



## CORPORATE INFORMATION

### Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA):

Integrated Registry Management Services  
Private Limited

**Address:** 2nd Floor, Kences Towers, 1  
Ramakrishna Street, North Usman Road, T  
Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, PIN: 600017

**Contact:** 044-28140801 to 28140803

**Email:** [corpserv@integratedindia.in](mailto:corpserv@integratedindia.in).

## CORPORATE INFORMATION

ASSAM HOSPITALS LIMITED  
CIN: U85110AS1997PLC004987

**Regd. Office:** "Lotus Tower",  
G.S. Road, Guwahati- 781 005

**Phone:** +91 361 2347700-07, 7135005

**Email:** [cs@apollohospitalsguwahati.com](mailto:cs@apollohospitalsguwahati.com)

# ANNUAL REPORT

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2020-21



## BOARD MEMBERS

### Non-executive Directors:

- Dr. K. Hariprasad
- Mr. Sarat Kumar Jain
- Mr. R. Krishnakumar
- Mr. K. Ravichandran
- Mrs. Atreyee Boroohah Thekedath

### Independent Directors:

- Mr. G. Venkatraman
- Cmde. Kamalesh Chandra Choudhury



## SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

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



## STATUTORY AUDITORS

- M/s S Viswanathan LLP  
Chartered Accountants,  
Chennai

## COMPANY SECRETARY

- Rahul Kr. Sharma

## PRACTICING COMPANY SECRETARIES

- M/s Narayan Sharma & Associates,  
Guwahati

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### To The Members of Assam Hospitals Limited, Guwahati

#### REPORT ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Assam Hospitals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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 sec 133 of the Act read with the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2021, and its profit, total comprehensive income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

#### BASIS FOR OPINION

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

#### KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

#### OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable under the applicable laws, regulations, and standards on audit. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

## OTHER MATTER:

The management has performed physical verification of inventories on a date prior to the year-end owing to their practice of performing periodic verification of inventories. However, owing to the COVID-19 related travel restrictions, we were not able to physically observe the verification of inventory that was carried out by the Management. Consequently, we have performed alternate procedures to audit the existence of inventory as per the guidance provided in SA 501 "Audit Considerations - Specific Considerations for Selected Items" and have obtained sufficient audit evidence to issue our unmodified opinion on these Standalone Financial Results. Our report on the Statement is not modified in respect of this matter.

In line with IASB, MCA has issued amendment to Ind AS 116 and introduces practical expedient for Lessees which allows a lessee not to account rent concessions as Lease Modifications, for the rent concessions received as a direct consequence of COVID 19.

The company has applied the practical expedient in accounting Rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid -19 pandemic.

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("The Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section 11 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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.

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - (i) The Company has disclosed the contingent impact of all pending litigations under contingent liabilities Note No: 34 on page No 29.
  - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
  - (iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
  - (iv) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under the Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Sd/-

**V C Krishnan**

**Partner**

**Membership No: 022167**

**UDIN: 21022167AAAAAV6726**

**Date: June 18, 2021**

## ANNEXURE- A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the members of Assam Hospitals Limited on the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.**

- (i) On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:
  - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - (b) These Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were observed by the management on such verification.
  - (d) The title deeds of Immovable properties owned by the Company are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) Stock of medicines, stores, spares, consumables, chemicals, and lab materials have been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has granted an unsecured loan during the year, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
  - a. The Terms and conditions of the loan are not prejudicial to the interest of the company.
  - b. The schedule of repayment of principal and interest as stipulated has been adhered to and the loan has been repaid during the year.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans nor made any investments nor extended any guarantees nor provided any securities covered under provisions of section 185 or section 186 of the Act.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public and hence the provisions of clause 5 are 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 Healthcare Services rendered and we are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and in opinion, the Company has been regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities the undisputed statutory dues in the case of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods Service Tax, Customs Duty, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at

March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The company has complied with the requirements for payment of PF dues as per the Supreme Court order dated 28.02.2019. There are no additional claims from PF authorities for payment of dues as per the supreme court order dated 28.02.2019, to this extent of no claim by the PF authorities. In our opinion the company is not in arrears for more than six months. There are no disputed taxes payable nor any dispute pending in any forum.

In respect of Provident Fund, there are certain employees having PF Salary more than Rs. 15,000/- per month have opted out of Contributing to Provident Fund from their Salary by giving Declaration to the Management.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of any dues to financial institutions, banks, governments or debenture holders.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by the way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). The term loans were applied for the purposes for which they have been raised.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us by the Company, no material fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order, are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standard.
- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the Directors, or any persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order, are not applicable.

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

Sd/-

**V C Krishnan**

**Partner**

**Membership No: 022167**

**UDIN: 21022167AAAAV6726**

**Date: June 18, 2021**



## **ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**The Annexure referred to paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Assam Hospitals Limited on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Assam Hospitals Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

- 1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- 2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- 3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Sd/-

**V C Krishnan**

**Partner**

**Membership No: 022167**

**UDIN: 21022167AAAAAV6726**

**Date: June 18, 2021**

# Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	62,20,12,437	77,38,58,139
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	4	7,37,90,057	1,03,15,528
(c) Other Intangible Assets	4	62,04,420	47,21,744
<b>(d) Financial Assets</b>			
i) Investments	5	48,32,609	39,19,53,046
ii) Other Financial Assets	6	3,15,96,589	3,00,67,825
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	7	4,18,75,970	1,87,61,969
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	8	1,92,36,598	10,35,33,270
<b>2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	9	2,48,27,083	4,03,91,098
(b) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	5	40,19,34,352	
ii) Trade receivables	10	16,30,05,191	22,50,14,241
iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	46,20,74,763	28,01,99,761
iv) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above	12	56,80,066	53,94,497
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	1,60,19,424
(d) Other Current Assets	13	4,79,61,390	2,71,96,491
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,90,50,31,525</b>	<b>1,92,74,27,032</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	8,42,98,680	8,42,98,680
(b) Other Equity	15	1,13,80,64,233	1,06,01,23,158
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>1) Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	16	19,11,51,784	34,17,32,798
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	17	-	14,02,200
(d) Provisions	18	6,71,52,099	5,77,88,434
<b>2) Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade Payables	19	20,40,57,180	16,01,84,959
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	18,58,588	19,59,098
(b) Other Current Liabilities	21	20,54,55,109	21,55,81,698
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		62,66,346	-
(d) Provisions	18	67,27,506	43,56,007
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,90,50,31,525</b>	<b>1,92,74,27,032</b>

