

C.A. Virender Kumar

B. Com, FCA, D.I.S.A., Insolvency Professional

MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To

The Board of Directors

AKS MEDICAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **AKS MEDICAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at September 30, 2021, Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the period then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the "Special Purpose Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements is prepared, in accordance with the basis set out in Note 1.3 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of our report for the audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, 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.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1.3 which describes the purpose and basis of preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements. These Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared by the management of the Company and approved by the Board of Directors for the purpose assisting the Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Limited (formerly known as 'Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Private Limited') ("Holding Company") in its proforma financial reporting to be included in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP"), Red Herring Prospectus ("RHP") and Prospectus, (collectively referred to "Offer Documents") prepared by the Holding Company in connection with its proposed initial public offering of equity shares as required by Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("SEBI ICDR Regulations"), as amended and the Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) ("the Guidance Note"). As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any another purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Our report is intended solely for the use of Company to comply with the requirement of SEBI ICDR Regulations and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties. We shall not be liable to the Company or to any other concerned for any claims, liabilities or expenses relating to this assignment. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for Special Purpose Financial Statements

is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the purpose set out in paragraph above and this includes design, implementation, and maintenance of such internal controls as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating 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 charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Other Matters

1. The accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements have been prepared, and this report thereon issued, solely for the purpose of preparation of Proforma Financial Statements of Holding Company for the period ended September 30, 2021, and inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP"), Red Herring Prospectus ("RHP") and Prospectus and for the use by the current statutory auditor of the Holding Company. Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose.
2. The Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended September 30, 2021 prepared by the management in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements and approved by the Board of Directors for the purpose of preparation of Restated Financial Information to be included in the Offer Documents in connection with the proposed initial public offering of equity shares of the Holding



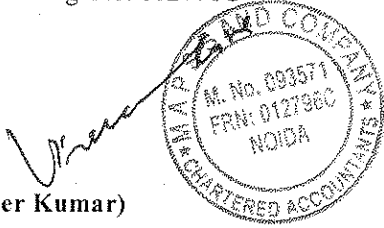
Company. Accordingly, the management has not presented the corresponding comparative figures in these financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

For MAPSS & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No. 012796C



(Virender Kumar)

Partner

Membership No: 093571

UDIN: 22093571 AFP QJS 2591

Place: Delhi

Date: 25.03.2022

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RAMRAJA MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL & TRAUMA CENTRE PVT LTD

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

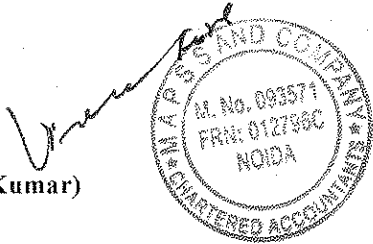
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk 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, but not for expressing our opinion on whether the company has internal financial controls with reference to special purpose financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose 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.

For MAPSS & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No. 012796C



(Virender Kumar)
Partner

Membership No: 093571

UDIN: 22033571 AF PQJS 2581

Place: Delhi

Date: 25.03.2022

AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
CIN:U85195DL2009PTC186864
SPECIAL PURPOSE STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT SEP 30,2021

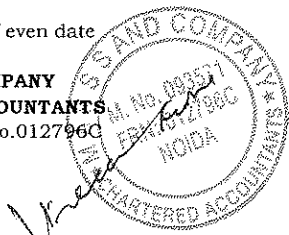
	Particulars	Note No.	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,160.88	1,182.17
	(b) Capital work in progress	3	14.95	-
	(c) Right-of-use of assets		-	-
	(d) Financial Assets		-	-
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	9.73	9.73
	(e) Other Non Current Assets	5	16.64	16.64
	Total non-current assets		1,202.20	1,208.54
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	6	23.13	6.51
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	7	106.08	50.93
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	2.62	43.69
	(iii) Bank Balance other than (ii) above	9	0.21	0.01
	(c) Current Tax assets (Net)	10	0.97	-
	(d) Other Current assets	11	47.01	0.77
	Total current assets		180.02	101.92
	Total Assets		1,382.22	1,311.82
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	12	207.15	207.15
	(b) Other Equity	13	251.80	188.91
	Equity attributable to the owners of the company		458.94	396.06
2	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	710.54	719.91
	(ia) Lease Liabilities		-	-
	(ii) Other financial liabilities (net)		-	-
	(b) Provisions	15	1.09	-
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	16	13.61	(1.05)
	Total non-current liabilities		725.24	718.86
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	81.96	111.27
	(ia) Lease Liabilities		-	-
	(ii) Trade payables	18	-	-
	(a) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		68.87	37.05
	(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
	(b) Other current liabilities	19	47.20	48.58
	(c) Provisions	20	0.00	-
	Total current liabilities		198.04	196.90
	Total Equity and Liabilities		1,382.22	1,311.82

