

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To The Members of Apollo HealthCo Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Apollo HealthCo Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management and Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's 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 standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 the management.



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- 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 except for not complying with the requirement of the audit trail as stated in (i) (vi) below.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.



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g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 47(VII) to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 47 (VIII) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



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- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares, except that:
 - In respect of an accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes during the period April 1, 2023 to May 12, 2023;
 - In respect of an accounting software used for maintaining payroll master and processing payroll, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes throughout the year;

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting softwares for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)


Vikas Bagaria

(Partner)
(Membership No. 060408)
(UDIN : 24060408BKFSML1996)

Place: Bangalore
Date: August 1, 2024



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Apollo HealthCo Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 with reference to standalone financial statements based on the internal control 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. 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 with reference to standalone financial statements 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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 Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)


Vikas Bagaria
(Partner)
(Membership No. 060408)
(UDIN: 24060408BKFSML1996)

Place: Bangalore
Date: August 1, 2024



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (1) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of plant, property and equipment, capital work in progress and relevant details of right of use assets.
 - (2) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) Some of the property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties. In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in the financial statements (as property, plant and equipment, right-of use asset and capital-work-in-progress) as at the balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment including Right of Use assets and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising (stock statements and book debt statements) filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters.



(iii)

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

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:	
Associates	6
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases*:	
Associates	31

* The amounts reported are at gross amounts, without considering provisions made

The Company has not provided any advances in nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to any other entity during the year.

b. The investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans, during the year are, in our opinion, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

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

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

e. None of the loans granted by the Company have fallen due during the year.

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

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

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

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of some of the products of the company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2024.

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

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

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

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

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

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate companies.

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

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

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



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

(c) As represented to us by the Management there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

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

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

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

(b) We have considered, internal audit reports issued to the Company for certain locations during the year and covering the period upto March 31, 2024 and the internal audit reports issued after the balance sheet date covering certain other locations for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's holding company, associate company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company

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

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

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 1,464 Million during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 2,210 Million in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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



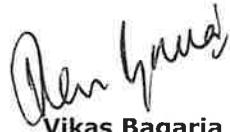
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(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)



Vikas Bagaria

(Partner)

(Membership No. 060408)

(UDIN:24060408BKFSML1996)

Place: Bangalore

Date: August 1, 2024



Apollo Healthco Limited

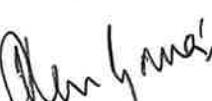
Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	619	470
(b) Right-of-use assets	6	1,412	1,177
(c) Capital work-in-progress	5.1	29	5
(d) Goodwill	7	841	841
(e) Other Intangible assets	7.1	390	645
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9	366	366
(ii) Loan	10.1	31	25
(iii) Other financial assets	10	77	92
(g) Non current tax assets (net)	20	565	141
(h) Other non-current assets	13	-	53
Total non - current assets		4,330	3,815
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	2,583	2,258
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	15,453	12,914
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	460	303
(iii) Other financial assets	10	902	849
(c) Other current assets	13	1,041	1,360
Total current assets		20,439	17,684
Total Assets		24,769	21,499
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	99	99
(b) Other equity	15	(6,585)	(5,490)
Total Equity		(6,486)	(5,391)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	17	1,479	1,251
(b) Provisions	19	112	141
Total non - current liabilities		1,591	1,392
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	6,750	4,749
(ii) Lease liabilities	17	115	62
(iii) Trade payables	21		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		10,411	8,441
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	12,223	12,119
(b) Other current liabilities	23	77	78
(c) Provisions	19	88	49
Total current liabilities		29,664	25,498
Total Liabilities		31,255	26,890
Total Equity and Liabilities		24,769	21,499

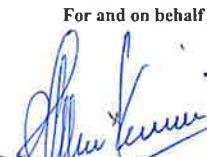
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 008072S


Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408



For and on behalf of the board of Directors


Shobana Kamineni
Chairperson
CIN: 00003836

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 1, 2024


Madhivanan Balakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 1, 2024


Sanjiv Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurgaon
Date: August 1, 2024


Ashish Garg
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: August 1, 2024

Apollo Healthco Limited
Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	78,269	67,045
Other income	25	9	8
Total Income		78,278	67,053
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		70,868	60,633
Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	26	(325)	(228)
Employee benefits expense	27	2,887	2,572
Finance costs	28	656	201
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	492	448
Other expenses	30	5,656	6,085
Total expenses		80,234	69,711
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(1,956)	(2,658)
Tax expense/(benefit)			
Current tax	31	-	-
Deferred tax	31	1	(124)
		1	(124)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(1,957)	(2,534)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	-
(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(3)	5
(b) Income tax on above	22	(1)	1
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		(2)	4
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		(1,959)	(2,530)
Earnings per equity share of par value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic (in ₹)	32	(198)	(355)
Diluted (in ₹)	32	(198)	(355)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 008072S


Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 1, 2024



For and on behalf of the board of Directors


Shobana Kamineni
Chairperson
(DIN: 00003836)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 1, 2024


Madhivanan Balakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 1, 2024


Sanjiv Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurgaon
Date: August 1, 2024


Ashish Garg
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: August 1, 2024

Apollo Healthco Limited

Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

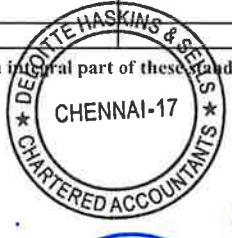
Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,957)	(2,534)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	492	448
Finance costs	656	201
ESOP Provision in Reserves	864	760
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(3)	5
Provision for expected credit loss	(2)	2
Income Tax Expenses	1	(124)
Interest Income	(3)	(2)
Impact of Terminated Lease	(3)	(6)
Loss on/ (Profit) sale of assets	9	0
Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	54	(1,250)
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Trade receivables	(2,537)	(5,868)
Inventories	(325)	(228)
Other financial assets - Current	(53)	(811)
Other financial assets - Non Current	(4)	(32)
Other current assets	319	28
Other Non current assets	-	(1)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	1,969	3,836
Other financial liabilities - Non - Current	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	44	(61)
Other current liabilities	(1)	33
Provisions -Current	39	23
Provisions - Non Current	(29)	70
Cash used in operations	(524)	(4,261)
Net income tax paid/(refund)	(424)	(139)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(948)	(4,400)
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment, CWIP and Intangibles	(245)	(284)
Proceeds from sale of Property Plant & Equipment	5	0
Loan given to Associates	(6)	(25)
Interest received (net)	3	2
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	(243)	(307)
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Finance Costs	(482)	(35)
Payments towards lease liability	(171)	(148)
Proceeds from Short term Borrowings (Net)	2,001	4,819
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Instruments of the company	-	98
Net Cash generated from Financing Activities (C)	1,348	4,734
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) = (D)	157	27
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	303	276
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D) +(E) (Refer Note 12)	460	303
Cash and non cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities		

Particulars	April 1, 2023	Cash Inflow/ (Outflow)	Non-cash changes		March 31, 2024
			Addition to lease Liabilities	Foreign exchange movement	
Borrowings	4,749	2,001	-	-	6,750
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 17)					
Particulars	April 1, 2022	Cash Inflow/ (Outflow)	Non-cash changes		March 31, 2023
			Addition to lease Liabilities	Foreign exchange movement	
Borrowings (includes interest accrued but not paid on Borrowings)	-	4,819	-	-	4,819
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 17)					

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 008072S

For and on behalf of the board of Directors



Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 1, 2024



Shobana Kamineni
Chairperson
(DIN: 00003836)

Madhivanan Balakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer

Sanjiv Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 1, 2024

Ashish Garg
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: August 1, 2024

Apollo Healthco Limited
Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount	Reserves and Surplus			Items of OCI	Total
			Capital Reserve on account of Business Transfer from Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (Holding Company) to the Company	Retained earnings	Share Based payments reserve		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	70,000	1					
Changes in equity share capital during the year	98,00,000	98					
Balance as at March 31, 2023	98,70,000	99					
Changes in equity share capital during the year							
Balance as at March 31, 2024	98,70,000	99					

Particulars	Capital Reserve on account of Business Transfer from Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (Holding Company) to the Company	Retained earnings	Share Based payments reserve	Items of OCI
Balance at March 31, 2022	(4,481)	762		
Profit for the year	-	(2,535)		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-		
Employee Stock Option Reserve	-	-		
Balance at March 31, 2023	(4,481)	(1,773)	760	
Balance at March 31, 2023	(4,481)	(1,773)	760	
Profit for the year	-	(1,957)	-	
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-		
Employee stock option reserve	-	-		
Balance at March 31, 2024	(4,481)	(3,730)	1,624	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants
 Firm Regn No: 008072S


Ras Bagaria
 Partner
 Membership No. 06040408

Place: Bengaluru
 Date: August 1, 2024

Place: Hyderabad
 Date: August 1, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of Directors


Shobana Kamineni
 Chairperson
 (DIN: 00003836)


Madhivanan Balakrishnan
 Chief Executive Officer


Sanjiv Gupta
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
 Date: August 1, 2024

Place: Gurgaon
 Date: August 1, 2024

Place: Gurgaon
 Date: August 1, 2024


Ashish Gang
 Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
 Date: August 1, 2024


DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-17

Place: Gurgaon
 Date: August 1, 2024

APOLLO HEALTHCO LIMITED**CIN: U85110TN2020PLC135839****Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts are in INR Million unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Apollo Healthco Limited ('the Company') is a public Company incorporated in India. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is at 19, Bishop Gardens, Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai, Tamilnadu. The company is in the business of

- a) Procurement of pharmaceutical and other wellness products including private label products and wholesaling and supply of such products to pharmacies and,
- b) Development, operation and management of the online platform for digital healthcare under the branding of "Apollo 24/7"

2 Material accounting policies

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

Application of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS)

The company has applied all the Ind ASs notified (including amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time) by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3.1 Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 01, 2024.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

The Material accounting policies are set out below

3.3 Business combinations

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

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

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

3.3.1 Common control transaction

Business combinations involving entities that are controlled by the group that are accounted for using the pooling of interest methods as follows;

- 1) That assets and the liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.
- 2) No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are only made to harmonise accounting policies.
- 3) The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of capital employed of the business of transferor is transferred to capital reserve.
- 4) The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of combination. However, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information is restated only from that date.