## See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Sd/-  
**V C Krishnan**  
Partner

Membership No.: 022167  
UDIN: 21022167AAAAV6726

Place: Chennai

Date: June 18, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-  
**S.K.Jain**  
Director

DIN:00762254

Sd/-  
**Manas Das**  
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-  
**R Krishnakumar**  
Director

DIN:03331512

Sd/-  
**Rahul Sharma**  
Company Secretary  
ACS: 53381

Place: Guwahati  
Date: June 17, 2021

Sd/-  
**Abhijit Singh**  
Chief Operating Officer

# Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

		Amount in ₹		
	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
I	Revenue From Operations	22	1,30,30,33,500	1,49,35,02,332
II	Other income	23	4,91,65,100	5,71,03,402
III	<b>Total income ( I+II )</b>		<b>1,35,21,98,600</b>	<b>1,55,06,05,734</b>
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	25	10,96,99,895	11,91,59,270
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	26	22,15,12,748	31,40,88,284
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade	27	1,12,43,877	(66,27,090)
	Employee benefit expense	28	32,33,18,982	37,35,74,963
	Finance cost	29	3,58,41,491	3,53,52,444
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	10,45,09,325	9,52,57,375
	Other expense	31	47,35,66,786	53,83,47,906
	<b>Total expenses ( IV )</b>		<b>1,27,96,93,105</b>	<b>1,46,91,53,152</b>
V	<b>Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax ( I-IV )</b>		<b>7,25,05,496</b>	<b>8,14,52,582</b>
VI	Exceptional items - Income/(Expense)	24	4,65,86,566	-
VII	<b>Profit/ (loss) before tax ( V-VI )</b>		<b>11,90,92,062</b>	<b>8,14,52,582</b>
VIII	Tax expense			
	a) Current tax		6,02,75,382	2,52,47,077
	b) Deferred tax		(2,19,52,228)	56,74,334
IX	<b>Profit/ (loss) for the period from continuing operations ( VII-VIII )</b>		<b>8,07,68,908</b>	<b>5,05,31,171</b>
X	<b>Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations</b>			
XI	Tax expense of discontinued operations			
XII	<b>Profit/ (loss) from discounting operations (after tax) ( X-XI )</b>			
XIII	<b>Profit/ (loss) for the period ( IX+XII )</b>		<b>8,07,68,908</b>	<b>5,05,31,171</b>
XIV	Other comprehensive income			
	A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan		(39,89,606)	(1,55,17,487)
	Income Tax on Above		11,61,773	88,46,970
	B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	<b>Total comprehensive income for the period ( XIII+XVI )</b>		<b>7,79,41,075</b>	<b>4,38,60,654</b>
	<i>(Profit/ loss + other comprehensive income)</i>			
	<b>Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)</b>			
	a) Basic		9.58	5.99
	b) Diluted		9.58	5.99

## See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Sd/-  
V C Krishnan

Partner  
Membership No.: 022167  
UDIN: 21022167AAAAV6726

Place: Chennai

Date: June 18, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-  
**S.K.Jain**  
Director  
DIN:00762254

Sd/-  
**R Krishnakumar**  
Director  
DIN:03331512

Sd/-  
**Abhijit Singh**  
Chief Operating Officer

Sd/-  
**Manas Das**  
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-  
**Rahul Sharma**  
Company Secretary  
ACS: 53381

Place: Guwahati

Date: June 17, 2021

## Statement of changes in equity

### Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March 2021

#### A. Equity share capital

Amount in ₹

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2019	84,29,868	8,42,98,680
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at Amarch 31, 2020	84,29,868	8,42,98,680
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	84,29,868	8,42,98,680

#### B. Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total (Rs.)
	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve (Rs.)	Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	53,37,78,044	4,96,86,149	48,89,74,380	(1,23,15,414)	1,06,01,23,158
Add: Profit for the year	-	-	8,07,68,908	-	8,07,68,908
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	(28,27,833)	(28,27,833)
<b>Add: Transfer to Reserves</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	53,37,78,044	4,96,86,149	56,97,43,288	(1,51,43,247)	1,13,80,64,233

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total (Rs.)
	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve (Rs.)	Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	
Balance as at April 01, 2019	53,37,78,044	1,14,51,734	44,55,57,063	(56,44,897)	98,51,41,944
Add: Profit for the year	-	-	5,05,31,171	-	5,05,31,171
<b>Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)</b>	-	-	-	(66,70,517)	(66,70,517)
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	3,82,34,415	-	-	3,82,34,415
Less: Dividend	-	-	(59,00,906)	-	(59,00,906)
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	(12,12,949)	-	(12,12,949)
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	53,37,78,044	4,96,86,149	48,89,74,380	(1,23,15,414)	1,06,01,23,158

#### See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For S.Viswanathan LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 004770S/S200025

