)***	4.71	9.22
Term Loans - Inter-Corporate Loans	600.00	-
	-	-
Less: Shown in current maturities of long term borrowings (Note:10.4)	757.49	625.73
	-	-
Total	**6,562.18**	**9,076.98**

Note: 11.5 - Borrowings (Current):

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022 Amount	As at 31-03-2021 Amount
Loans Repayable on Demand: Secured*	-	921.25
Total	**-**	**921.25**

Note: 12 - Provisions:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022		As at 31-03-2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity	54.14	579.93	44.58	482.09
Defined Benefit Plans - Leave Encashment	20.43	256.15	29.99	438.13
Total	**74.58**	**836.08**	**74.57**	**920.22**

Note: 13 - Other Liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Advance from Patients	168.03	-	210.28	-
CSR Expenses Outstanding	14.56	-	-	-
Doctors Consultancy	1,271.80	-	1,680.90	-
Employee Related Payables	81.70	-	395.73	-
Other Audit Fees Payable	0.87	-	0.81	-
Other Payables	191.72	-	282.16	-
Retainership Fees Payable	-	-	-	-
Stale Cheques	17.25	-	27.03	-
Deferred capital subsidy	144.31	1,763.34	558.62	-
Statutory Audit Fees Payable	6.08	-	324.95	-
Statutory Payables	380.01	-	29.01	-
Total	**2,276.33**	**1,763.34**	**3,509.50**	**-**

Note: 14 - Revenue from Operations:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income from Health-care Services	14,437.37	13,736.34
Income from Sale at Pharmacies	5,828.13	6,227.03
Total	**20,265.50**	**19,963.37**

Note: 15 – Other Income:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred Subsidy Income	555.75	169.83
ECG Rent Receipts	0.13	1.05
Income from Research Fees	1.18	8.02
Income from Training	5.98	2.55
Insurance Subsidy	-	10.45
Interest on Fixed Deposits	-1.10	3.35
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	1.28
Interest Subsidy	-	26.83
Miscellaneous Receipts	-3.74	1.02
Plasma & FPP Sales	3.66	11.69
Rebate on Electricity Bill	2.97	9.07
Rental Income	-7.25	0.61
Sundry Balances Written Back	17.48	43.13
Income from Deposits	107.72	137.32
Rental Income from ATM Space	2.00	1.92
Rental Income from Building	23.48	-
Royalty Received	8.70	7.65
Gain on Fair Value of Mutual Funds	81.63	21.72
Lease Rent Waiver	-	49.81
Interest Income	-	175.38
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	1.17
Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	-	22.13
Misc Income	0.007	-
Interest on Lease Deposits	19.27	17.73
Total	**817.87**	**723.73**

Note: 16 – Cost of Materials Consumed:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Stock	226.74	790.73
Add: Purchases	3,080.03	2,068.99
	3,306.77	2,859.71
Less: Closing Stock	-225.73	-266.64
Cost of Materials Consumed	**3,081.03**	**2,593.07**

Note: 17 - Purchase of Stock-in-Trade:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Purchases of Medicine	2,420.44	2,972.99
Total	**2,420.44**	**2,972.99**

Note: 18 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the Period:		
Stock-in-trade (end of the Period)	195.73	263.07
Inventories at the beginning of the Period:		
Stock-in-trade (beginning of the Period)	269.65	361.44
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	**73.92**	**98.37**

Note: 19 - Employee Benefit Expenses:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries & Wages	575.98	4,027.00
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	395.92	432.40
Staff Welfare Expenses	171.31	160.39
Bonus and Incentive	3,128.43	97.08
Leave Encashment	142.24	106.00
Training Expenses	-	-
Total	**4,413.87**	**4,822.87**

Note: 20 – Finance Cost:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Bank Charges & Commission	83.63	85.27
Interest on Lease Liability	182.45	312.92
Interest on Term Loan	141.00	654.87
Interest on Overdraft	4.18	42.27
Interest on Unsecured Term Loan	46.25	-
Interest on Inter-Corporate Loans	0.84	-
Interest on Vehicle Loan	0.35	1.94
Total	**458.70**	**1,097.27**