3.4 Goodwill

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.



A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

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

3.5 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily by sale of pharmaceutical, FMCG & other products and rendering of healthcare services through digital platform.

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

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for revenue recognition.

3.5.1 Pharmaceutical, FMCG and other Products

In respect of sale of pharmaceutical, FMCG and other products, where the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognised when the control of goods is transferred to the customer.

3.5.2 Brand License fee

The revenue arising from the Brand Licensing Agreements, the revenue is recognised at the point in time when the licensee completes the contractual performance obligation.

3.5.3 Services through Digital Platform

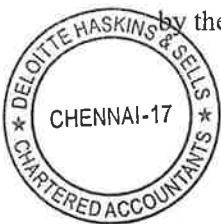
1) Circle Membership: The Company provides Circle Membership Program through subscription to its customers for a pre-defined period. The revenue from subscription fees is treated as income and recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as when services are rendered on accrual basis.

The revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

2) Sale of services – Online Pharmacy: The Company through Apollo 247 platform allows customers to place pharmaceutical orders from service providers. The Company receives fees from service providers for the lead generation service based on the commission rate agreed in the contract.

Revenue accrued from the lead generation service is recognised based on the commission agreed in the contract on the total value of completed orders, net of discount and goods and service tax.

The revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.



Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

Service providers are invoiced on a periodic basis and consideration is payable when invoiced in accordance with the contracted credit period.

3) Sale of services - Diagnostics: The Company through Apollo 247 platform assist patients in obtaining the lab diagnostics services offered by the Service Provider. The company receives revenue share from the service provider for the platform services based on the commission rates agreed in the contract.

Revenue accrued from revenue share is recognised based on the commission agreed in the contract on the total value of completed orders, net of discount and goods and service tax.

The revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

Service providers are invoiced on a periodic basis and consideration is payable when invoiced in accordance with the contracted credit period.

4) Sale of services - Consultations: The Company through Apollo 247 platform allows patients to book their consultations and the patients are serviced by Doctors/Network Hospitals. Revenue is booked in the period in which the services are rendered and completed.

The revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

The revenue for this stream of service is platform fees and booking fees if any after netting of doctor pay-outs and discounts. Revenue from platform fees is recognised based on the commission agreed on the completed consultations net of discounts if any.

5) IP / OP Attribution Revenue: Apollo 247 Customers avails IP / OP health care services offered by hospital units under Contract. The revenue is recognised on the basis of commission agreed in the contract on the total invoice value of healthcare services provided by the hospital units excluding deductibles if any to the Apollo 247 customers. The company receives commission from the service provider based on the rates agreed in the contract.

Revenue accrued from commission on attributable IP/ OP services is recognised in the period in which services are rendered. The revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.



Service providers are invoiced on a periodic basis and consideration is payable when invoiced in accordance with the contracted credit period.

3.5.4 Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

3.6 Leases

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

3.6.1 The Company as Lessee

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

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

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

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. This expense is presented within 'other expenses' in statement of profit and loss.

Lease Liabilities:

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

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

- i. fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- ii. variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- iii. the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- iv. lease payments in optional renewal periods, where exercise of extension options is reasonably certain, and
- v. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.



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

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the Statement of cash flows.

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

- i. the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- ii. the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- iii. a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right-of-Use Assets:

The Company recognises right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the respective lease. Right-of-use asset are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Upon initial recognition, cost comprises of:

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

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

They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet.

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

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

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the Right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or



condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line other expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

3.7 Borrowings and Borrowing costs

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

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

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred, except for the cost added to the cost of asset as stated above.

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. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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

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

3.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

Leave Encashment

The employees of the Company are entitled to encash the unutilized leave. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating leave and utilize it in future periods or receive cash as per the Companies



policy upon accumulation of minimum number of days. The Company records an obligation for leave encashment in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of leave encashment as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated leave entitlements based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating leave balances are recognized in the period in which the leaves occur.

Other short term employee benefits

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

3.9 Taxation

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

3.9.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'Profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented at net in the Balance Sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision.

3.9.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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



recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. 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

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the Balance Sheet at acquisition cost net of GST credits less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price net of GST credits, attributable expenditure incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and cost of borrowing till the date of capitalization in the case of assets involving material investment and substantial lead time.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. 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 depreciate the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Management has considered estimated useful lives of the assets as provided under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, which are as follows:

Category of assets	Useful Life (in years)
Plant and Machinery	15 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Office Equipment's	5 Years
Computers	3 Years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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 the statement of profit and loss.

3.11 Intangible assets

3.11.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

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

3.11.2 Internally generated Intangible assets

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable

to preparing the asset for its intended use. The Company capitalizes certain development costs incurred in connection with its internal use software. These capitalized costs are related to the development of its software platform that is hosted by the Company and used by the customers. The Company capitalizes all direct and incremental costs incurred during the development phase, until such time when the software is substantially complete and ready for use. The Company also capitalizes costs related to specific upgrades and enhancements when it is probable the expenditures will result in additional features, functionality and significant customer experience.

3.11.3 De-recognition of intangible assets

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

3.11.4 Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Category of assets	Useful Life (in years)
Software License	3 years
Apollo 24/7 Application	5 Years

3.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

The carrying values of property plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events, circumstances or operating results indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

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

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

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

An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

3.12.1 Impairment of Goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives

Goodwill and identifiable intangibles with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but tested for impairment annually or when an event becomes known that could trigger an impairment.

To perform the annual impairment test of goodwill, the Company identified its groups of cash generating units (CGUs) and determined their carrying value by assigning the assets and liabilities, including the existing goodwill and intangible assets, to those CGUs. CGUs reflect the lowest level on which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.



For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, all corporate assets and liabilities are allocated to the CGUs. At least once a year, the Company compares the recoverable amount of each CGU to the CGU's carrying amount.

3.13 Inventories

Inventories of Pharmaceutical, FMCG and other products are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Net Realizable Value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes other directly associated costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

3.14 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.

3.15 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.16 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of exceptional items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits/reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.



3.17 Financial instruments

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

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

3.17.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through statement of profit and 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.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Amortised Cost and 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 the statement of profit and loss and is included in the Other income line item.

Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)

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



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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on trade receivables.

The Company is using practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for receivables based on a provision matrix.

The expected credit loss approach requires that all impacted financial assets will carry a loss allowance based on their expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the contractual life of the financial assets.

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

The impairment provisions for trade receivables is based on reasonable and supportable information including historic loss rates, present developments such as liquidity issues and information about future economic conditions, to ensure foreseeable changes in the customer-specific or macroeconomic environment are considered.

De-recognition 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.

3.17.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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



Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company 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 statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

- i) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- ii) the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- iii) it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

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

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

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



Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

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

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

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 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 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 derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.18 Share Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 48

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to reserves.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At each reporting date until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

3.19 Dividend

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



3.20 Operating Cycle

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

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet dates and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates and assumptions reflected in the Company's financial statements include, but are not limited to, expected credit loss, impairment of goodwill, useful lives of property, plant and equipment and leases, realization of deferred tax assets, incremental borrowing rate of right-of-use assets and related lease obligation. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

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 cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year

4.1.1 Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use is determined using a discounted cash flow approach based upon the cash flow expected to be generated by the CGU. In case that the value in use of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the difference is at first recorded as an impairment of the carrying amount of the goodwill.

4.1.2 Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the reasonable and supportable information including historic loss rates, present developments such as liquidity issues and information about future economic conditions, to ensure foreseeable changes in the customer-specific or macroeconomic environment are considered.

4.1.3 Employee Benefits - Defined benefit plans

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

4.1.4 Useful lives of property plant and equipment

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.



4.1.5 Leases

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



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment		Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Plant and Machinery			26	17
Furniture and Fixtures			404	280
Office equipment			83	39
Computers			74	101
Vehicles			32	33
Total			619	470

Cost	Particulars	Plant and Machinery#	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Balance at March 31, 2022		17	310	40	147	22	536
Additions		7	103	26	63	23	223
Disposals/ Deletions		(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(3)
Balance at March 31, 2023		23	413	66	209	45	756
Additions		13	171	61	26	4	274
Disposals/ Deletions		(4)	(39)	(7)	(30)	(1)	(81)
Balance at March 31, 2024		32	545	120	204	48	949

Accumulated depreciation	Particulars	Plant and Machinery#	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Balance at March 31, 2022		(5)	(103)	(19)	(67)	(7)	(202)
Balance at March 31, 2022	Charge for the year	(2)	(31)	(8)	(41)	(4)	(86)
Balance at March 31, 2023	Disposals/ Deletions	0	0	0	1	1	2
Balance at March 31, 2023	Charge for the year	(6)	(134)	(27)	(108)	(11)	(286)
Balance at March 31, 2024	Disposals/ Deletions	(2)	(43)	(16)	(48)	(5)	(114)
Balance at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount as on March 31, 2024	(6)	(142)	(37)	(131)	(15)	(330)
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2023		26	404	83	74	32	619,141
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2023		17	280	39	101	34	470

includes electrical installation and generators

Notes :

- (i) The Company has not availed any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the current or previous year.
- (ii) Refer Note 16 for information on Property, plant & equipment hypothecated as security by the company for securing financing facilities from banks and financial institutions

CHENNAI-17
* CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
* DELEGEES
HASKINS & SELLERS



Apollo Healthco Limited
 Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

5.1 Capital Work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Capital Work-in-progress	29	5	
Total Capital Work-in-progress	29	5	

The Capital Work-in-progress ageing schedule for the period ended March 31, 2024 is as follows :

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	29	-	-	-	29
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

The Capital Work-in-progress ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2023 is as follows :

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	5	-	-	-	5
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- i) As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, there are no capital work in progress projects whose completion is overdue or actual cost has exceeded the approved plan.
- ii) The Company has not revalued any of its Capital Work-in-progress during the current or previous year.