Summary of significant accounting policies 1
The note nos. 1 to 45 are integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For MAPSS & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No.012796C

Virender Kumar
Partner
M.No.093571
Place: Noida
Dated: 25.03.2022



On behalf of the Board of Directors
AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi
Director
DIN:01792886

Dr. Kapil Kumar
Director
DIN: 01818736

Ritesh Mishra
Co. Secretary
M. No 51166

(Signature)

(Signature)

(Signature)

UDIN: 22093571AFRJS 2591

AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
CIN:U85110DL2008PTC174706

SPECIAL PURPOSE STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEP 30,2021

Particulars	Note No	Period ended September 30, 2021	Year ended March, 31, 2021
I Revenue from operations	21	600.23	795.37
II Other income	22	0.90	0.05
III Total income (I+II)		601.13	795.42
IV Expenses:			
Medical consumables and pharmacy items consumed	23	138.05	159.20
Employee benefits expense	24	85.07	117.24
Finance cost	25	42.44	67.23
Depreciation and amortization expenses	26	60.94	61.35
Other expenses	27	180.67	286.76
Total expenses		507.17	691.78
V Profit /(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		93.96	103.64
VI Exceptional items (Net) (Gain)/Loss		-	-
VII Profit / (Loss) before tax (V-VI)		93.96	103.64
VIII Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		16.42	18.88
(2) Income tax of earlier years		-	-
(3)MAT credit availed		9.21	(18.88)
(4) Deferred tax (net)		5.45	31.15
Total tax expenses		31.08	31.15
IX Profit/(Loss) for the period (VII-VIII)		62.88	72.50
X Other comprehensive income			
(a)(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(ii)Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(ii)Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Total comprehensive income (IX+X)(Comprising			
XI Profit / (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for		62.88	72.50
XII Earnings per equity share	28		
(1) Basic		3.04	3.50
(2) Diluted		3.04	3.50

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

The note nos. 1 to 45 are integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For MAPSS & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No.012796C

Virender Kumar
Partner
M.No.093571
Place: Noida
Dated: 25.03.2022

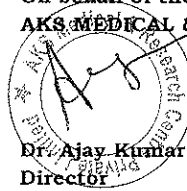


On behalf of the Board of Directors
AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi
Director
DIN:01792886

Dr. Kapil Kumar
Director
DIN: 01818736

Ritesh Mishra
Co. Secretary
M. No 51166

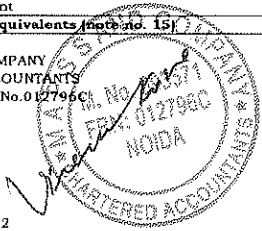


AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
SPECIAL PURPOSE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30st SEP, 2021

Particulars	Period ended 30th September, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
A. Net cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax and exceptional items	93.96	103.64
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	60.94	61.35
Other Comprehensive Income		
Finance costs	42.44	67.23
Interest Income	(0.22)	(0.05)
Operating profit before working capital changes	197.12	232.17
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	(55.15)	(49.75)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(16.62)	(3.68)
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets and other Current and Non-Current Assets	(46.24)	(17.31)
Increase (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities & Other Current and Non-Current Liabilities	31.81	36.56
Increase (Decrease) in Short Term and Long Term Provisions	1.09	-
Cash generated from operations	112.01	197.99
Income tax (paid)/ Refund (net)	(17.39)	(18.88)
Net cash inflow from (used in) operating activities---- 'A'	94.63	179.11
B. Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress and capital advances and capital creditors	(54.61)	(175.63)
Investment in Subsidiary		
Interest and Dividend Income	0.22	0.05
Net cash used in investing activities---- 'B'	(54.38)	(175.57)
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
Proceeds from Long term borrowings and short term borrowings		
Interest & financial charges paid	(42.44)	(67.23)
Net Movement of Long Term Borrowings and short term borrowings	(38.68)	104.10
Issue of share including premium	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities-- 'C'	(81.12)	36.87
Net increase/(Decrease) in cash or cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(40.87)	40.41
Cash & cash equivalent at the commencement of the period	43.70	3.30
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Cash & cash equivalent at the end of the period	2.83	43.70
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents (note no. 15)	2.83	43.70