Note: 21 – Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Property, Plant & Equipment - Depreciation	998.79	1,403.07
Right of Use Assets - Amortisation	287.22	330.35
Intangible Assets - Amortisation	42.59	36.96
Total	**1,328.60**	**1,770.38**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Annual Maintenance Contract Expenses	413.37	354.74
Bad Debts	-	4.72
Business Promotion Activities	90.32	57.50
Cleaning & Sanitizing	39.95	38.29
Communication Expenses	33.02	37.69
Consultancy Charges for Pharmacy	69.87	54.45
Corporate Social Responsibility	24.56	25.00
Cost Audit Fees	0.87	0.87
Diplomat of National Board Expenses	176.62	152.32
Director Sitting Fees	18.29	17.26
Doctors Consultancy Fee	1,785.61	2,346.35
Equipment hire charges	28.64	21.38
GST Audit Fee	0.53	0.77
House Keeping Expenses	136.60	113.87
Insurance Expenses	21.73	35.97
Internal Audit Professional Charges	11.83	12.17
Kitchen Crockery	5.50	2.24
Laboratory Expenses	165.72	267.82
Laundry Expenses	47.78	28.63
Lease Rent on Building	286.30	191.52

Legal Expenses & Other Fees	122.49	87.34
Licensing and Operations Management Agreement Fee	488.25	193.22
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	0.25
Meeting Expenses	6.48	4.25
Misc General Expenses	15.39	36.37
News Paper & Periodicals	2.47	2.70
Nursing School Expenditure	-	118.48
Outsourced Manpower	632.14	601.28
Patient Meal	219.37	182.23
Power ,Fuel & Water Expenses	398.70	560.32
Printing & Stationery	124.34	129.52
Professional Consultancy Expenses	55.70	117.11
Provision for Disallowances	-	34.26
Provision for Doubtful Debts	68.18	110.92
Rates & Taxes	97.22	35.80
Recruitment Expenses	-	1.37
Repairs & Maintanance - Plant & Machinery	133.66	52.94
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	112.62	191.33
Repairs & Maintenance of Building	28.02	29.57
Retainership Fees to Doctors	232.39	178.22
Security Expenses	154.13	137.30
Software Expenses	89.33	54.54
SOW Expenses	45.23	55.85
Stock Audit Fees	0.80	-
Tax Audit Fees	0.60	0.60
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	31.84	17.67
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	17.53	57.82
Water Treatment Process Charges	5.07	5.32
Rental Charges	8.01	10.24
Sundry Balances Written off	-0.52	8.67
Pest Control Expenses	1.11	2.64
Postage & Courier	0.77	0.90
Advertisement & Marketing Expenses	47.66	105.27
Audit Fees	2.70	2.09
Bio Medical Waste Management Expenses	5.48	14.32
Blood Centre Charges	13.89	26.29
Canteen Expenses	66.60	256.02
Donation	-	0.10
Garden Maintenance Expenses	0.21	0.42
Home Sample Collection Charges	1.43	0.55
Interpretation Fee	117.48	-
Sub-Total	6,704	7,188
Statutory Audit Fees	5.72	4.25
Total	**6,710**	**7,192**

Note 23 additional information as required under schedule iii to the companies act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as subsidiary/associates/ joint ventures

Name of the Enterprises	Net Assets (Current Assets- Current		Share in profit or Loss		Share of other comprehensive income		Share of Total comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated (Profit) or Loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
PARENT COMPANY								
Assam Hospitals Limited	72.83	11,292.12	96.22	1,649.10	89.50	162.77	95.58	1,811.87
SUBSIDIARY COMPANY								
- Indian								
Asclepius Hospitals & Health Care Private Limited	17.50	2,713.77	2.43	41.70	6.76	12.30	2.85	54.00
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST OF SUBSIDIARY	9.67	1,499.04	1.34	23.03	3.74	6.79	1.57	29.83
ASSOCIATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOINT VENTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100	**15,505**	**100**	**1,714**	**100**	**182**	**100**	**1,896**

Note: 24 - Exceptional Items:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Liability Written Back to Income	-	151.50
Profit on Sale of Nursing School Business	-	314.36
	-	-
Total	**-**	**465.87**