6 Right-of-use assets

Cost	Buildings
Particulars	
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,057
Additions during the year	481
Deletions during the year	(106)
Balance at March 31, 2023	1,432
Additions during the year	370
Deletions during the year	(22)
Balance at March 31, 2024	1,780
Accumulated Depreciation	
Particulars	
Buildings	
Balance at March 31, 2022	(222)
Depreciation expense	(112)
Disposals/ Deletions	79
Balance at March 31, 2023	(255)
Depreciation expense	(125)
Disposals/ Deletions	12
Balance at March 31, 2024	(368)
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2024	1,412
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2023	1,177

Notes :

- All lease agreements are duly executed and are in the name of the Company
- The Company has not revalued any of Right of use assets during the current or previous year
- The Company leases buildings. The average lease term is 12 years (2022-23: 11 years).
- The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 37.**
- Amounts recognised in profit and loss
 - Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is ₹ 125 Millions
 - Interest expense on lease liabilities is ₹ 114 Millions
 - Expense relating to short-term leases is Nil
 - Expense relating to leases of low value assets is ₹ 69 Millions
 - Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is Nil
 - Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets is Nil
- The total cash outflow for leases amount to ₹ 171 Millions (2022-23: ₹ 148 Millions)



Apollo Healthco Limited**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024****(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)****7 Goodwill**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cost/ Deemed Cost	841	841
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2024	841	841

Allocation of goodwill to cash generating units:

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following cash-generating unit.

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Pharmacy Distribution	841	841

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations:

The company tests whether the goodwill has been impaired on an annual basis or when impairment indicators arise whichever is earlier. For the purpose of testing of impairment, the carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) representing the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not higher than the Company's operating segments.

The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been assessed based on its value-in-use. Value-in use is determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. Key assumptions on which the Company has based its determinations of value-in-use include:

Key Assumptions:

Discount Rate	15%
Long-term Growth Rate (used for determining Terminal Value)	5%

- These calculations use cash flow projections over a period of five years based on internal management budgets and estimates. The cash flow projections takes into account past experience and represents the management's best estimates about future developments.
- Terminal value is arrived by using fifth year's forecasted cash flows to perpetuity using a constant long-term growth rate. This long-term growth rate takes into consideration external macroeconomic sources of data.
- The discount rates used are based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital of a comparable market participants, which is adjusted for specific risks. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risk of the underlying asset that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of the capital (WACC)

Based on the assessment, the management has concluded that there is no impairment of goodwill in respect of the CGU. Management believes that any reasonably possible further change in key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis for all key assumptions, including the cash flow projections consequent to the change in estimated future economic conditions and is unlikely to cause the carrying amount of the CGU exceed its estimated recoverable amount.



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

7.1 Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Software	14	35
Internally Generated Intangible Assets - Digital Platform	376	610
Total	390.49	645

Cost

Particulars	Software	Internally Generated Intangible Assets - Digital Platform	Total
Balance at March 31, 2022	144	995	1,139
Additions during the year	16	69	85
Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	160	1,064	1,224
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions during the year	(22)	-	(22)
Balance at March 31, 2024	138	1,064	1,202

Accumulated amortisation

Particulars	Software	Internally Generated Intangible Assets - Digital Platform	Total
Balance at March 31, 2022	(84)	(244)	(328)
Amortisation expense	(41)	(210)	(251)
Disposals/ Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	(125)	(454)	(579)
Amortisation expense	(18)	(234)	(252)
Disposals/ Deletions	20	-	20
Balance at March 31, 2024	(123)	(688)	(811)

Carrying amount as on March 31, 2024	14	376	390
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2023	35	610	645



Note : The Company has not revalued any of Intangible assets during the current or previous year

8 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
(a) Considered Good	15,453	12,916
Less: Expected credit loss on above*	(0)	(2)
Total	15,453	12,914

Note :

(i) Refer Note 39(B) for related party transactions

(ii) Refer Note 16 for information on Trade Receivables hypothecated as security by the company for securing financing facilities from banks and financial institutions

8.1 Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	12,265	3,158	28	2	1	-	15,453
Less: Expected Credit Loss provision	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)
Net trade receivable as on March 31, 2024	12,265	3,158	28	2	1	-	15,453

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	10,251	2,639	1	2	1	-	12,894
Less: Expected Credit Loss provision	-	-	(0)	(1)	-	-	(2)
Net trade receivable as on March 31, 2023	10,251	2,639	1	0	1	-	12,892

Notes:

(i) The above ageing is based on due date and there are no disputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023
(ii) Trade receivables represent the amount outstanding on sale of pharmaceutical products and services rendered which are considered as good by the management. The Company believes that the carrying amount of allowances for expected credit loss with respect to trade receivables is adequate.

Average credit period

The average credit period on sales of goods and services ranges from 30-60 days from the date of the invoice.

Customer Concentration

Majority of the revenue being earned from Apollo Pharmacies Limited (a related party).

Impairment Methodology

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the day the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix followed by the company.

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of the year	2	-
Movement during the year (net)*	(2)	2
Balance as at end of the year	0	2

* Includes provision reversal of ₹ 1.5 Million (1.6 Million provided in previous year) during the current year.



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

9 Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non Current Investments		
Investment Carried at Cost/Amortised Cost	366	366
Total	366	366

Investment in Equity Instruments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Name of the Entity	Apollo Medicals Private Limited	Apollo Medicals Private Limited
Relation	Associate	Associate
Face Value	10	10
No. of Shares	3,65,92,500	3,65,92,500
Quoted/Unquoted	UnQuoted (Fully paid up)	UnQuoted (Fully paid up)
Amount (₹ Millions)	366	366

10 Other Financial Assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	Non Current	As at March 31, 2023	Non Current	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Brand Licence fees receivable	77	7	887	7	821
(b) Rental deposit and Others	-	-	-	92	-
(c) Advances to employees	-	13	-	-	13
(d) Insurance claim receivable	-	-	-	-	14
(e) Interest Receivable	-	-	-	-	1
Total	77	2	902	92	849

Note:

(i) Refer Note 39(B) for related party transactions

10 Loan

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loans - Non Current		
Measured at amortised cost		
Considered good - Unsecured	31	31
Loan to Related parties	25	25
Total	31	25

Particulars of related parties, rate of interest and repayment terms have been summarised below:

Company	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	Maximum amount of loan outstanding during the year FY 23- 24	Maximum amount of loan outstanding during the year FY 22- 23	Interest Rate	Term of repayment	% to the total Loans and Advances As at March 31, 2024 % to the total	% to the total Loans and Advances As at March 31, 2023 % to the total
Apollo Medicals Private Limited (Associate of Apollo Healthco Limited)	31	25	31	25	8%	Repayable within a period of 3 years from the date of securing the loan (28 June 2022)	100%	100%



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11 Inventories Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)		
(a) Stock in Trade (refer note (iii) below)	2,583	2,258
Total	2,583	2,258

Notes:

- (i) Refer Note 16 for information on Inventories hypothecated as security by the company for securing financing facilities from banks and financial institutions
- (ii) The cost of inventories recognized as expense during the year is ₹ 70,543 Millions (previous year - ₹ 60,404 Millions)
- (iii) The above Stock in Trade includes Goods-in-Transit of ₹ 35 Millions (previous year - ₹ 62 Millions)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	458	301
(b) Cash on hand	2	2
Total	460	303
For the purposes of Cash Flow statement - Cash and cash equivalents amounts to:		

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
(a) Capital Advances	-	-	53	-
(b) Advance to suppliers	-	50	-	153
(c) Prepaid Expenses	-	43	-	28
(d) Balance with Government Authorities	-	946	-	1,026
(e) Other assets	-	2	-	153
Total	-	1,041	53	1,360

Note:

- (i) Refer Note 39(B) for related party transactions



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

14 Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised Share capital :		
45,00,00,000 (2022-23: 2,50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each		
Issued		
98,70,000 (2022-23: 98,70,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	99	99
Subscribed and Paid up capital comprises:		
98,70,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up (as at March 31, 2023: 98,70,000)	99	99
Total	99	99

14.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	Number of shares	Share Capital (Amount)
Balance at March 31, 2022	70,000	1
Add: Issue of shares (Refer Note (i))	98,00,000	98
Balance at March 31, 2023	98,70,000	99
Add: Issue of shares		
Balance at March 31, 2024	98,70,000	99

14.2 Rights, preferences and restriction relating to each class of share capital:

Equity shares: The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 each. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

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

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	98,59,993	99.90	98,59,993	99.90

14.4 Details of Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	No. of shares as on March 31, 2024	% of total shares as on March 31, 2024	No. of shares as on March 31, 2023	% of total shares as on March 31, 2023	% change during the year
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	98,59,993	99.90	98,59,993	99.90	0%
Samudra Healthcare Enterprise Limited (Refer Note (ii))	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10	0%

(i) During the previous year, as approved by the Board of Directors on 24 May 2022, Company has issued the 98,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each on right issue basis to the parent Company Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited.