For MAPSS & COMPANY
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 Firm Registration No. 0127966

Virender Kumar
 Partner
 M.No.093571
 Place: Noida
 Dated: 25.03.2022



On behalf of the Board of Directors
 AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi Dr. Kapil Kumar
 Director Director
 DIN:01792886 DIN: 01818736

Ritesh Mishra
 Co. Secretary
 M. No 51166



AKS Medical & Research Centre Private Limited

CIN: U85195DL2009PTC186864

Significant Accounting Policies for Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements as at 30th September 2021.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 About the company

AKS Medical & Research Centre Private limited ("The Company") was incorporated in New Delhi on 21st January 2009. The Company has its registered office at JA 108, DLF Tower A, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi-110025. The company has its corporate office at HO-01, Sector 1, Greater Noida (West), Uttar Pradesh 201308

1.2 Nature of Operations

The company is engaged in the business of providing healthcare services, operating hospitals and other allied services, as may be required for the provision of healthcare services. The Company has one hospital in Greater Noida West, Distt Gautam Budh Nagar.

1.3 Basis of preparation

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements:-

The Company had prepared the financial statements for the period ending 31st March 2020, following the accounting standards provided under Indian GAAP (IGAAP). These financials statements are re-stated, following the applicable standards for IND AS.

The Company has adopted accounting policies that comply with Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 16 February 2015 under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, as required by the relevant applicability provisions prescribed in the same notification. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements referred hereinafter have been prepared in accordance with the requirements and instructions of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom IND AS applies.



Statement of Change in Equity and its related notes. It does not include Statement of profit or loss and Cash Flow Statement.

The adopted accounting policies comply with each Ind-AS effective at the end of its first Ind-AS reporting period i.e. 31st March 2019 except as specified in paragraphs 13–19 and Appendices B–D of Ind AS 101, in the opening financial statements:

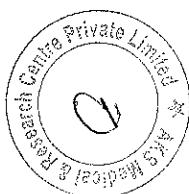
- (i) All assets and liabilities have been recognized as required by Ind AS.
- (ii) All assets and liabilities have been de-recognized not permitted by Ind AS.
- (iii) All assets, liabilities or components of equity have been reclassified in accordance with Ind AS.
- (iv) All assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies used by the Company in its opening financial statement may differ from those previously used in accordance with Indian Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles (IGAAP) or the previous GAAP. The resulting adjustments, which have arisen for events and transactions before the date of transition to Ind AS, have been directly recognized in retained earnings at the date of transition to Ind-AS i.e. 1st April 2018

The company estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS are consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

The company discloses in the financial statements how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected its reported Balance sheet, Statement of Profit & loss. Accordingly, The Company's first Ind AS financial statements includes:

- (a) Reconciliations of its equity reported in accordance with previous GAAP to its equity in accordance with Ind AS for both of the following dates:
 - (i) the date of transition to Ind AS; and
 - (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the company's most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP.
- (b) Reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with Ind AS for the latest period in the Company's most recent annual financial



statements. The starting point for that reconciliation being the profit or loss under previous GAAP.

These Ind AS financial statements include two Balance Sheets (as on 31.03.2020 and 31.03.2021) and two Statements of profit and loss, cash flow, two statements of changes in equity and related notes for the financial year 2019-20 and 2020-21.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS prescribed. The preparation of the Company's financial statements, in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard requires the Company to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and presented under the historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting.

- b) The presentation of financial statements is in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles requires estimates and assumptions to be made that effect reportable amount of assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known/materialized.

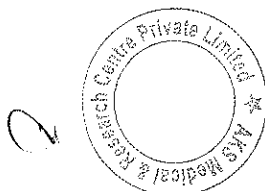
1.4 Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue from healthcare and related services comprises of income from hospital services and sale of pharmacy items.

Revenue from sale of medicines is recognised on transfer of control of goods to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Income from hospital services comprises of fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital services. The performance obligations for this stream of revenue include accommodation, surgery, medical/clinical professional services, food and beverages, investigations and supply of pharmaceutical and related products.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the fixed consideration adjusted for components of variable consideration which constitutes discounts, estimated disallowances and any other rights and obligations as specified in the



contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected (if any) from customers and deposited to the respective statutory authorities.

Revenue is recognised at the point in time for the outpatient hospital services when the related services are rendered at the transaction price. With respect to the inpatients hospital services the revenue is recognized at the transaction price on such patients where the hospital services are rendered completely.