Sd/-

Sd/-

S.K.Jain

R Krishnakumar

Director

Director

DIN:00762254

DIN:03331512

Sd/-

V C Krishnan

Partner

Membership No.: 022167

UDIN: 21022167AAAAV6726

Place: Chennai

Date: June 18, 2021

Sd/-

Abhijit Singh

Chief Operating Officer

Sd/-

Manas Das

Financial Officer

Sd/-

Rahul Sharma

Company Secretary

ACS: 53381

Place: Guwahati

Date: June 17, 2021

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2021

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Profit for the year		7,79,41,075		4,38,60,654
Adjustment for:				
Provision for Taxation	6,02,75,382		2,52,47,077	
Deferred Tax	(2,19,52,228)			
Provision for disallowance	34,25,587			
Provision for Doubtful debts	1,10,91,942		5,58,544	
Depreciation/Amortisation	8,74,01,473		9,52,57,375	
Interest Income	(3,12,70,668)		(1,20,44,530)	
Finance Costs	3,58,41,491		3,53,52,444	
Gain on Fair Valuation of Mutual Funds	(21,71,696)		(2,95,22,565)	
(Profit) /loss on sale of Fixed Assets	(1,17,071)		9,52,185	
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	25,165			
Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	(22,13,191)		(17,49,491)	
Stale cheques write Off	(42,78,315)		(92,97,308)	
Bad Debts	4,72,392			
Capital subsidy Transferred	(14,02,200)		(14,02,200)	
Other Adjustments	28,27,833	13,79,55,896	66,70,517	11,00,22,048
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		<b>21,58,96,971</b>		<b>15,38,82,703</b>
Adjustment for:				
Trade payables	4,38,72,221		7,76,56,374	
Other liabilities	(1,01,26,589)		63,13,160	
Other assets	6,35,31,773		89,11,292	
Inventories	1,55,64,015		(1,44,18,639)	
Trade receivables	5,04,44,716		(8,95,21,915)	
Other non current liabilities	(14,02,200)			
Provisions	1,17,35,164		2,17,59,680	
sub-total		17,36,19,099	-	1,06,99,952
Total		<b>38,95,16,070</b>		<b>16,45,82,655</b>
Direct Taxes (Net)		(3,97,24,293)		(4,82,79,966)
<b>Net Cash flow from operating activities (A)</b>		<b>34,97,91,777</b>		<b>11,63,02,689</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(7,20,38,637)		(14,87,53,389)	
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(51,78,585)		(41,80,451)	
Disposal of Fixed Assets	14,02,70,683		1,19,77,300	
Capital WIP	(6,34,74,529)		(93,01,567)	
Sale of Mutual Fund	38,95,70,973		12,10,98,663	
Purchase of Mutual Fund	(40,00,00,000)			
Other Financial Assets	(15,28,764)			
Interest received	3,12,70,668		1,20,44,530	
<b>Net Cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>		<b>1,88,91,809</b>		<b>(1,71,14,914)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>				
Borrowings- Leases	(15,05,81,014)		(1,99,01,140)	
Financial Liabilities	(1,00,510)		(34,712)	
Finance Costs	(3,58,41,491)		(53,59,593)	
Dividend Paid	-		(59,00,906)	
Dividend Distribution Tax	-		(12,12,949)	
<b>Net Cash flow from financial activities ( C )</b>		<b>(18,65,23,015)</b>		<b>(3,24,09,300)</b>
<b>D. Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents(A+B+C)</b>		<b>18,21,60,571</b>		<b>6,67,78,475</b>
<b>Opening Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>28,55,94,258</b>		<b>21,88,15,783</b>
Available with Company for day to day operation	28,01,99,761		21,48,60,743	
Available with Company as earmarked balances	53,94,497		39,55,040	
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>46,77,54,829</b>		<b>28,55,94,258</b>

Available with Company for day to day operation	46,20,74,763		28,01,99,761	
Available with Company as earmarked balances	56,80,066		53,94,497	28,55,94,258
<b>Net Increase/ Decrease in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>18,21,60,571</b>		<b>6,67,78,475</b>

**See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements**

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Sd/-  
**S.K.Jain**  
Director  
DIN:00762254

Sd/-  
**R Krishnakumar**  
Director  
DIN:03331512

Sd/-  
**V C Krishnan**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 022167  
UDIN: 21022167AAAAV6726

Sd/-  
**Abhijit Singh**  
Chief Operating Officer

Sd/-  
**Manas Das**  
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-  
**Rahul Sharma**  
Company Secretary  
ACS: 53381

Place: Chennai

Place: Guwahati

Date: June 18, 2021

Date: June 17, 2021

# Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

All amounts are in Rupees unless otherwise stated

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## 1 General Information

The stand-alone financial statements of "Apollo Hospitals Limited (AHL)" are for the year ended 31st March 2021. The company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the companies act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at lotus tower, G. S. Road, Ganeshguri, Guwahati, Assam, India - 781005.

## 2 Application of new and revised Ind Ass

The company has applied all the Ind ASs notified by the MCA as applicable

## 3 Significant accounting policies

### 3.1 Statement of compliance

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and in compliance, in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act (The Act) read along with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The presentation of Financial Statements is based on Ind AS Schedule III of The Companies Act 2013.

### 3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated as for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

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

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

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

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

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



The principal accounting policies are set out below.

**Historical Cost convention:**

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

**3.3 Investments**

The company is in line with Ind AS with respect to fair valuation of Investments.

**3.4 Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates or Joint Ventures**

The company has no investments in Subsidiaries, Associates or Joint Ventures

**3.5 Revenue recognition**

**3.5.1 Rendering of services**

**Healthcare Services**

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

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

Effective April 1, 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized, Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition.

We have adopted the output methods which recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer on the basis of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract.

**3.5.2 Sale of Goods**

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

Effective April 1, 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized, Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition.

We have adopted the output methods which recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer on the basis of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract.

**3.5.3 Interest and Dividend Income:**

(i) Interest income:

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principle amounts outstanding and the rate applicable.

(ii) Dividends:

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

#### **3.5.4 Rental income**

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

#### **3.5.5 Leasing**

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

##### **The Company as lessor**

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

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

#### **3.5.6 Foreign currencies**

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

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

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

#### **3.6 Borrowings and Borrowing costs**

No Borrowings for the company.

#### **3.7 Government grants**

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

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

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

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

### **3.8 Employee benefits**

#### **3.8.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits**

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

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

#### **3.8.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits**

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

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

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

#### **Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:**

The effect of the amendment to Ind AS 19: 'Employee Benefits', issued on 30th march 2019 in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements will be evaluated and the impact stated as and when such instances occur, if any.