(ii) During the previous year, Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited vide their Board resolution dated 11 August 2022, had transferred 10,000 shares of the company on 27 October 2022 to its wholly owned subsidiary Samudra Healthcare Enterprise Limited



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(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
15 Other equity			
Retained earnings	15.1	(3,730)	(1,773)
Capital Reserve	15.2	(4,481)	(4,481)
Employee stock option reserve	15.3	1,624	760
(a) R Other Comprehensive Income	15.4	2	4
Balance at the end of the year		(6,585)	(5,490)

Note: Capital reserves recorded on account of Business transfer.

15.1 Retained earnings

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of year		(1,773)	762
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(1,957)	(2,535)
Balance at the end of the year		(3,730)	(1,773)

Note: Retained Earnings represent the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

15.2 Capital Reserve (Refer Note below)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of year		(4,481)	(4,481)
Movement during the year		-	-
Balance at the end of the year		(4,481)	(4,481)

Note : In accordance with the Appendix C to IndAS 103, the acquisition of the undertaking being a common control transaction (transaction between holding and subsidiary company) is accounted for at carrying values, and the financial information has been drawn up with effect from 23 June 2021, being date on which the company became a subsidiary of AHEL. The difference between the net carrying value of the assets and the consideration paid is accounted as Capital Reserve.

15.3 Employee stock option reserve (Refer Note 48)

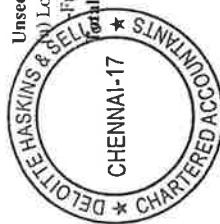
	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of year		760	-
Movement during the year		864	760
Balance at the end of the year		1,624	760

15.4 Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of year		4	4
Movement during the year		(2)	4
Balance at the end of the year		2	4

16 Borrowings

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current			
Secured - at amortised cost			
(a) Loans - Others		6,000	3,999
-From Banks			
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
(a) Loans - Others		750	750
-From Others			
Total		6,750	4,749



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Note:

- i. The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- ii. All applicable cases where registration of charges or satisfaction is required to be filed with Registrar of Companies have been filed. No registration or satisfaction is pending at the period ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.
- iii. There is no breach of loan covenants as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.
- iv. The Company has used the borrowings from banks and others for the purpose for which it was taken as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.
- v. The Company has sanctioned facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The periodic returns filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- vi. Refer Note 39(B) for borrowings from related parties.
- vii. All borrowings are in Indian ₹.

Summary of Borrowing arrangements - March 31, 2024

Particulars	Principal Outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Details of repayment terms and maturity	Nature of Security	Rate of Interest March 31, 2024
Axis Bank Limited	4,000	Axis Bank Bill discounting facility has maximum credit period of 150 days from the day of bills discounted.	1) Exclusive first security interest on the movable assets, both movables (excluding current assets) of the borrower, present and future; 2) Exclusive first security interest on entire current assets, including receivables of the borrower, present and future	8.85%
HSBC Limited	2,000	HSBC Bank bill discounting facility has maximum credit period of 90 days from the day of bills discounted.	1) For all facilities : First Pari Passu charge on entire current asset of the company 2) For all facilities : First Pari Passu charge on movable fixed asset of the company both present and future	9.04%
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	750	Repayable with interest by 30 May 2024	Unsecured	8.00%
Total	6,750			

Summary of Borrowing arrangements - March 31, 2023

Particulars	Principal Outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Details of repayment terms and maturity	Nature of Security	Rate of Interest March 31, 2023
Axis Bank Limited	3,999	Axis Bank Bill discounting facility has maximum credit period of 150 days from the day of bills discounted.	1) Exclusive first security interest on the movable assets, both movables (excluding current assets) of the borrower, present and future; 2) Exclusive first security interest on entire current assets, including receivables of the borrower, present and future	8.85%
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	750	Repayable with interest by 30 November 2023	Unsecured	8.00%
Total	4,749			

Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

17 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Lease Liabilities	1,479	115	1,251	62
Total	1,479	115	1,251	62

The movement in lease liabilities during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning	1,314	919
Additions	352	480
Finance cost accrued during the year	114	96
Deletions	(13)	(32)
Payment of lease liabilities	(171)	(148)
Balance at the end	1,595	1,314

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 37.

18 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Capital creditors	3	4
b) Other Payables to Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (AHEL) on account of acquisition net of employee benefit obligations (Refer Note (ii) below)	12,008	12,008
c) Interest accrued on Borrowings	131	71
d) Other payables	81	36
Total	12,223	12,119

Notes:

(i) Refer note 39(B) for payables to related parties

(ii) Net consideration payable to AHEL for net assets acquired under a business transfer agreement in Financial Year 2021 - 22.

19 Provisions

Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 33,34 and 35)	
Provision for Leave Encashment (Refer Note 33,34 and 35)	
Provision for ESOP (Refer Note 48)	
Total	

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
	58	18	43	18
	54	23	77	31
	-	47	21	-
Total	112	88	141	49

20 Non current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Tax deducted at source and TCS receivables	565	141
Total	565	141



21 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 21.2)	10,411	8,441
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Total	10,411	8,441

(i) The average credit period on purchases of goods ranges from immediate payments to credit period of 45 days based on the nature of the expenditure. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

(ii) Amounts payable to related parties is disclosed in Note 39(B).

(iii) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an offic memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2024 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The MSMED Act') is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier.

(iv) The information pertaining to liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 37.

21.1 Trade payables ageing schedule - As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME						
(ii) Others						
(iii) Disputed Dues-MSME						
(iv) Disputed Dues-Others						

Trade payables ageing schedule - As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME						
(ii) Others						
(iii) Disputed Dues-MSME						
(iv) Disputed Dues-Others						

21.2 Particulars

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year - Principal - Interest		

(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the MSMED Act
The amount of payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during the accounting year;

(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year;
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006;



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

22 Deferred tax balances

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset	125	148
Deferred tax liability	(125)	(148)
Total	-	-

Movement of Deferred tax

2023 - 24

The major components of deferred tax (liabilities)/assets arising on account of timing differences for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as

	Opening Balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Equity	Closing Balance
Property, Plant & Equipment	(48)	22	-	(26)
Goodwill	(99)	-	-	(99)
Lease liability	35	16	-	51
Provision for Gratuity (Net of OCI)	17	3	-	20
Gratuity - Remeasurement (OCI)	(1)	-	1	(0)
Provision for Leave Encashment	27	(8)	-	19
Provision for bonus	2	1	-	3
Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts	0	(0)	-	0
Unsued Tax Losses	68	(36)	-	33
Total	-	(1)	1	-

Note : At the reporting date, the Company has unused tax losses of ₹ 4,194 Millions (As at March 31, 2023: ₹ 2,437 Millions) available for offset against future profits. A deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of ₹130 Millions (As at March 31, 2023: ₹ 271 Millions) of such losses. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the remaining ₹ 4,065 Millions (As at March 31, 2023: ₹ 2,208 Millions). Unrecognised tax losses includes tax losses of ₹ 3,533 Millions (As at March 31, 2023: ₹ 2,814 Millions) and Unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 661 Millions (As at March 31, 2023: ₹ 376 Millions). Unrecognized tax losses will start to expiry from FY 2031 .

Movement of Deferred tax

2022 - 23

	Opening Balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Equity	Closing Balance
Property, Plant & Equipment	(54)	6	-	(48)
Goodwill	(99)	-	-	(99)
Lease liability	31	4	-	35
Provision for Gratuity (Net of OCI)	-	17	-	17
Gratuity - Remeasurement (OCI)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	27	-	27
Provision for bonus	-	2	-	2
Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts	-	0	-	0
Unsued Tax Losses	-	68	-	68
Total	(122)	124	(1)	-

23 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Statutory Liabilities	77	78
Total	77	78



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

24 Revenue from Operations

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from Sales of Pharmaceutical and Other products	76,724	65,826
Revenue from Sale of Services	559	398
Other Operating Income		
Brand License Fee	986	821
	78,269	67,045

Pharmaceutical and other products

Region	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Region 1 (Includes Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	26,811	22,906
Region 2 (Includes Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh)	35,036	29,887
Region 3 (Includes New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra)	14,877	13,033
Total revenue from sale of pharmaceutical and other products	76,724	65,826

Note : Revenue from Sale of products has been categorised based on location from where invoice has been generated

Revenue from Sale of Services

Region	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Region 1 (Includes Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	130	36
Region 2 (Includes Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand)	361	315
Region 3 (Includes New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra)	68	47
Total revenue from Sale of Services	559	398

Note : Revenue from Services has been categorised based on location from where invoice has been generated

Pharmaceutical and other products

Category of Customer	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash (With card/Cash/Wallet/RTGS)	-	-
Credit	76,724	65,826
Total	76,724	65,826

Sale of Services

Category of Customer	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash (With card/Cash/Wallet/RTGS)	205	143
Credit	354	256
Total	559	398

Refer note 3.5 of Material accounting policies section which explain the revenue recognition criteria in respect of revenue from Pharmaceutical products as prescribed by Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customers.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contract price is as follows:

Pharmaceutical and other products

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Contract price (as reflected in the invoice raised on the customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	80,699	68,900
Reduction in the form of discounts and commissions	3,975	3,074
Revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss	76,724	65,826

Sale of Services

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Contract price (as reflected in the invoice raised on the customer as per the terms of the contract with customer)	616	456
Reduction in the form of discounts and commissions	57	59
Revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss	559	397

Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

25 Other Income

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income	3	2
(Interest Income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss)		
Miscellaneous Income:	6	6
Commission Received	1	1
Miscellaneous Income - Others	5	5
Total	9	8

26 Changes in inventory of stock in trade

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year	2,258	2,030
Inventories at the end of the year	2,583	2,258
Changes in inventory of stock in trade	(325)	(228)

27 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and wages (Refer Note (i))	1,907	1,712
Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance (Refer Note 33)	53	46
Bonus	15	8
Staff welfare expenses	48	46
Employee Stock option Expense (Refer Note 48)	864	760
Total	2,887	2,572

Note:

(i) Includes gratuity and leave encashment cost of ₹ 17 Millions (₹ 20 Millions in previous year) and ₹ Nil (₹ 72 Millions in previous year) respectively. There was a reversal of ₹ 11 Millions in leave encashment cost during the year.