Note: 25 - Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula	Items Included		Values For the FY 2021-22		Ratios
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Fy22
1	Current Ratio	Current Assests / Current Liabilities	All Current Assets	All Current Liabilities	5,105.55	4,992.72	1.02
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt / Shareholders Equity	All Debts	Equity + Other Equity	6,619.21	13,992.30	0.47
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt / Debt Service	PAT + Depreciation - Gain on FV of MF + Loss on Sale of FA - Deferred Subsidy Income + Interest	Difference of Lease Liabilities & Principle Repayment on Loans	2,780.12	4,052.50	0.69
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit after Tax / Average Equity	Net Profit after Tax	(Opening Equity+Closing Equity) /2	1,713.83	20,104.12	0.09
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Total Sales / Average Inventory	Total Sales	Average Inventory	20,265.50	334.87	60.52
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Total Sales / Average Debtors	Total Revenue from Operations	Average Debtors	20,265.50	1,598.73	12.68
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases / Average Creditors	Total Purchases	Average Creditors	5,500.47	1,920.41	2.86
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales / Working Capital	Net Sales	Current Assets - Current Liabilities	21,083.37	112.83	186.86
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Total Sales	Net Profit after Tax	Total Income	1,713.83	21,083.37	0.08
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	PAT + Interest	Total Assets - Intangible Assets + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset)	1,906.45	39,575.61	0.05
11	Return on Investment	Net Profit / (Share Capital + Free Reserves)	Net Profit	Share Capital + Free Reserves	1,713.83	13,916.49	0.12

Note: 26 - Gratuity and Leave Encashment:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	Gratuity	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Leave Encashment
Assumptions				
Discount Rate	7.25%	7% - 7.25%	7.25%	7% - 7.25%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	6% - 8%	6% - 8%	6% - 8%	6% - 8%
Mortality pre- retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014) Ultimate		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014) Ultimate	
Disability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Attrition	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.25%	7% - 7.25%	7.25%	7% - 7.25%
Retirement	58yrs	58yrs	58yrs	58yrs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	Gratuity	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Leave Encashment
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year	893.12	772.78	468.12	342.58
Interest Cost	64.75	54.40	33.94	24.09
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	134.31	130.20	50.63	81.91
Benefit Paid	-43.38	-33.41	-35.47	-32.88
Actuarial (gain) / Loss on obligation	-54.55	-30.85	-240.64	52.41
Present Value of Obligation end of the year	**994.25**	**893.12**	**276.58**	**468.12**
Defined benefit obligation liability as at the balance sheet is wholly funded by the company	-	-	-	-
Change in plan assets	-	-	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets beginning of the period	372.93	328.01	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	27.04	22.96	-	-
Contributions	6.49	60.00	-	-
Benefits paid	-43.38	-33.41	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss)	-2.91	-4.63	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	360.17	372.93	-	-
Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets				
Fair value of the defined benefit	994.25	893.12	276.58	468.12
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-360.17	-372.93	-	-
Liability / (assets)	634.08	520.18	276.58	468.12
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Liability / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet	634.08	520.18	276.58	468.12
Gratuity & Leave Encashment cost for the period to be recognised Profit and Loss				
Current Service Cost	134.31	130.20	50.63	81.91
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Interest Cost	64.75	54.40	33.94	24.09
Expected return on plan assets	-27.04	-22.96	-	-
Expenses to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss	172.03	161.63	84.57	106.00
Other comprehensive (income)/expenses (Remeasurement)				
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Obligation	-54.55	-30.85	-240.64	52.41
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Plan Assets	2.91	4.63	-	-
Expenses to be recognised Other Comprehensive Income	-51.64	-26.22	-240.64	52.41
Investment details of plan assets				
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments				
Actual return on plan assets	24.13	18.33	-	-

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

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

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

If the discount rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would decrease to Rs. 7,02,97,285/- (increase to Rs 8,35,36,033/-) as at March 31st, 2022.

If the Salary growth rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would increase to Rs. 8,34,67,360/- (decrease to Rs. 7,02,55,617/-) as at March 31st, 2022.