Revenue from sale of pharmacy and food and beverages (other than hospital services), where the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, is recognised when the control of goods is transferred to the customer.

The company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue.

Contract assets represent value to the extent of medical and healthcare services rendered to the patients who are undergoing treatment/ observation on the balance sheet date and is not billed as at the balance sheet date.

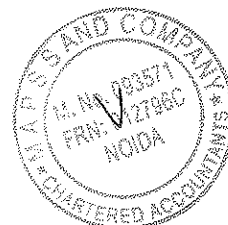
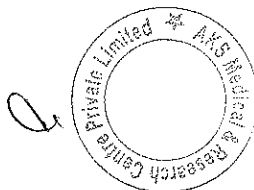
Other Income

Interest on deposits, loans and debt instruments are measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

1.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at original cost of acquisition including incidental expenses and all the borrowing costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition of assets and installation of the concerned assets. PPE are shown net of accumulated depreciation.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as of April 01, 2018 (date of transition to Ind AS) measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.



Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation has been charged as per rules as provided by The Companies Act, 2013. For PPE acquired during the year, depreciation is provided on pro rata basis from the date the assets were put to use. The carrying amount of a property, plant and equipment is de-recognised when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or on disposal. Assets taken on long term lease are amortized over the balance period of lease.

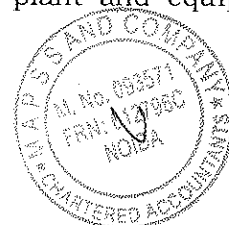
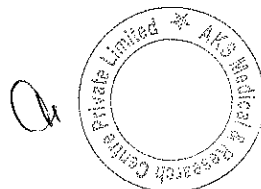
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method based on estimated useful life of assets as prescribed in part C of schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets	Useful Lives
Building	60 Years
Plant and Machinery	13-15 years
Furniture and Fittings	8 years
Air-conditioners	10 years
Electric installations	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computers	3 years

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases, if any, is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Lease hold land is depreciated over the balance period of lease, once the building or any other asset erected over such period of land is put to use.

Based on the planned usage of certain specific assets and technical assessment, the management has estimated the useful lives of Property, plant and equipment as below:



- Individual asset not exceeding Rs. 5,000 have been fully depreciated in the year of purchase.
- Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is shorter.

The residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

1.6 Taxes on Income

Tax Expenses:-

Income Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates as applicable.

Current Tax- Current Income tax relating to items recognized outside the profit and loss is recognized outside the profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in components of other equity)

MAT- Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT Credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT Credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the sufficient period.

Deferred Tax:-Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date i.e. timing difference between taxable income and accounting income. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred



income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed as at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will not be available against which deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses will be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

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 items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

1.7 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed off in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.8 Leases

Right to Use Assets

The Company recognizes a right-to-use asset, on a lease by-lease basis, to measure that right-to-use asset an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

The cost of right-to-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised. Initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the

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commencement date less any lease incentives received, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-to-use assets are subject to impairment test.

Lease Liabilities

The Company recognizes a lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on a lease by lease basis. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

Short-term Leases and leases of low-value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies to the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.9 Inventory

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost of Inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Closing stock cost is determined on FIFO basis

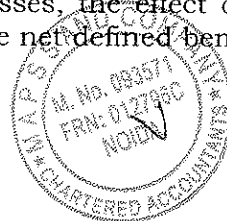
1.10 Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits i.e. wages and salaries, bonus, incentive and annual leave etc. expected to be paid in exchange for the service rendered by employees are recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset during the period when the employee renders the services.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and pension contribution is a defined contribution scheme and is recognized as an expense except in so far as employment costs may be included within the cost of an asset.

Gratuity is a defined benefit obligation. The liability is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability



and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to profit or loss through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

1.11 Foreign Exchange Transactions

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded on initial recognition at the spot rate prevailing at the time of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period

- Monetary items (Assets and Liabilities) 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 recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

1.12 Fair Value Measurement:-

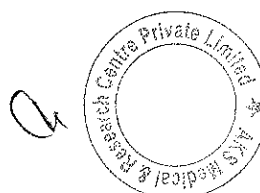
The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances



and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets & liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

1.13 Financial Instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) **Recognition**

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

b) **Measurement**

i) Financial assets

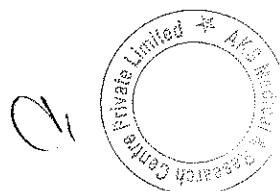
A financial asset is measured at

- amortised cost or
- fair value either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss

ii) Financial liability

A financial liabilities is measured at

- amortised cost using the effective interest method or
- fair value through profit or loss.