28 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities	114	95
Interest on Borrowings	539	100
Other Borrowing Costs	3	5
Interest on delayed payment of taxes	0	1
Total	656	201

29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	115	86
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	125	112
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	252	250
Total	492	448



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

30 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Advertisement, publicity & marketing	3,627	4,119
Power and fuel	28	20
Rent (Refer Note (i))	69	31
Outsourcing expenses	106	67
Legal & professional fees (Refer Note (ii))	95	89
Office maintenance	41	30
Repairs and Maintenance	19	30
Travelling & Conveyance	44	79
Freight Charges	537	456
Packing Materials	49	41
Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	30	82
Telephone charges	21	13
Software Charges	81	102
Product & Technical Fee	733	738
Loss On Sale Of Assets	9	0
Commission Charges	4	5
Filing and Listing Fees	24	4
Directors Sitting Fees	3	1
Miscellaneous expenses	113	159
Total (a)	5,633	6,066
 (b) Payments to auditors (Excluding Goods and Service tax)		
i) For audit (including limited review and tax audit)	17	11
ii) For audit (previous year)	5	-
iii) For reimbursement of expense	1	0
Total (b)	23	11
 (c) CSR Expenditure (Refer Note 46)		
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	5,656	6,085

Notes:

(i) Rent paid includes the following components:

(a) Expense on account of Short-term leases is Nil

(b) Expense on account of low-value leases is ₹ 69 Millions.

(ii) Legal and professional charges includes expenses for stock appreciation rights to consultant

31 Income taxes

31.1 Amount recognised in profit and loss - Tax Expense/ (benefit)

Current tax

In respect of the current year

Total (a)

Deferred tax (Refer Note (i))

In respect of the current year

Total (b)

Total income taxes (a) + (b)

Note:

(i) Refer Note 22 for the components of Deferred tax.

31.2 Reconciliation of Effective Tax rate

Profit/(Loss) before tax

Enacted tax rates in India

Income tax expense calculated

Tax effect of income tax loss not recognized for computing deferred tax

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
------------------------------	------------------------------

1	(124)
1	(124)

1	(124)
---	-------

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(1,956)	(2,658)
25.17%	25.17%
(492)	(669)
493	545
1	(123)



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

32 Earnings per Share (EPS)

EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The earnings and the weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows:

Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Face value ₹ 10 per share)	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Income :-		
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Company	(1,957)	(2,534)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(1,957)	(2,534)
(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	98,70,000	71,31,370
(iii) Earnings per share (Face value ₹ 10 per share)		
Basic and Diluted	(198)	(355)

Note: Since the Company has incurred losses, the impact of Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) is antidilutive.



Employee Benefit Plans
33 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and employees state insurance as a defined contribution retirement benefit fund for qualifying employees. The provident fund is operated by the regional provident fund commissioner. The amount recognised as expense towards contribution to provident fund amount was ₹ 43 Millions (Previous year - ₹ 38 Millions).

The Employee state insurance is operated by the Employee State Insurance corporation. Under these schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specific percentage of the payroll cost as per the statute. The amount recognised as expense towards contribution to Employee State Insurance was ₹ 5 Millions (Previous year- ₹ 5 Millions).

The Company has no further obligations in regard of these contribution plans.

34 Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company operates post-employment defined benefit plan that provide gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income, net of taxes. The Company accrues gratuity as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as applicable as at the balance sheet date.

The Company is in the process of contributing all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to a Fund. The plan assets will be primarily invested in insurer managed funds. The company will provide for gratuity, a defined benefit retiring plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to the vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment based on the respective employees salary and tenure of the employment with the company.

Disclosures of Defined Benefit Plans based on actuarial valuation reports

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

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. Plan investment is a mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

A. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation

Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	
Current service cost	
Past service cost	
Interest cost	
Remeasurement (gains)/losses on account of change in actuarial assumptions	
Transfer In/Out	
Benefits paid	
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
61	48
13	17
0	-
4	3
3	(5)
(3)	(2)
79	61

B. Changes in Fair value of Plan Assets

Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	
Interest income	
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	
Contributions from the employer	
Benefits paid from the fund	
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
-	-
0	-
3	-
3	-

C. Amount recognised in Balance Sheet

Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation*	
Restrictions on asset recognised	
Others	
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
79	61
(3)	-
77	61
-	-
-	-
77	61

D. Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss

Service cost:	
Current service cost	
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	
Remeasurement (gains)/losses on account of change in actuarial assumptions	
Net interest expense	
Total Expenses/ (Income) recognised in profit and loss*	

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
13	17
0	-
-	-
4	-
17	17

E. Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:	
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	
Remeasurement (gain)/ loss recognised in respect of other long term benefits	
Return on Plan Assets, excluding amount recognized in the net interest expense	
Total of remeasurement (gain)/loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	

Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
-	-
0	0
0	(8)
3	3
3	(5)
0	-
3	(5)

F. Significant Actuarial Assumptions

Discount rate(s) Current Year	
Expected Return on Plan Assets	
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	
Attrition Rate	
Retirement Age	
Pre-retirement mortality	

Valuation as at March 31, 2024	Valuation as at March 31, 2023
Digital - 6.96 % ; Supply Chain - 6.94%	7.11%
Gratuity - 7.11% ; Leave Encashment - 0%	0.00%
Digital - 8.00 % ; Supply Chain - 0.0% [Yr1], 5.0% [Others]	Digital - 8% ; Supply chain -5.0%
Digital - 25 % ; Supply Chain - 35%	Digital - 25% ; Supply Chain - 32%
Digital - 60 years; Supply Chain - 58 years	58 years
100% of IALM 12-14	IALM(2012-14) Ultimate

G. Nature and extent of investment details of the plan assets

Insurer managed funds

Each year Asset Liability matching study is performed in which the consequences of strategic investments policies are analysed in terms of risk and returns profiles. Investments and Contributions policies are integrated within this study.



As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
3%	0%



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

H. Sensitivity Analysis

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

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

Particulars	Change in assumption		Increase in defined benefit obligation		Decrease in defined benefit obligation	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	+100 Basis points -100 Basis points	+100 Basis points -100 Basis points	2 2	- -2	2 -2	2 -2
Salary growth rate	+100 Basis points -100 Basis points	+100 Basis points -100 Basis points	2 2	1 -1	2 -2	1 -1
Attrition rate	+100 Basis points -100 Basis points	+100 Basis points -100 Basis points	1 0	- -1	1 -1	0 -0

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

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

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ended March 31, 2025	90
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ended March 31	
2025	22
2026	17
2027	13
2028	11
2029	9
Thereafter	21

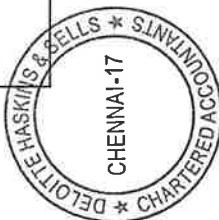
35 Long Term Benefit Plans

35.1 Leave Encashment Benefits

The company pays leave encashment benefits to employees as and when claimed subject to the policies of the company.

The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	Valuation as at		Valuation as at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Discount rate(s)	Supply Chain - 6.94%, Digital - 6.96%	Supply Chain - 6.94%, Digital - 6.96%	7.11%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	Supply Chain - 0.0% [Yr1], 5.0% [Others]; Digital - 8.00 %	Supply Chain - 0.0% [Yr1], 5.0% [Others]; Digital - 8.00 %	Supply Chain -5%, Digital -8%



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Apollo Healthco Limited**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

36 Financial instruments**36.1 Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and total equity of the Company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Gearing ratio

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.		
Debt (includes Borrowings - Refer Note 16)	6,750	4,749
Cash and Cash Equivalents (include other bank balances - Refer Note 12)	(460)	(303)
Net Debt	6,290	4,445
Total Equity	(6,486)	(5,391)
Net debt to equity ratio	(97%)	(82%)

36.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	460	303
(b) Trade Receivables	15,453	12,914
(c) Other Financial Assets	979	941
(d) Loan to Associates	31	25
Measured at Cost/ Carrying value		
(a) Investments in Associates	366	366
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Trade Payables	10,411	8,441
(b) Borrowings	6,750	4,749
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	12,223	12,119
(d) Lease liabilities	1,595	1,314

36.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the credit risk from trade receivables which are in the ordinary course of business influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer.

36.4 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company had borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

36.5 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade receivables includes ₹ 15,311 Millions (₹ 12,736 Millions as at March 31, 2023) due from Apollo Pharmacies Limited which is individually in excess of 10% or more of Company's trade receivables as at March 31, 2024.

Refer Note 8 For the expected credit loss and impairment methodology for financial assets



37.6 Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the

Particulars	Liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Foreign Currency Borrowings (in USD)	-	-
Foreign Currency Borrowings (in ₹)	-	-
Trade Payables (in POUND)	9,996	8,231
Trade Payables (in ₹)	1	1
Trade Payables (in USD)	24,889	1,168
Trade Payables (in ₹)	2	0

Particulars	Assets	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables (in USD)	-	-
Trade Receivables (in ₹)	-	-



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

37 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

37.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

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

Particulars

	Weighted average effective interest rate(%)	> 5 years		
		1 year	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years
March 31, 2024				
Non-interest bearing	8.9%	22,503	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments	8.00%	6,082	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	860	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	226	818	1,728
		29,670	818	1,728

Particulars

	Weighted average effective interest rate(%)	> 5 years		
		1 year	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years
March 31, 2023				
Non-interest bearing	8.85%	20,490	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments	8.00%	4,117	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	811	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	167	641	1,538
		25,585	641	1,538

Non Interest bearing includes Trade Payables, Current Financial Liabilities, Non Current Financial Liabilities excluding current maturities of Long term debts
Vairiable Interest rate instruments and Fixed interest rate instruments includes Short Term Borrowings

The carrying amounts of the above are as follows:

Particulars

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-interest bearing	22,503	20,490
Variable interest rate instruments	6,031	4,024
Fixed interest rate instruments	850	796
Financial Lease liability	1,595	1,314
Total	30,978	26,623



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

	Less than 1 year	1 Year to 5 years	> 5 years
March 31, 2024			
Non-interest bearing	16,430	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	36	-
Total	16,430	36	-
March 31, 2023			
Non-interest bearing	13,853	-	-
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	31	-
Total	13,853	31	-

Non Interest bearing includes Trade Receivables, Current Financial assets and Non current financial assets.