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

Note: 27 - Earnings per Share:

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Net Profit after tax available to Equity share holders	1,713.83	222.89
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each outstanding during the year (No. of shares)	589.30	484.30
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10 each	₹ 2.91	₹ 0.46

Note: 28 - Related Party Disclosure:

	Name of the Party & Nature of Transaction	Amount
1	**Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd**	
	Management Fees	152.19
	Reimbursement of Salaries of KMP	6.87
2	**Apollo Sindori Hotels Ltd**	
	Food Supply	0.50
3	**Assam Hospitals Ltd**	
	Investment in Equity	5,999.99
	Procurement of Drugs/Medical Consumables	6.07
	Reimbursement of Salaries of KMP	6.65
4	**Deepak Kalita**	
	Fee for Service	11.75
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.30
	Performance Incentives Paid	287.92
	Remuneration Paid	16.45
	Unsecured Loan Advanced	-
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	40.29
5	**Deepak Kayal**	
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.15
	Performance Incentives Paid	719.80
	Remuneration Paid	8.75
	Sitting Fees	0.25
	Unsecured Loan Advanced	-
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	1,093.40
6	**Excelcare Hospitals Pvt Ltd**	
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	108.70
7	**Ganesan Venkatraman**	
	Sitting Fees	0.50
8	**Gunjan UV**	
	Remuneration Paid	10.31
9	**Haripprasad Kovalamuri**	
	Sitting Fees	0.25
10	**Joyshree Cement Industries**	
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.00175

11	**Jumbo Packaging**	
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.26
12	**Jumbo Paper Product**	
	Healthcare Services Rendered	1.11
13	**Kannabiran Ravichandran**	
	Sitting Fees	0.25
14	**Kiran Kayal**	
	Remuneration Paid	-
15	**Manash Baruah**	
	Fee for Service	13.75
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.33
	Performance Incentives Paid	287.92
	Remuneration Paid	19.25
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	40.29
16	**Manash Pratim Baruah**	
	Fee for Service	111.27
	Performance Incentives Paid	287.92
	Research Bill (Income)	0.05
	Sitting Fees	0.25
	Unsecured Loan Advanced	-
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	75.29
17	**Manoj Kayal**	
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.09
	Performance Incentives Paid	719.80
	Remuneration Paid	8.75
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	296.34
18	**Neil Bardoloi**	
	Fee for Service	151.91
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.15
	Performance Incentives Paid	287.92
	Sitting Fees	0.25
	Unsecured Loan Advanced	-
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	145.29
19	**Nishi Prasad**	
	Remuneration Paid	-

20	**Pradip Kr Purbey**	
	Remuneration Paid	5.28
21	**Prakritish Bora**	
	Fee for Service	125.51
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.39
	Performance Incentives Paid	287.92
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	63.85
22	**Pushpa Devi Kayal**	
	Remuneration Paid	-
23	**Raghnath Prasad Soni**	
	Fee for Service	3.30
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	5.00
24	**Ragini Kayal**	
	Remuneration Paid	-
25	**Rajasekaran Krishnakumar**	
	Sitting Fees	0.50
26	**Rana Dasgupta**	
	Sitting Fees	0.25
27	**Ritu Kayal**	
	Healthcare Services Rendered	0.05
	Unsecured Loan Repayment	333.50
28	**Ronak Poddar**	
	Remuneration Paid	3.21
29	**Sarat Kumar Jain**	
	Sitting Fees	0.25
30	**Subhash Chandra Das**	
	Sitting Fees	0.50
31	**Upasana Misra Baruah**	
	Fee for Service	37.32

Note: 29 - Contingent Liability:

1. In the case of two assessement years relating to 18-19 and 19-20 the company is in the process of filing rectification returns consequent to which the interest claims ceases to exist and hence not provided for 17.42 Lakhs and 39.36 Lakhs.

2. There is a TDS Demand under section 200A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for AY 2013-14 vide Order Dated 06/10/2016. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order with the CIT (Appeals). No Amount has been deposited against the said demand till the Balance Sheet Date. The Disputed Amount is 0.54 Lakhs.

3. There is a TDS Demand under section 200A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for AY 2014-15 vide Order Dated 01/12/2016. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order with the CIT (Appeals). No Amount has been deposited against the said demand till the Balance Sheet Date. The Disputed Amount is 1.13 Lakhs.