### **3.9 Taxation**

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

#### **3.9.1 Current tax**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **3.9.2 Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

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

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

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

#### **3.10 Property, plant and equipment**

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

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

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

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

Office Equipment - Computers	3 years
Vehicles	6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is 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 profit or loss.

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

### **3.10.1 Intangible assets**

#### **3.10.2 Intangible assets acquired on a Standalone basis**

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

#### **3.10.3 Derecognition of intangible assets**

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

#### **3.10.4 Useful lives of intangible assets**

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

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

Computer Software	3 years
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#### **3.10.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill**

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.11 Inventories**

The inventories of all medicines, Medicare items traded and dealt with by the Company are valued at cost. In the absence of any further estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, the Net Realizable Value is not applicable. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location after adjusting for GST wherever applicable, applying the FIFO method. Stock of provisions, stores (including lab materials and other consumables), stationeries and housekeeping items are stated at cost. The net realizable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house only. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location, after adjusting for GST wherever applicable applying FIFO method. Linen, crockery and cutlery are valued at cost and written off applying FIFO method. The net realizable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location. Imported inventories are accounted for at the applicable exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

### **3.12 Provisions**

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

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

#### **3.12.1 Other Provisions**

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

### **3.13 Financial instruments**

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

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

### **3.14 Financial assets**

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

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

#### **3.14.1 Classification of financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **3.14.2 Effective interest method**

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

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

### **3.14.3 Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

## **3.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

### **3.15.1 Classification as debt or equity**

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

### **3.15.2 Equity instruments**

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

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

### **3.15.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses**



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

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

#### **3.15.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

#### **3.16. Ind AS 116 Leases:**

The Company has adopted the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

As a lessee at inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:- the contract conveys the right to use and identified asset; - the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

At the date of the commencement of a lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU assets") and a corresponding lease liability for all leases, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. However, there are no short terms keases or low value leases recognized by the Company.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Lease payments to be made under such reasonably certain extension options are included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities. Lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payment using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payment made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct cost less any lease incentives and restoration costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life or the lease whichever is shorter. Impairment of ROU assets is in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

### **3.17 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

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

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

#### **3.17.1 Basic Earnings Per Share:**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

#### **Diluted Earnings Per Share:**

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

#### **3.17.2 CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

### 3.17.3 Cash and cash equivalent

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

### 3.17.4 Bad Debts Policy

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

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

<b><u>Ageing</u></b>	<b>Expected Credit loss (%)</b>
Within the credit period	Nil
Less than 6 months past due	0%
6 months to 12 months past due	0%
1 to 2 years past due	30%
2 to 3 years years past due	50%
>3 years past due	100%

### 3.17.5 Contingent Liability

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

## NOTE 4: Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work-in-progress and Other Intangible Assets

Amount in ₹

SI No.	DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
		COST AS ON APRIL 01, 2020	ADDITIONS	SALE/DISPOSE	TOTAL	AS ON APRIL 01,2020	FOR THE YEAR	ADJUSTMENT	TOTAL	AS ON 31-03-2021	AS ON 31-03-2020
1	Land	6,39,05,226	8,62,831	-	6,47,68,057	-	-	-	-	6,47,68,057	6,39,05,226
2	Freehold Building	1,53,28,610	-	-	1,53,28,610	9,39,478	7,00,793	-	16,40,271	1,36,88,339	1,43,89,132
3	Lease Hold Buildings	14,62,73,109	3,95,43,282	-	18,58,16,391	3,42,94,858	65,30,390	-	4,08,25,248	14,49,91,144	11,19,78,252
4	Plant & Machinery	61,31,92,223	2,48,38,959	87,900	63,79,43,282	38,38,35,224	5,02,80,663	78,872	43,40,37,015	20,39,06,267	22,93,56,999
5	Furniture & Fixture	6,04,70,100	27,47,781	2,03,392	6,30,14,489	3,77,45,139	58,93,255	1,13,568	4,35,24,827	1,94,89,662	2,27,24,961
6	Vehicle	1,05,47,736	6,45,927	33,04,149	78,89,514	61,21,725	8,21,405	27,82,838	41,60,292	37,29,223	44,26,011
7	Computer	2,00,89,873	33,99,857	44,352	2,34,45,378	1,61,82,846	32,06,723	42,765	1,93,46,805	40,98,573	39,07,027
8	Library Books	2,27,086	-	-	2,27,086	2,04,057	4,326	-	2,08,384	18,702	23,029
9	Nursing School(Assets)	66,00,083	-	66,00,083	-	50,27,743	3,40,704	53,68,447	(0)	0	15,72,340
	<b>Lease Assets</b>										
10	Right of Use (Hospital)	13,31,11,106	-	-	13,31,11,106	1,90,15,871	1,90,15,872	-	3,80,31,743	9,50,79,363	11,40,95,235
11	Right of Use (Subham Building)	8,81,61,078	-	-	8,81,61,078	61,22,297	97,95,675	-	1,59,17,972	7,22,43,106	8,20,38,781
12	Right of Use (Nursing school)	12,99,38,901	-	12,99,38,901	-	44,97,754	42,23,608	87,21,362	-	-	12,54,41,147
	<b>Total of Tangible Assets</b>	<b>1,28,78,45,132</b>	<b>7,20,38,637</b>	<b>14,01,78,777</b>	<b>1,21,97,04,992</b>	<b>51,39,86,993</b>	<b>10,08,13,415</b>	<b>1,71,07,852</b>	<b>59,76,92,556</b>	<b>62,20,12,437</b>	<b>77,38,58,139</b>
	Previous Year	80,08,10,142	49,99,64,474	1,29,29,485	1,28,78,45,131	43,37,86,845	9,21,77,448	1,19,77,300	51,39,86,993	77,38,58,138	36,70,23,296