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

37.2 Financing facilities

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured bank loan facilities		
Amount Used	6,000	3,999
Amount Unused*	0	1
Total	6,000	4,000
Unsecured loan facilities		
Amount Used	750	750
Amount Unused	-	-
Total	750	750

* Represents ₹ 0.13 Millions



38 Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value of Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The following guidance has been followed for classification and measurement of financial assets that are measured at fair value :

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

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

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

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosure are required)

The company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements at amortized cost will reasonably approximate their fair values.

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Financial Assets at amortised cost					
Trade receivables	Level 3	15,453	15,453	12,914	12,914
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	460	460	303	303
Other financial assets	Level 3	979	979	941	941
Loan	Level 3	31	31	25	25
Total		16,923	16,923	14,183	14,183

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost					
Borrowings	Level 3	6,750	6,750	4,749	4,749
Lease liabilities	Level 3	1,595	1,595	1,314	1,314
Trade payables	Level 3	10,411	10,411	8,441	8,441
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	12,223	12,223	12,119	12,119
Total		30,978	30,978	26,623	26,623

Note

- In case of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities it is assessed that the fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments
- The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

39 Information on Related Party Transactions as required by Ind AS 24-Related Party Disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2024**(A) Name of related parties and their relationship:**

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Holding Company of Apollo Healthco Limited
2	AB Medicals Centres Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
3	Apollo Health and Lifestyle Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
4	Apollo Home Healthcare Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
5	Apollo Hospitals (UK) Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
6	Apollo Hospital International Limited	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
7	Apollo Hospitals Singapore Pte Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
8	Apollo Lavasa Health Corporation Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
9	Apollo Multispeciality Hospitals Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
10	Apollo Nellore Hospitals Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
11	Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
12	Assam Hospitals Limited	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
13	Future Parking Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
14	Imperial Hospital and Research Centre Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
15	Medics International Lifesciences Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
16	Samundra Healthcare Enterprises Limited	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
17	Sapien Biosciences Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
18	Total Health	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
19	Apollo Hospitals North Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
20	Kerala First Health Service Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
21	Health Axis Private Limited	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
22	Apollo Hospitals Jammu and Kashmir Ltd	Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
23	AHLL Diagnostics Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
24	AHLL Risk Management Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
25	Alliance Dental Care Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
26	Apollo Bangalore Cradle Limited	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
27	Apollo CVHF Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
28	Apollo Amrishi Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
29	Apollo Dialysis Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
30	Apollo Speciality Hospitals Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
31	Apollo Sugar Clinics Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
32	Apollo Spectra Centres Private Limited	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
33	Apollo Fertility Centre Private Limited	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
34	Apollo Cradle and Children Hospital Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
35	Asclepius Hospitals & Healthcare Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
36	Sobhagya Hospital and Research Centre Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
37	Baalyam Healthcare Pvt Ltd	Step Down Subsidiary of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
38	Apollo Medicals Private Limited	Associates to Apollo Healthco Limited
39	Apollo Pharmalogistics Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary to Associate of Apollo Healthco Limited
40	Apollo pharmacies limited	Subsidiary to Associate of Apollo Healthco Limited
41	Apollo Healthco Limited Employee's Group Gratuity Scheme	Trust Established by Apollo Healthco Limited
42	PCR Investments Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
43	Apollo Home Healthcare Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
44	Trac India Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
45	Trac Eco&Safari Park Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
46	Keimed Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
47	FHPL Technologies Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
48	Pragati Mobility Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
49	Spectra Clinical Laboratory	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
50	Kamineni Enterprises International LLP	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
51	Swasth Digital Health Foundation	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
52	Apollo Hospitals Educational and Research Foundation, Chennai	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
53	Apollo Hospitals Educational and Research Foundation, Hyderabad	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
54	Billion Hearts Beating Foundation	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
55	Ananta Centre	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
56	Apollo Health Association	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
57	Apollo Foundation	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
58	Aragonda Abhyudhaya Foundation	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
59	Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics, Switzerland	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
60	AAPEX POWER AND INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

39 Information on Related Party Transactions as required by Ind AS 24-Related Party Disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2024**(A) Name of related parties and their relationship:**

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
61	ADVENTURE TRAILS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
62	APEX AGENCIES	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
63	APEX AGENCIES - HYD	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
64	APOLLO CLINICAL EXCELLENCE SOLUTIONS LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
65	APOLLO ENERGY COMPANY LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
66	APOLLO HEALTH RESOURCES LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
67	APOLLO MED SKILLS LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
68	APOLLO RADIOLOGY INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
69	APOLLO SHINE FOUNDATION	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
70	APOLLO SINDOORI HOTELS LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
71	APOLLO TELEIHEALTH SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
72	APOLLO TELEMEDICINE NETWORKING FOUNDATION	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
73	ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL AGENCIES	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
74	ATHAMMA'S KITCHEN PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
75	AUGNITO INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
76	BPOSITIVE FOODS AND BEVERAGES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
77	DURAENT LIFESCIENCES LLP	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
78	ELIXIR COMMUNITIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
79	FAMILY HEALTH PLAN INSURANCE TPA LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
80	GARUDA ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
81	GAS TRANSMISSION INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
82	HEALTH CARE (INDIA) LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
83	HEALTHNET GLOBAL LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
84	INDIAN HOSPITALS CORPORATION LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
85	KALPATHARU INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
86	KAR AUTO PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
87	KAR MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
88	KEI RAJAMAHENDRI RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
89	KEIAGRMED PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
90	KEI-RSOS PETROLEUM AND ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
91	KEI-RSOS SHIPPING PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
92	LIFETIME WELLNESS RX INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
93	LNG BHARAT PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
94	MANAGED INFORMATION SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
95	MATRIX AGRO PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
96	MEDVARSITY ONLINE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
97	MUNOTH INDUSTRIES LTD	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
98	PDR INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
99	PRIME TIME LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
100	SAFFRON SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
101	SEARCHLIGHT HEALTH PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
102	SINDYA AQUA MINERALE PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
103	SINDYA INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
104	VASUMATI SPINNING MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
105	VOLANO ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
106	ADELIN PHARMA PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
107	Adeline Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
108	Apokos Rehab Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
109	Apollo Institute Of Medical Sciences And Research	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
110	AUSPHARMA PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
111	Dhrushi Healthcare Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
112	Dhrushi Pharma Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
113	Faber Sindoori Management Services Pvt Ltd	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
114	Focus Medisales Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
115	Indo- National Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
116	Indraprastha Medical Corporation Ltd	Associate of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd
117	KAMAL DISTRIBUTORS PVT LTD	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
118	LPH PHARMA PVT LTD	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

39 Information on Related Party Transactions as required by Ind AS 24-Related Party Disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2024

(A) Name of related parties and their relationship:

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
119	Lucky Pharma Logistics Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
120	Lucky Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
121	Medihauxc Healthcare Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
122	Medihauxc International India Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
123	Medihauxc International Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
124	Medihauxc Pharma Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
125	Medihauxc Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
126	Meher Distributors Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
127	Meher Lifecare Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
128	Neelkanth Drugs Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
129	Neelkanth Pharma Logistics Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
130	New Amar Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
131	Palepu Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
132	Palepu Pharma Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
133	Sanjeevani Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
134	Shree Amman Pharma India Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
135	Shree Amman Pharma Pvt Ltd	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
136	SHRI DATTA AGENCIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
137	Srinivasa Medisales Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
138	Vardhman Medisales Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
139	Vardhman Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
140	Vasu Agencies Drugs Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
141	Vasu Agencies Hyd Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
142	YOGIRAM DISTRIBUTORS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
143	New Amar Agencies Private Limited	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
144	VASU PHARMA DRUGS PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
145	ANILA MEDICAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
146	SHIVANITIN AGENCIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
147	SRI VENKATESWARA GALAXY MEDICAL DISTRIBUTORS PVT LTD	Controlled or jointly controlled by a Person Or Close member
148	Mrs. Shobana Kamineni	Whole Time Director of Apollo Healthco Limited
149	Mr. SANJIV GUPTA	Chief Financial Officer of Apollo Healthco Limited
150	Mr. MADHIVANAN BALAKRISHNAN	Chief Executive Officer of Apollo Healthco Limited
151	Mr. ASHISH GARG	Company Secretary of Apollo Healthco Limited
152	Dr. Indu Bhushan	Independent Director of Apollo Healthco Limited
153	Mr. Vinayak Chatterjee	Independent Director of Apollo Healthco Limited
154	Ms. Sangita Reddy	Director of Apollo Healthco Limited
155	Mr. Pottipati Aditya Reddy	Director of Apollo Healthco Limited
156	Ms. Upasana Konidela	Director of Apollo Healthco Limited
157	Mr. Cuntecpuram Sreethar	Director of Apollo Healthco Limited