Note: 30 - Corporate Social Responsibility:

The following table sets out the details of CSR activities and usage of such amount during the year:

PARICULARS	AMOUNT
Amount required to be spent during the year	24.56
Amount of expenditure incurred	10.00
Shortfall at the end of the year**	**14.56**
Total previous years shortfall	-
Reason for shortfall	
Nature of CSR activities Donation to Shishu Sarothi, a registered society for providing and strengthening the Early Education & Early Intervention services.	
Details of related party transactions	-
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	NA

**The shortfall amount has been transferred to a separate dedicated CSR bank account as prescribed.

Note: 31 - Events occuring after Reporting Date:

There are no reportable events that have occurred after the reporting period.

Note: 32:

Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to confirm with Current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

for M/s S Viswanathan LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004770S/S200025

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors of Assam Hospitals Limited

Bhavesh R Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 232458
UDIN: 22232458AJHIUL9512

Dr. Tonmoy Das
Director
DIN.: 00406958

R. Krishnakumar
Director
DIN.: 03331512

Abhijit Singh
Chief Operating Officer

Manas Das
Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 06.05.2022

Place: Guwahati
Date: 06.05.2022

General Information

Registration of Transfer of Shares in the Physical Segment: (No more allowed under the Act)

The ministry of corporate affairs vide its notification dated 10th september 2018 has notified the companies (prospectus and allotment of securities) third amendment rules, 2018. The rule are effective from 02.10.2018 And mandates that issue of further shares and transfer of all shares by unlisted public companies shall be in dematerialized form only.

Therefore the transfer of physical shares is no more allowed under the Act. For any assistance and guidance in the matter relating to transfer of shares in DEMAT form, the shareholders are advised to contact:

Narayan Sharma & Associates,
Practicing Company Secretaries
Master Enclave,
Udayachal Path, Near IOCL Petrol Pump
Christian Basti, Guwahati -781005
+91 9435018319 (M), 0361 2963127 (O)
Email: csnarayansharma@gmail.com

Registration of Transmission of Shares in the Physical Segment

Procedure for effecting transmission of Shares is as detailed below:

1. In respect of Shares held in single name with a registered nominee, transmission is to be effected by the Company on receipt of the following documents from the nominee:

   a) Transmission Request Form duly signed by the nominee

   b) Copy Death Certificate of the deceased shareholder attested by Notary Public or Gazetted Officer.

   c) Self attested copy of PAN Card of the nominee

d) Original Share Certificates in respect of the entire shareholding of the deceased shareholder.

2. In respect of Shares held in single name without a registered nominee, transmission is to be effected by the Company on receipt of the following documents from the legal heir(s):

a) Transmission Request Form duly signed by the legal heir(s)

b) Copy of Death Certificate of the deceased shareholder attested by Notary Public or Gazetted Officer.

c) Self attested copy(ies) of PAN Card(S) of each legal heir(s)

d) Affidavit from the legal heir(s) towards identification and claim of legal ownership of the Shares

e) Indemnity from the legal heir(s) indemnifying the Company

f) No Objection Certificate or copy of Family Settlement Deed duly attested by a Notary Public or Gazetted Officer in the vent of relinquishment of right by a legal heir.

g) Original Share Certificates in respect of the entire shareholding of the deceased shareholder.

h) Succession Certificate / Probate of Will / Letters of Administration / Court decree, in addition to the documents mentioned under 1(a) to (d) above.

i) PAN Card is mandatory for Transmission of Shares in physical form

3. In respect of Shares held in joint names, deletion of name of the deceased shareholder is to be effected by the Company on receipt of the following documents from the surviving holder(s):

- Original or copy of Death Certificate of the deceased shareholder attested by Notary Public or Gazetted Officer.
- Self attested copy of PAN Card of each surviving holder.
- Original Share Certificates in respect of the entire shareholding of the deceased shareholder

Loss of Share Certificate(s):

Loss of Share Certificate(s) of the Company is required to be notified without delay along with a certified copy of an FIR/ police acknowledged complaint.

The additional formalities required to be complied with are as follows:

Loss of Share Certificate(s) by registered holder

- Affidavit affirming loss of the Share Certificate(s).
- Indemnity agreeing to indemnify the Company against any future claims that may be made on the Company arising out of issuance of such duplicate Share Certificate(s) by the Company.
- Press Advertisement informing the public about such loss and advising the request made to the Company for issue of duplicate Share Certificate(s).
- Bank Guarantee in favor of the Company for the market value of the Shares, as on the date of execution of the Guarantee, for a period of two years.
- Bank attested copies of any two of Passport/ PAN Card/ Driving License/ Voters Identity Card towards proof of identification & address.