## (II) Other Intangible Assets

SI No.	DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
		COST AS ON APRIL 01, 2020	ADDITIONS	SALE/DISPOSE	TOTAL	AS ON APRIL 01,2020	FOR THE YEAR	ADJUSTMENT	TOTAL	AS ON 31-03-2021	AS ON 31-03-2020
A	Software Licence	94,47,635	35,26,304	-	1,29,73,940	84,06,015	8,07,280	-	92,13,295	37,60,646	10,41,621
B	Transformation Services	70,13,612	16,52,281	-	86,65,894	33,33,490	28,88,630	-	62,22,120	24,43,774	36,80,122
	<b>Total of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>1,64,61,247</b>	<b>51,78,585</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,16,39,834</b>	<b>1,17,39,505</b>	<b>36,95,910</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,54,35,415</b>	<b>62,04,420</b>	<b>47,21,743</b>
	Previous Year	1,22,80,796	41,80,451	-	1,64,61,247	86,59,578	30,79,927	-	1,17,39,505	47,21,744	36,21,219

## (III) Capital Work-In-Progress

SI No.	DESCRIPTION	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
		COST AS ON APRIL 01, 2020	ADDITIONS	TRANSFER DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL	AS ON APRIL 01,2020	FOR THE YEAR	ADJUSTMENT	TOTAL	AS ON 31-03-2021	AS ON 31-03-2020
(III)	Capital Work-in-Progress	1,03,15,528	6,50,96,935	16,22,406	7,37,90,057	-	-	-	-	7,37,90,057	1,03,15,528
	<b>Total CWIP</b>	<b>1,03,15,528</b>	<b>6,50,96,935</b>	<b>16,22,406</b>	<b>7,37,90,057</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,37,90,057</b>	<b>1,03,15,528</b>
	Previous Year	10,13,961	93,01,567	-	1,03,15,528	-	-	-	-	1,03,15,528	10,13,961

**Note 5 : Investments**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Units	Non-Current	Current	Non Current
		March 31,2021	March 31,2021	31-Mar-20
<b>Investment in mutual funds</b>				
<b>Unquoted</b>				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Short Term Fund	769414			6,02,09,973
Axis Short Term Fund	1089010			2,41,09,925
HDFC Short Term Opportunities Fund	1075894			2,43,57,907
ICICI Prudential Equity Arbitrage Fund	2232123			5,78,38,323
ICICI Prudential Short Term Plan	565060			2,38,28,165
IDFC All Seasons Bond Fund	810179			2,56,97,509
IDFC Arbitrage Fund	943405			2,32,79,937
Kotak Bond Short Term	675873			2,56,83,313
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	833240			2,33,70,537
Kotak Floater Short Term MFKOTAK0666	12012			3,96,44,045
SBI SHORT TERM DEBT FUND	2544801			5,93,38,148
UTI Floating Rate Fund STP	2083	4832609		45,95,264
HDFC Liquid Fund			8,03,78,656	
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund			8,03,87,508	
IDFC Cash Fund			8,03,83,523	
Kotak Liquid Fund			8,03,86,715	
SBI Liquid Fund			8,03,97,950	
<b>Total (mutual funds)</b>		<b>48,32,609</b>	<b>40,19,34,352</b>	<b>39,19,53,046</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>48,32,609</b>	<b>40,19,34,352</b>	<b>39,19,53,046</b>
<b>Aggregate value of unquoted investments</b>				<b>39,19,53,046</b>

**Note 6 : Other financial Assets**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Security Deposits	3,15,96,589	2,93,22,740
Interest Accrued on deposit account/ margin money	-	7,45,085
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,15,96,589</b>	<b>3,00,67,825</b>

**Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31,2020
Opening Balance	1,87,61,969	1,55,89,333
Add: Additions during the year	2,31,14,001	43,28,278
Less: Reversals during the year	-	11,55,642
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>4,18,75,970</b>	<b>1,87,61,969</b>

**Note 8 : Other non-current assets**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a)Capital advances	1,78,03,891	10,35,33,270
(b)others		
other Financial Assets	14,32,707	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,92,36,598</b>	<b>10,35,33,270</b>

**Note 9 : Inventories**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(c) Finished goods;		
Stock-in-trade (Pharmacy )	1,54,48,261	2,66,92,138
Stores and spares	93,78,822	1,36,98,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,48,27,083</b>	<b>4,03,91,098</b>

**Note 10 : Trade Receivables**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Trade receivables</b>		
Secured, Considered Good		
Unsecured, Considered Good	16,30,05,191	22,50,14,241
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful		
Receivables from related parties		
Secured, Considered Good		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful		
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>16,30,05,191</b>	<b>22,50,14,241</b>

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

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

**Note 11 : Cash and cash equivalents**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>a. Balances with Banks</b>		
1. In Current account	25,28,82,329	7,55,81,765
2. In Deposit Account	20,16,53,733	20,00,31,277
3. In gratuity account	53,96,393	33,65,949
<b>b. Cheques, drafts on hand</b>	21,42,309	-
c. Cash on hand		12,20,770
d. Telegraphic Transfer & EDC	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,20,74,763</b>	<b>28,01,99,761</b>

**Note 12 : Bank balance other than (ii) above**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>(a) Earmarked balances with banks (unpaid dividend)</b>		
Unpaid Dividend accounts	4,70,911	5,44,166
<b>(b) Balances with banks to the extent held as security against the Staff Security Deposit.</b>		
Balance held as security towards Staff Security Deposit	52,09,155	48,50,331
<b>(c) Repatriation restrictions, if any, in respect of cash and bank balances</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,80,066</b>	<b>53,94,497</b>

**Note 13 : Other current assets**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>(a) Capital Advances</b>		
<b>(b) Advances other than capital advances</b>		
Advance paid to suppliers	87,42,420	24,74,862
Other Advances	7,93,546	6,62,861
<b>Prepaid expenses - Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Prepaid Rent	1,24,04,351	1,42,27,092
Prepaid Insurance	56,83,331	35,94,844
Prepaid AMC	62,84,462	36,10,160
Prepaid Expenses (Others)	-	8,77,072
Apollo Hospitals Educational Trust	1,40,53,280	-
Nursing school fee receivable	-	17,49,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,79,61,390</b>	<b>2,71,96,491</b>