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

39 (B) Details of Related Party Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Type of transaction	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2024	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
1	ADELIN PHARMA PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable as at year end	-	1
		Purchases	(0)	12
2	Adeline Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Payable as at year end	1	2
		Purchases	23	2
3	Alliance Dental Care Ltd	Payable as at year end	(0)	(0)
		Service Received	0	0
4	Apokos Rehab Private Limited	Receivable as at year end	-	0
		Service Provided	(0)	0
5	Apollo Bangalore Cradle Limited	Payable as at year end	-	0
		Receivable as at year end	-	-
		Service Provided	-	-
		Service Received	0	0
6	Apollo Health And Lifestyle Ltd	Payable as at year end	165	203
		Receivable as at year end	9	-
		Service Provided	153	118
		Service Received (Includes pass through transactions)	834	701
7	Apollo Health Resources Ltd	Receivable as at year end	-	-
		Service Provided	-	0
8	Apollo Hospital International Limited	Payable as at year end	(0)	0
		Receivable as at year end	3	2
		Service Provided	2	1
		Service Received	1	1
9	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Interest Expenses	60	46
		Loan Taken	-	750
		Payable as at year end	851	12,632
		Receivable as at year end	47	66
		Sales during the year	286	215
		Service Provided	73	73
		Service Received	25	46
		Payable as at year end, v/f from inter unit	12,008	-
		Service Received	4	-
10	Apollo Institute Of Medical Sciences And Research	Payable as at year end	-	0
		Receivable as at year end	-	0
		Service Provided	-	0
		Service Received	0	1
11	Apollo Medicals Private Limited	Interest income	2	2
		Loan Given	6	25
		Receivable as at year end	33	27
12	Apollo Multispeciality Hospitals Ltd	Payable as at year end	(1)	(0)
		Receivable as at year end	7	8
		Service Provided	2	7
		Service Received	2	3
13	Apollo Pharmacies Ltd	Payable as at year end	1,052	868
		Receivable as at year end	15,309	12,736
		Brand license fee receivable	887	821
		Sales during the year	76,372	65,577
		Service Provided	233	977
		Service Received	1,137	901
		Brand Licence fees income	986	821
14	Apollo Rajshree Hospitals Private Limited	Payable as at year end	(1)	(0)
		Receivable as at year end	1	0
		Service Provided	1	0
		Service Received	0	0
15	Apollo Speciality Hospitals Pvt Ltd	Payable as at year end	0	0
		Receivable as at year end	-	0
		Service Provided	(0)	0
		Service Received	3	4
16	Apollo Sugar Clinics Ltd	Payable as at year end	2	2
		Receivable as at year end	-	-
		Service Provided	-	-
		Service Received	7	10



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

39 (B) Details of Related Party Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Type of transaction	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2024	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
17	Apollo Telehealth Services Pvt Ltd	Payable as at year end	-	0
		Service Received	0	0
18	Apollo-Amrish Oncology Services Pvt Ltd	Receivable as at year end	-	0
		Service Provided	(0)	0
19	Apollomedics International Lifesciences Limited	Reccivable as at year end	4	4
		Service Provided	0	3
		Payable as at year end	0	0
		Service Reccived	3	3
20	Assam Hospitals Limited	Payable as at year end	(1)	(0)
		Receivable as at year end	2	1
		Service Provided	2	1
		Service Received	0	0
21	AUSPHARMA PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable as at year end	1,427	1,004
		Purchases	1,508	996
22	BILLION HEARTS BEATING FOUNDATION	Service Received	-	2
23	Dhruvji Healthcare Private Limited	Payable as at year end	318	134
		Purchases	1,943	119
24	Dhruvji Pharma Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	114
		Purchases	-	1,583
25	Faber Sindoori Management Services Pvt Ltd	Payable as at year end	1	0
		Service Provided	-	-
		Service Received	1	0
26	Focus Medisales Private Limited	Payable as at year end	1	0
		Purchases	7	40
27	Healthnet Global Ltd	Payable as at year end	106	10
		Purchases	-	-
		Receivable as at year end	-	-
		Service Provided	-	-
		Service Received	137	18
28	Imperial Hospital And Research Centre Ltd	Payable as at year end	0	0
		Reccivable as at year end	3	7
		Service Provided	9	7
		Service Received	2	3
29	Indo- National Limited	Payable as at year end	1	1
		Purchases	6	5
30	Indraprastha Medical Corporation Ltd	Payable as at year end	(1)	1
		Receivable as at year end	5	6
		Service Provided	11	5
		Service Received	9	13
31	KAMAL DISTRIBUTORS PVT LTD	Payable as at year end	13	35
		Purchases	91	128
32	Keimed Pvt Limited	Payable as at year end	0	199
		Purchases	8,395	7,699
33	Lifetime Wellness Rx International Ltd	Payable as at year end	(11)	-
		Reccivable as at year end	8	8
		Service Provided	11	17
		Service Received	33	-
34	LPH PHARMA PVT LTD	Payable as at year end	-	15
		Purchases	21	98
35	Lucky Pharma Logistics Private Limited	Payable as at year end	1	41
		Purchases	199	36
36	Lucky Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	3
		Purchases	-	461
		Service Received	-	0
37	Medihauxc Healthcare Private Limited	Payable as at year end	2	1
		Purchases	19	4
38	Medihauxc International India Private Limited	Payable as at year end	9	3
		Purchases	94	3
39	Medihauxc International Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	6
		Purchascs	-	82
40	Medihauxc Pharma Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	1
		Purchases	0	17
41	Medihauxc Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Payable as at year end	35	1
		Purchases	120	1



Apollo Healthco Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

39 (B) Details of Related Party Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Type of transaction	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2024	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023
42	Meher Distributors Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	136
		Purchases	-	1,516
43	Meher Lifecare Private Limited	Payable as at year end	278	106
		Purchases	1,865	94
44	Neelkanth Drugs Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	147
		Purchases	-	3,422
45	Neelkanth Pharma Logistics Private Limited	Payable as at year end	786	405
		Purchases	5,023	361
46	New Amar Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Payable as at year end	45	15
		Purchases	280	14
47	Palepu Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Payable as at year end	750	184
		Purchases	7,329	157
48	Palepu Pharma Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	584
		Purchases	-	6,405
49	Samudra Healthcare Enterprises Limited	Payable as at year end	0	0
		Receivable as at year end	0	0
		Service Provided	0	0
		Service Received	0	0
50	Sanjeevani Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Payable as at year end	1,116	658
		Purchases	6,100	4,974
51	Searchlight Health Pvt Ltd	Receivable as at year end	-	-
		Service Provided	0	-
52	Shree Amman Pharma India Private Limited	Payable as at year end	5	2
		Purchases	70	2
53	Shree Amman Pharma Pvt Ltd	Payable as at year end	-	4
		Purchases	-	15
54	SHRI DATTA AGENCIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable as at year end	36	31
		Purchases	235	159
55	Srinivasa Medisales Private Limited	Payable as at year end	624	513
		Purchases	4,550	3,682
56	TOTAL HEALTH	Service Received	-	6
57	Vardhman Medisales Private Limited	Payable as at year end	414	173
		Purchases	2,231	269
58	Vardhman Pharma Distributors Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	51
		Purchases	-	1,332
59	Vasu Agencies Drugs Private Limited	Payable as at year end	627	215
		Purchases	3,733	192
60	Vasu Agencies Hyd Private Limited	Payable as at year end	-	242
		Purchases	1	3,009
		Receivable as at year end	(4)	-
61	YOGIRAM DISTRIBUTORS PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable as at year end	60	35
		Purchases	423	73
62	New Amar Agencies Private Limited	Purchases	-	-
		Receivable as at year end	-	-
63	VASU PHARMA DRUGS PRIVATE LIMITED	Purchases	0	-
		Receivable as at year end	-	-
64	ANILA MEDICAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable as at year end	13	-
		Purchases	25	-
65	SHOBANA KAMINENI	Short-Term Employee Benefits	70	-
66	SHIVANITIN AGENCIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Payable as at year end	20	-
		Purchases	18	-
67	SRI VENKATESWARA GALAXY MEDICAL DISTRIBUTORS PVT LTD	Payable as at year end	37	-
		Purchases	40	-
68	Apollo Sindoori Hotels Ltd	Payable as at year end	1	-
		Service Received	1	-
69	Madhivanan Balakrishnan	Short-Term Employee Benefits	10	-
		Share-based payments	-	-
70	Sanjiv Gupta	Short-Term Employee Benefits	19	12
		Share-based payments	53	41
71	Ashish Garg	Short-Term Employee Benefits	1	-
		Share-based payments	1	-
72	Indu Bhushan	Sitting Fees	2	0
		Commission	3	-
73	Vinayak Chatterjee	Sitting Fees	1	0
		Commission	3	-



40 Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	% Variance	Reason for variance
1. Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.69	0.69	(1%)	
2. Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(1.04)	(0.88)	18%	
3. Debt service coverage ratio ^(a)	Earnings for debt service	Debt service	(0.12)	(0.40)	(70%)	Decrease is on account of new debt service during the FY 23-24 and there was considerable reduction in losses during the year.
4. Return on Equity Ratio*	Net Profit After Tax	Shareholder's Equity	0.30	0.47	(36%)	Decrease is on account of considerable reduction in losses during the year.
5. Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Average Inventory	29.14	28.18	3%	
6. Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade receivables	5.52	6.72	(18%)	
7. Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases of stock-in-trade	Average Trade payables	7.52	9.29	(19%)	
8. Net Working Capital Turnover ratio	Revenue	Working capital	(8.48)	(8.58)	(1%)	
9. Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Revenue	(0.03)	(0.04)	(34%)	Decrease is on account of considerable reduction in losses during the year.
10. Return on Capital Employed*	Earnings before Interest & Tax	Capital Employed	0.20	0.46	(56%)	Decrease is on account of considerable reduction in losses during the year.
11. Return on Investment	Total Return	Total Investment	-	-	0%	Not Applicable