Nomination Facility:

As per the provisions of Section 72 of the Act and Rule 19(1) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, as amended, Members holding shares in physical form may file nomination/ update in nomination in the prescribed Form SH-13 (appended in the Annual Report) with the Company. In respect of shares held in dematerialized form, the nomination form may be filed with the respective Depository Participant.

Members are advised to make nomination in respect of their shareholding in the Company.

Nomination Form

Form No. SH-13

[Pursuant to section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(1) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules 2014]

To,
Assam Hospitals Limited
Lotus Tower, G.S. Road
Ganeshguri, Guwahati
Assam, PIN: 781005

I/We____, the holder(s) of the securities particulars of which are given hereunder wish to make nomination and do hereby nominate the following persons in whom shall vest, all the rights in respect of such securities in the event of my/our death.

1. PARTICULARS OF THE SECURITIES (in respect of which nomination is being made)

Nature of Securities	Folio No.	No. of Securities	Certificate No.	Distinctive No.	
				From	To

2. PARTICULARS OF NOMINEE/S:-

Nominee's Name				Date of Birth	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Father's/Mother's/Spouse's Name				Nationality									
Occupation of Nominee Tick (✔)	1	Service		2	Business	3	Student		4	Household			
	5	Professional		6	Farmer	7	Others						
To be furnished in case Nominee is a minor			Date of attaining Majority		D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Guardian's Name & Address*													
Nominee's Address													
Telephone No.			Fax No.										
E-mail ID			PAN										
Relationship with security holder													
Specimen Signature of Nominee/ Guardian (in case nominee is a minor)													

* To be filled in case Nominee is a minor

Kindly take the aforesaid details on record.
Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Name & Address of the Security Holder (s) (as appearing on the certificate)	Signature (as per specimen with company)
1.	
2.	
3.	

Witness (Two)		
	Name & Address of Witness	Signature & date
1		
2		

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Nomination Registration No.
Date of Registration
Checked by (Name & Signature)

Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions given below very carefully and follow the same to the letter. If the form is not filled as per instructions, the same will be rejected.

2. This Form shall be used by security holder(s) who wish to make nomination in respect of the securities held.

3. Nomination can be made only by individuals holding securities on their own behalf, singly or jointly. Non-individuals including society, trust, body corporate, partnership firm, Karta of Hindu Undivided Family, power of attorney holder cannot nominate.

4. If the securities are held jointly, all joint holders are required to sign this Nomination Form. In such cases, the joint holders may together nominate, in the prescribed manner, any person to whom all the rights in the securities shall vest in the event of death of all the joint holders.

5. A minor can also be nominated by a security holder; in that event, the name and address of the guardian shall be given by the security holder.

6. The Nominee shall not be a society, trust, body corporate, partnership firm, Karta of Hindu Undivided Family or a power of attorney holder.

7. Only one person can be nominated for a given folio.

8. Details of all holders in a folio need to be filled; else the request will be rejected.

9. The nomination will be registered only when it is complete in all respects including the signature of (a) all registered holders (as per specimen lodged with the Company) and (b) the nominee.

10. Whenever the Shares in the given folio are entirely transferred or dematerialised, then this nomination will stand rescinded.

11. Upon receipt of a duly executed nomination form, the Company will register the form and allot a registration number. The registration number and folio no. should be quoted by the nominee in all future correspondence.

12. The nomination can be varied or cancelled by executing fresh nomination form.

13. The Company will not entertain any claims other than those of a registered nominee, unless so directed by Court.

14. The intimation regarding nomination / nomination form shall be filed in duplicate with the Company who will return one copy thereof to the Shareholders duly acknowledged.

Shareholders Information Updation Form

To
Assam Hospitals Limited
Lotus Tower, G S Road
Ganeshguri
Guwahati-781005

Sub: Updation of Shareholders Information

I/We request you to record the following information against my/our Folio No.:

General Information:

Folio No.:	
Name of the first named Shareholder:	
PAN:*	
CIN/Registration No.:* (applicable to Corporate Shareholders)	
Tel. No. with STD Code:	
Mobile No.:	
E-mail id:	
Address:	

*Self attested copy of the document(s) enclosed.