**Note 14: Share Capital**

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital comprises of equity shares shares having a par value of Rs10 each as follows :

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Authorised :</b>		
1,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each ( March 31, 2020 : 1,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs10 each )	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
	<b>10,00,00,000</b>	<b>10,00,00,000</b>
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid-up :</b>		
<b>8429868</b> equity shares of Rs <b>10</b> each ( March. 31, 2020 : 8429868 equity shares of Rs10 each )	8,42,98,680	8,42,98,680
	<b>8,42,98,680</b>	<b>8,42,98,680</b>

**a.) Reconciliation of number of shares :**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of shares	Amount in Rs.
<b>Equity shares</b>				
Opening balance	84,29,868	8,42,98,680	84,29,868	8,42,98,680
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	<b>84,29,868</b>	<b>8,42,98,680</b>	<b>84,29,868</b>	<b>8,42,98,680</b>

**b) Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company**

Amount in ₹

	Name of Shareholders	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		No. of	% of	No. of	% of
		Share Held in lac	Share Held	Share Held in lac	Share Held
1	Apollo Hospital Enterprise Ltd	55,51,283	65.85%	55,23,433	65.52%

**c) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% share**

Amount in ₹

	Name of Shareholders	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		No. of	% of	No. of	% of
		Share Held in lac	Share Held	Share Held in lac	Share Held
1	Apollo Hospital Enterprise Ltd	55,51,283	65.85%	55,23,433	65.52%

**d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares****Equity shares**

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

Note 15 : Other Equity

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve (Rs.)	Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2020</b>	53,37,78,044	4,96,86,149	48,89,74,379	(1,23,15,414)	1,06,01,23,158
Add: Profit for the year	-	-	8,07,68,908	-	8,07,68,908
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	(28,27,833)	(28,27,833)
Add: Impact due to IND AS 116	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>53,37,78,044</b>	<b>4,96,86,149</b>	<b>56,97,43,287</b>	<b>(1,51,43,247)</b>	<b>1,13,80,64,233</b>

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Securities Premium Account (Rs.)	General Reserve (Rs.)	Retained Earnings (Rs.)	Other Comprehensive Income (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2019</b>	53,37,78,044	1,14,51,734	44,55,57,063	(56,44,897)	98,51,41,944
Add: Profit for the year	-	-	5,05,31,171	-	5,05,31,171
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	(66,70,517)	(66,70,517)
Add: Impact due to IND AS 116	-	3,82,34,415	-	-	3,82,34,415
Less: Transfer to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Dividend	-	-	(59,00,906)	-	(59,00,906)
Less: Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	(12,12,949)	-	(12,12,949)
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>53,37,78,044</b>	<b>4,96,86,149</b>	<b>48,89,74,379</b>	<b>(1,23,15,414)</b>	<b>1,06,01,23,158</b>



**Note 16 : Borrowings(non current)**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Non - Current	Non - Current
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Term loans secured</b>		
Lease Liability (Hospital)	11,06,71,113	12,27,98,484
Lease Liability (Nursing School)	-	13,34,59,285
Lease Liability (Subham Building)	8,04,80,671	8,54,75,029
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,11,51,784</b>	<b>34,17,32,798</b>

**Note:** In line with IASB, MCA has issued amendment to Ind AS 116 and introduces practical expedient for Lessees which allows a lessee not to account rent concessions as Lease Modifications, for the rent concessions received as a direct consequence of COVID 19.

The company has applied the practical expedient in accounting Rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid -19 pandemic after assessing that there are no changes to other terms and conditions of the lease Contracts and has recognized the Rent Concession amounting to Rs.4981038 as a negative variable Lease payment in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account and continues to accrue interest on Lease Liability at the unchanged incremental Borrowing Rate of 10%.

As there are no other changes in the Lease Contract other than the Rent concession, the company continues to use the Leased Assets and the ROU assets are not impaired.

**Note 17 : Other Long Term Liabilities**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>(a) Deffered Government Grant</b>		
Capital Subsidy	-	14,02,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,02,200</b>

**Note 18: Provisions**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Gratuity	Leave	Gratuity	Leave
<b>Provision for Employees Benefit</b>				
-Current	42,10,809	25,16,697	21,33,729	22,22,278
-Non Current	3,12,93,356	3,58,58,743	3,02,31,972	2,75,56,462
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,55,04,165</b>	<b>3,83,75,440</b>	<b>3,23,65,701</b>	<b>2,97,78,740</b>

**Note 19 : Trade payables**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade payables	12,91,51,106	12,95,01,642
Trade payables to related parties	7,49,06,074	3,06,83,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,40,57,180</b>	<b>16,01,84,959</b>

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

Details of Trade Payables are based on the information available with the company. Regarding the status of suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, no amount is due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the financial year ended 31st March 2021 as per the information furnished by the Management. There is no interest in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as per the information furnished by the Management.

**Note 20: Other financial liabilities**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt		
(b) Current maturities of Deffered Govt Capital Subsidy	14,02,200	14,02,200
(C) Unclaimed dividends	4,56,388	5,56,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,58,588</b>	<b>19,59,098</b>

**Note 21 : Other Current Liabilities**

Amount in ₹

Particulars		31-Mar-20
(a) Advance from patients	10,53,720	37,99,194
(b ) Tax deducted at Source payable	64,44,333	66,08,133
(c) Doctors Consultancy	10,84,70,010	12,33,52,125
(d) Security deposit receipts	83,72,831	74,52,034
(f) Statutory payables	2,60,50,531	4,49,71,729
(g) Other payables	5,45,08,340	1,28,79,484
(h) Audit Fee Payable	5,55,345	4,59,000
Nursing school liability	-	1,51,72,500
Security deposits of nursing school	-	8,87,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,54,55,109</b>	<b>21,55,81,698</b>