(a) Excluding Lease liabilities

* PAT, EBIT, Shareholder's Equity and Capital Employed are negative



Apollo Healthco Limited**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

41 Contingent liabilities & Commitment**Particulars**

Contingent Liabilities

Total

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	-	-
	-	-

42 Expenditure in foreign currency**Particulars****Expenditure**

Royalty

Purchase (Imports)

Advertisement

Others

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	4	5
	13	-
	37	33
	43	22
	96	60

43 Earnings in foreign currency**Particulars**

Pharmacy Sales

Other Services

Total

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

44 Unhedged foreign currency exposure**Particulars**

Royalty

Others

Total

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	1	1
	2	0
	3	1



45 Amount spent during the year on corporate social responsibility activities:

As per section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the Company has made contributions as stated below. The same is in line with activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	3	5
Total	3	5

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	-	8
ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	3	5
iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	3
iv) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
v) Nature of CSR activities	Nutrition, Elimination of TB in the community	Nutrition, Eradicating Hunger, Healthcare etc
vi) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision	-	-
vii) Details of related party transactions:		
Total Health - Nutrition Activities	0	2
Total Health - Eradicating Tuberculosis	3	1
Billion Hearts Beating Foundation - Eradicating Hunger (Ration kits)	-	0
Billion Hearts Beating Foundation - Preventive Health Care	-	1
	3	5

46 Subsequent Events after the reporting period

As per the shareholders agreement, investment agreement and letter agreement dated April 26, 2024, the following transactions are proposed:

- i) Investment of Rs. 24,750 million for a stake of 16.9% of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company by Rasmeli Limited (“Investor”)
- ii) Acquisition by the Company of an aggregate of 11.2% of the issued and paid-up share capital of Keimed Private Limited (“Keimed”), a related party, in two tranches, by way of purchase from a promoter of the Company, for an aggregate purchase consideration of INR 6,254.33 million and primary investment of INR 999.99 million by the Company into Keimed.
- iii) Investment of Rs. 3,999.99 million, on a preferential basis, into the Company by Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited.
- iv) Amalgamation of Keimed with the Company.

The completion of the transactions contemplated in the agreements are subject to requisite statutory and regulatory approvals and approval of the shareholders of the Company



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

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

- I. During the year the Company has not disclosed or surrendered, any income other than the income recognised in the books of accounts in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961
- II. The Company has not granted Loans or Advances in the nature of loan to any promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (As per Companies Act, 2013), which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayments.

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

IV. There are transactions with the Companies whose name are struck off under Section 248 of The Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2024.

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year		Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Transactions during the year as at March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with struck off company
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023				
FLEETKART LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED	Transportation Services	1	-	-	3	-	Vendor

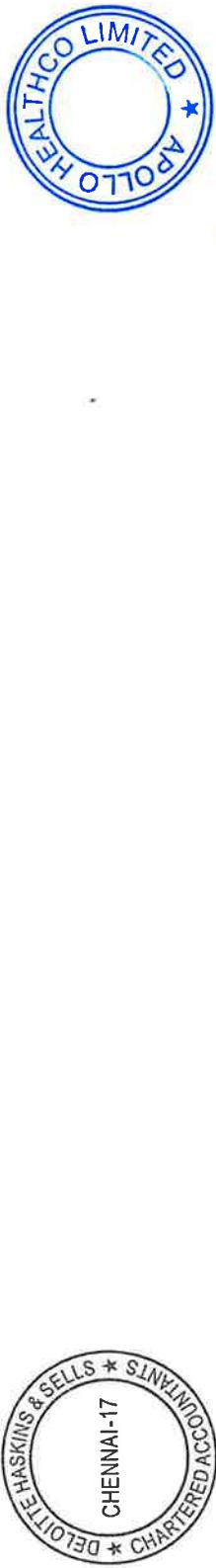
V. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

VI. No scheme of arrangement has been approved by the competent authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

IX. The Company has not operated in any crypto currency or Virtual Currency transactions.



Apollo Healthco Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ Millions unless otherwise stated)

48

Share-based payments

i) Stock Appreciation Rights ("SAR")

Board of Directors in the meeting held on July 30, 2022, approved the grant of equity settled SARs to eligible Consultants of the Company (AHL) with the grant date of July 31, 2022. Options are granted under AHL – Equity based Incentive Plan 2022 ("the Scheme") as a part of overall compensation and retention strategy of the company and vests over a period of 1 - 4 years commencing from the respective date of grant. 2,632 SARs were issued to the eligible Consultants on July 31, 2022 with a grant date of July 31, 2022 having a vesting period of 1 - 4 years from the date of issue of such letters.

Number of SARs outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for active employees is 2,632

The SARs provide the consultants with the right to receive shares upon liquidity event as defined in the scheme, having a market value equal to the market appreciation since the grant date of the rights.

The Company elects to adopt recognizing expense basis Fair Market Value of SARs over vesting period. Accordingly, as at March 31, 2024, Company has recognized the amount of ₹ 47 Millions related to the grants (₹ 21 Millions as at March 31, 2023).

a. Summary of SAR:

Summary of SAR	No of SAR	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,632	-
Options granted during the year	-	2,632
Options forfeited/ lapsed during the year	-	-
Options Exercised during the year	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	2,632	2,632
Options vested but not exercised on March 31, 2024	1,974	-

ii) Employee share option plan of the Company

The Company has granted 1,23,924 Options during the financial year 2022 - 23 to the eligible employees of the Company. Options are granted under AHL – Equity based Incentive Plan 2022 ("the Scheme") which vest over a period of 1-4 years commencing from the respective date of grant. 1,23,924 ESOPs were issued to the eligible employees on July 31, 2022 with a grant date of July 31, 2022 having a vesting period of 1 - 4 years from the date of issue of such letters.



Number of ESOP grants outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for active employees is 96,891 (As at March 31, 2023 - 1,13,183). Number of ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for inactive employees is 5,282 (As at March 31, 2023 - Nil)

The compensation costs of stock options granted to employees are accounted by the Company over the vesting period.

The ESOPs provide the employees with the right to receive shares upon liquidity event as defined in the scheme, having a market value equal to the market appreciation since the grant date of the rights.

The Company elects to adopt recognizing expense basis Fair Market Value of ESOPs over vesting period. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2024, Company has recognized the amount of ₹ 1624 Millions related to grants (₹ 760 Millions as at March 31, 2023).

a. Summary of stock options

Summary of Stock Options – ESOP	No of Stock Options	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,13,183	-
Options granted during the year	-	1,23,924
Options forfeited / lapsed during the year	11,010	10,741
Options Exercised during the year	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	1,02,173	1,13,183
Options vested but not exercised on March 31, 2024	60,384	-

No Options have been exercised during the current or previous year.

49 Segment Reporting:

The Board of directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) by the company. Information reported to the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focusses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided and operating environments. CODM has evaluated the company's operations and determined that it operates as a single business unit with similar products, services, and operating environments.

Accordingly, the financial statements do not include separate disclosure of segment information. The company's operations are managed and evaluated as a whole, and financial decisions are made based on the overall results of company.

The CODM believes that the disclosure of segment information is not necessary for the understanding and assessment of the Company's financial performance, risks, and opportunities.



50 Financial Performance of the Company

The Company made an operational loss of ₹ 1,296 Millions for the current year, which is 47 % lesser than the previous year and is steadily on the decline. The Company has a negative net worth as on March 31, 2024.

The Company plans to raise a capital of ₹ 24,750 Millions from Rasmeli Limited and aims at integration of Kcimed Private Limited with the Company in a phased manner. The funds are to be used to retire ₹ 8,900 Millions of ₹ 12,900 Millions worth of slump sale consideration and loan due to Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited. ₹ 8,600 Millions is proposed to be used for growth capital of the Company unlocking business opportunities and strengthening its position in the industry. ₹ 7,250 Millions is to be used in the acquisition of equity interest in Kcimed.

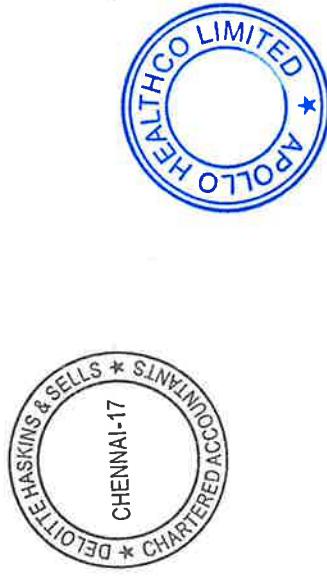
The Management is of the opinion that the Company with the available working capital limits and proposed transaction, will have adequate funding for meeting its operational and financial fund requirements. Accordingly, these financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

51 As per the requirements of rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 the Company uses only such accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account that have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made, who made those changes within such accounting software and what changes were made. The Company uses 2 application systems for its business operations and accounting (including one for maintaining payroll master and for processing payroll). Whilst the audit log feature was available in these applications, it does not capture all the required information. However, the Company established and maintained an adequate internal control framework over its financial reporting and based on its assessment, has concluded that the internal controls for the year ended March 31, 2024 were effective.

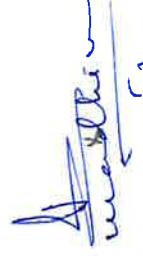
52 Particulars of Loans, Guarantees & Investments

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided in Notes 9, 10.1 and 39(B) to the financial statements.

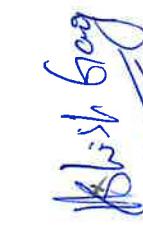
For and on behalf of the board of Directors




Shobana Kamineni
Chairperson
(DIN: 00003836)


Madhivanan Balakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer


Sanjiv Gupta
Chief Financial Officer


Ashish Garg
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 1, 2024

Place: Gurgaon
Date: August 1, 2024