Bank Details:

IFSC:	
(11 digit)	
MICR: (9 digit)	
Bank A/c Type:	
Bank A/c No.: *	
Name of the Bank:	
Bank Branch Address:	

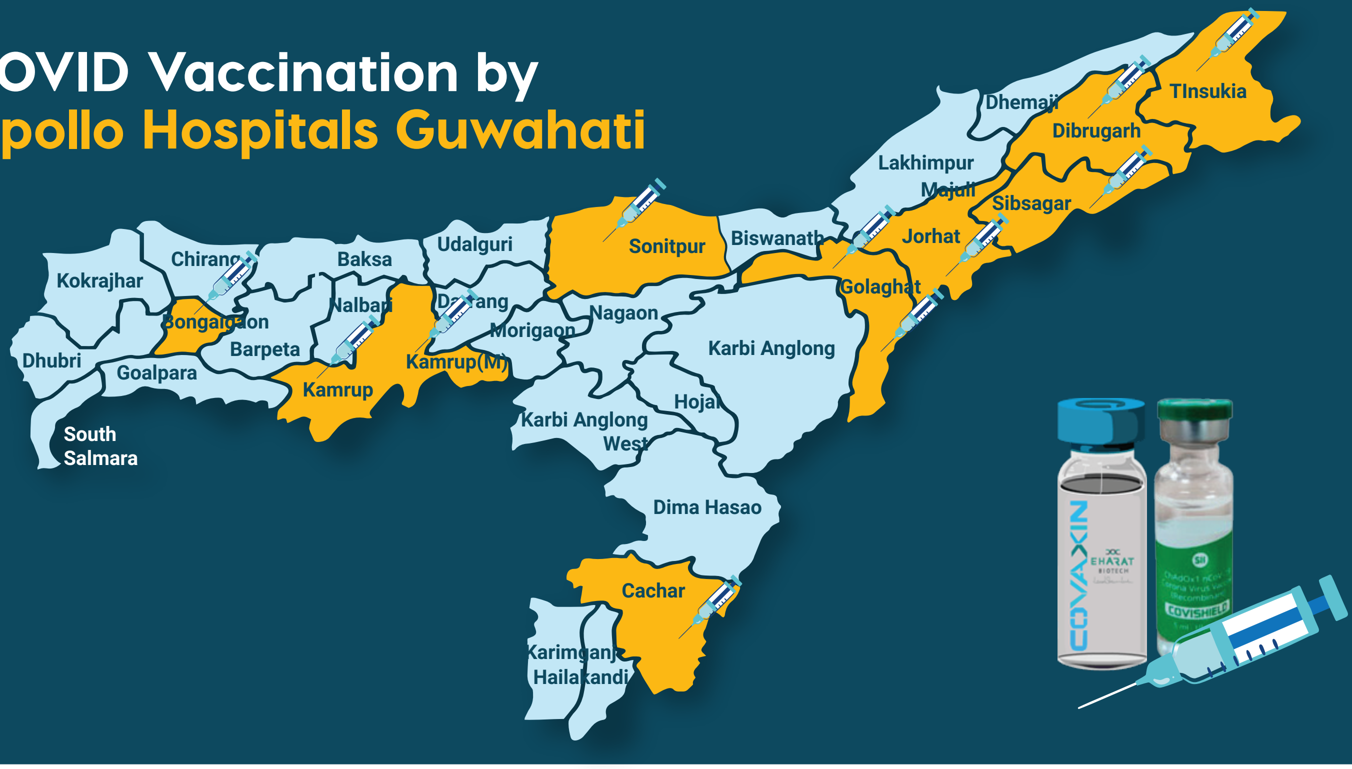
*A blank cancelled cheque is enclosed to enable verification of bank details.

I/We hereby declare that the particulars given above are correct and complete. If the transaction is delayed because of incomplete or incorrect information, I/We would not hold the Company/ RTA responsible. I/We undertake to inform any subsequent changes in the above particulars as and when the changes take place. I/We understand that the above details shall be maintained till I/We hold the securities under the above mentioned Folio No./beneficiary account.

Place:
Date:

Signature of Sole/First Share holder

COVID Vaccination by Apollo Hospitals Guwahati



COVID Vaccination Drives

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