**Note 22 : Revenue From Operations**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Healthcare Income	90,68,41,359	1,02,74,10,753
Pharmacy sales	39,61,92,141	46,60,91,579
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,30,30,33,500</b>	<b>1,49,35,02,332</b>

**Note 23 : Other Income**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest Income	3,12,70,668	1,20,44,530
<b>Other non-operating income</b>		
Interest Others (lease deposits)	17,73,473	13,95,031
Misc. Income (subsidy)	14,02,200	14,02,200
Gain on Fair Value of Mutual Funds	21,71,696	2,95,22,565
Profit on Sale of Assets	1,17,071	
Profit on sale of Mutual Funds	22,13,191	17,49,491
Royalty Received	7,65,448	15,48,277
Trade payables write off	-	37,78,875
Stale cheques	42,78,315	55,18,433
Lease Rent (Income)	49,81,038	
ATM rent	1,92,000	1,44,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,91,65,100</b>	<b>5,71,03,402</b>

**Note 24 : Exceptional Item**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Nursing School Liab. Written Back	1,51,50,089	-
Profit on sale of Nursing School	3,14,36,477	-
	<b>4,65,86,566</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 25 : Cost of material consumed**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Stock at the Beginning of the Year	1,36,98,960	59,07,411
Add : Purchases	10,53,79,757	12,69,50,819
Less : Stock at the End of the Year Closing Stock	93,78,822	1,36,98,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,96,99,895</b>	<b>11,91,59,270</b>

**Note 26 : Purchase of stock-in-trade**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Medicine Purchases	22,15,12,748	31,40,88,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,15,12,748</b>	<b>31,40,88,284</b>

**Note 27 : Change in inventories of WIP, stock in trade, finished goods**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>Opening Balances :</b>		
Traded goods	2,66,92,138	2,00,65,048
<b>Total opening balance</b>	<b>2,66,92,138</b>	<b>2,00,65,048</b>
<b>Closing balance :</b>		
Traded goods	15,44,82,261	2,66,92,138
<b>Total closing balance</b>	<b>1,54,48,261</b>	<b>2,66,92,138</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,12,43,877</b>	<b>(66,27,090)</b>

**Note 28 : Employee Benefit Expenses**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salaries and Wages	26,20,23,646	29,24,39,078
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	2,92,64,247	3,46,29,650
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,53,24,385	1,69,18,070
Bonus and Incentive	97,07,846	2,17,63,132
Leave Encashment	69,98,858	72,88,367
Training Expenses	-	5,36,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,33,18,982</b>	<b>37,35,74,963</b>

**Note 29 : Finance Cost**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>( ii ) Others :</b>		
Bank Charges & Commission	45,49,175	53,59,593
Interest on Lease Liability	3,12,92,316	2,99,92,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,58,41,491</b>	<b>3,53,52,444</b>

**Note 30 : Depreciation and Amortisation Expense**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Tangible Assets	10,08,13,415	9,21,77,448
Intangible Assets	36,95,910	3,07,99,27
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,45,09,325</b>	<b>9,52,57,375</b>

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Assumptions				
Discount Rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.75%	7.75%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality pre- retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014)		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014)	
Disability	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Attrition	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement	58yrs	58yrs	58yrs	58yrs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
<b>Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year</b>	6,51,66,347	2,97,78,348	4,87,62,723	2,23,74,435
Interest Cost	45,61,644	20,84,484	34,13,391	15,66,210
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	71,19,730	49,14,766	75,76,783	45,35,257
Benefit Paid	(33,40,515)	(32,87,500)	(17,28,134)	(49,24,582)
Actuarial (gain) / Loss on obligation	(13,58,426)	48,85,342	71,41,584	62,27,028
Present Value of Obligation end of the year	7,21,48,780	3,83,75,440	6,51,66,347	2,97,78,348
<b>Defined benefit obligation liability as at the balance sheet is wholly funded by the company</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Change in plan assets</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets beginning of the period</b>	3,28,00,646	-	2,95,85,818	-
Expected return on plan assets	22,96,045	-	20,71,007	-
Contributions	60,00,000	-	30,00,392	-
Benefits paid	(33,40,515)	-	(17,28,134)	-
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(4,62,690)	-	(1,28,437)	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	3,72,93,486	-	3,28,00,646	-
<b>Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets</b>				
Fair value of the defined benefit	7,21,48,780	3,83,75,440	6,51,66,347	2,97,78,348
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	(3,72,93,486)	-	(3,28,00,646)	-
Liability / (assets)	3,48,55,294	3,83,75,440	3,23,65,701	2,97,78,348
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Liability / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet	3,48,55,294	3,83,75,440	3,23,65,701	2,97,78,348
<b>Gratuity &amp; Leave Encashment cost for the period to be recognised</b>				
<b>Profit and Loss</b>				
Current Service Cost	71,19,730	49,14,766	75,76,783	45,35,257
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Interest Cost	45,61,644	20,84,484	34,13,391	15,66,210
Expected return on plan assets	(22,96,045)	-	(20,71,007)	-
Expenses to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss	93,85,329	69,99,250	89,19,167	61,01,467
<b>Other comprehensive (income)/expenses (Remeasurement)</b>				
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Obligation	(13,58,426)	48,85,342	71,41,584	62,27,028
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Plan Assets	4,62,690	-	1,28,437	-
Expenses to be recognised Other Comprehensive Income	(8,95,736)	48,85,342	72,70,021	62,27,028
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>				
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments				
Actual return on plan assets	18,33,355		19,42,570	-

#### Defined Benefit Plans

##### Gratuity

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

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

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

If the discount rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would decrease to Rs. 6,60,39,594 (increase to Rs7,92,00,668;) as at March 31st, 2021

If the Salary growth rate increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligations would increase to Rs. 7,91,07,327(decrease to Rs. 6,60,20,806) as at March 31st, 2021

##### Leave Encashment

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

The Code on Social Security, 2020, which received the Presidents assent on September 28, 2020 subsumes nine laws relating to social security, retirement and employee benefits, including PF and Gratuity. The effective date of the code and rules thereunder are yet to be notified. The impact of the changes, if any, will be assessed and recognised post notification of the relevant provisions."

**Note 31 : Other Expenses**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<b>(I) Other Expenses:</b>		
House Keeping Expenses	5,50,59,368	5,52,39,442
Laboratory Expenses	1,60,80,386	1,03,33,748
Patient Meal	1,82,22,868	2,40,49,024
Power ,Fuel & Water Expenses	2,88,91,519	2,97,09,178
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	15,84,508	23,92,133
Business Promotion Activities	62,31,142	1,88,59,162
Lease Rent on Building	1,91,51,504	2,18,66,114
Miscellaneous Expenses	13,89,833	47,66,097
News Paper & Periodicals	24,303	1,51,227
Printing & Stationery	98,78,398	1,48,23,701
Nursing School Expenditure	1,26,14,068	2,45,67,585
Rates & Taxes	15,43,327	40,61,616
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	14,45,628	55,25,495
Consultancy Expenses	1,35,74,979	2,11,95,331
Communication Expenses	33,45,492	7,64,303
Insurance Premium	23,51,767	23,41,791
Legal Expenses & Other Fees	53,69,760	81,59,850
Meeting Expenses	6,32,968	28,68,024
Repairs & Maintenance Building	29,41,793	46,25,220
Repairs & Maintenance Plant & Machinery	52,94,464	74,37,982
Repairs & Maintenance Others	10,26,376	23,28,023
AMC Expenses	3,54,73,913	2,92,05,040
Tax Audit Fees	60,000	82,600
Internal Audit Fees & Other Expenses	12,17,433	9,86,877
Cost Audit Fees	86,740	95,580
GST Audit fee	76,700	1,59,300
Equipment hire charges	21,38,454	23,17,401
Security Expenses	1,37,29,521	1,61,35,670
Recruitment Expenses	1,36,511	2,07,757
DNB Expenses	1,54,24,419	82,37,746
Washing & Cleaning	38,29,099	29,96,214
Corporate Social Responsibility	25,00,000	25,00,000
Electrical Expenses	7,76,473	20,75,037
Laundry Expenses	22,17,839	19,66,697
Loss on Sale of Assets	25,165	9,52,185
Consultancy Charges for Pharmacy	54,44,794	35,92,633
Provision for Disallowances	34,25,587	-
Provision for Doubtful debts	1,10,91,942	-
Bad Debts	4,72,392	5,58,544
Software Expenses	98,27,653	70,48,421
Kitchen Crockery	2,24,359	1,79,539
sow charges	55,85,240	
Licensing and Operations Management Agreement Fee	1,93,21,537	2,48,37,038
Retainership Fees	13,16,75,814	16,57,36,600
Director sitting fees	17,25,750	14,16,000
<b>Subtotal (I)</b>	<b>47,31,41,786</b>	<b>53,73,51,925</b>
<b>(II) Auditor's Remuneration:</b>		
Statutory Audit Fees	4,25,000	5,01,500
Audit Expenses	-	4,94,481
<b>Subtotal (II)</b>	<b>4,25,000</b>	<b>9,95,981</b>
<b>TOTAL (I+II)</b>	<b>47,35,66,786</b>	<b>53,83,47,906</b>

**Note: 32 Earnings per Share**

Amount in ₹

Earnings per share		2020-21	2019-20
(a)	Net Profit after tax available to Equity share holders	8,07,68,908	5,05,31,171
(b)	Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each outstanding during the year (No. of shares)	8429868	8429868
(c)	Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10 each	9.58	5.99

**Note: 33 Related Party Disclosure for the year ended March 31, 2021**

i. Key Management Personnel	Nil
ii. Holding Company	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited
iii. Associate Companies/ Entities	Nil

S No	Type of Related Party	Description and Nature of Transaction	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2021	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2020
1	Key Managerial Personnel		-	-
2	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited - Project Division	LOMA Fees	2,02,29,672.00	2,61,57,404.00
		Services	23,20,718.00	38,46,004.00
		Payable at the end of the year	2,84,58,906.00	2,10,80,894.00
3	Apollo Health and Life Style Limited	Services	4,36,200.00	-
		Payable at the end of the year	1,83,150.00	
4	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	Services	3,27,98,153.00	62,07,939.00
		Interest Income	1,75,38,356.00	
		Payable at the end of the year	3,62,95,114.00	96,02,423.00
5	AHEL Pharmacy Limited	Consultancy Fees	99,68,904.00	-
		Payable at the end of the year	99,68,904.00	
6	Total Health	CSR Activities Donation Paid	10,00,000.00	
		Payable at the end of the year	-	
7	Associate Companies / Entities		-	-
8	Joint Venture of Holding Company		-	-

**Note No: 34 Contingent Liability**

Amount in ₹

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt	2,78,15,000	1,88,15,000
b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees	-	-
c) Other Money for which the Company is contingently liable	-	-
- Customs Duty	-	-
- Service Tax	-	-
- Value Added Tax	-	-
- Income Tax	-	-
- EPCG	-	-
d) Others***	-	-

Note:\*\*\* "In the absence of the Liability not been defined or quantified in certain cases, the Total Contingent Liability is indeterminate."

**Note: 35 Events after the reporting period**

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

**Note: 36**

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

As per our report of even date attached	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors		
<b>For S.Viswanathan LLP</b>			
<b>Chartered Accountants</b>			
<b>FRN: 004770S/S200025</b>			
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
V C Krishnan	<b>S.K.Jain</b>	<b>R Krishnakumar</b>	
Partner	Director	Director	
Membership No.: 022167	DIN:00762254	DIN:03331512	
UDIN: 21022167AAAAV6726	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
	<b>Abhijit Singh</b>	<b>Manas Das</b>	<b>Rahul Sharma</b>
	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
			ACS: 53381
Place: Chennai			Place: Guwahati
Date: June 18, 2021			Date: June 17, 2021