iii) Initial recognition and measurement:-

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value at initial recognition, plus or minus, any transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss.

iv) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) as the case may be.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

c) Financial assets

i) Trade Receivables:-

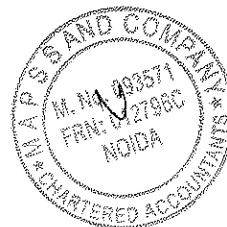
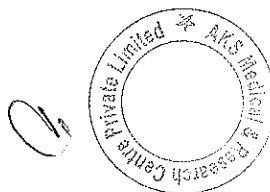
Trade receivables are the contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets and recognized initially at fair value, subsequently measured at amortised cost (Initial fair value less expected credit loss). Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company and all that the company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfall), discounted at the effective interest rate.

ii) Equity investments -Investment in Subsidiary, associates & Joint venture

Investment in Subsidiary, associates & Joint venture is carried at cost as per Ind AS27

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income, subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at Fair value to other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no



recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

d) Cash and cash Equivalents:-

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, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

e) Impairment of Financial Assets:-

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fairly valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to life time ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

f) Financial liabilities

i) Trade payables :-

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year and which are unpaid. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period or not paid/payable within operating cycle. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

ii) Borrowings:-

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12

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months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

iii) Equity Instruments:-

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

g) Derecognition of financial instrument:-

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

h) Offsetting of financial instruments:-

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i) Financial guarantee

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of IND AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization.

1.14 Operating cycle:-

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

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1.15 Earning Per Share

The Earning per share is computed in accordance with the IND AS 33. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.16 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- I. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities, which according to the management are not expected to materialize are not recognized in the financial statements, are disclosed in the notes to the accounts. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in financial statements.

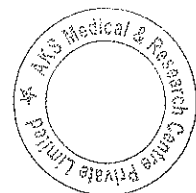
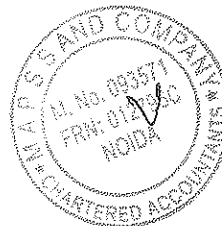
- II. A provision is recognized, when Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of obligation. The expense relating to the provision is presented in the profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks.

1.17 Segment Reporting

The company is mainly into the business of rendering hospital services. Other services like sale of medicine etc are ancillary to the main services and thus the only business segment, in terms of IND AS 108 and therefore no separate reporting under 'Segment Reporting' is required.

1.18 Cash flows

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Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated

1.19 Impairment of Assets

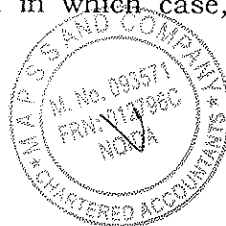
The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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Goodwill is tested for impairment as at each Balance Sheet date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at each Balance sheet date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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.

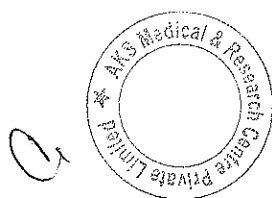
1.20 Current and non-current assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities maturing with-in the time period of operating cycle which at present is 1 year are considered current assets or liabilities. All assets and liabilities, not being current are considered non-current assets or liabilities.

1.21 Expenditure during construction period:-

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the assets and treated as capital work in progress and upon commissioning of project the assets are capitalised and transferred to appropriate category of PPE. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to appropriate category of PPE.

1.22 All figures reported are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated.



Statement of changes in Equity

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of the company
Balance at 1st April, 2020	207.15	150.08	(33.66)	323.56
Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior period Errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balances at the Beginning of the year	207.15	150.08	(33.66)	323.56
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	72.50	72.50
Balance at 31st March, 2021	207.15	150.08	38.84	396.06

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of the company
Balance at 1st April, 2021	207.15	150.08	38.84	396.06
Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior period Errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balances at the Beginning of the year	207.15	150.08	38.84	396.06
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	62.88	62.88
Balance at 30th September, 2021	207.15	150.08	101.72	458.94

Refer Note 13 for Reserves

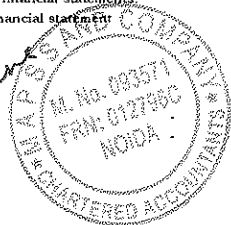
Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached to the financial statement.

For MAPSS & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No.012796C

Virender Kumar
Partner
M.No.093571
Place: Noida
Dated: 25.03.2022

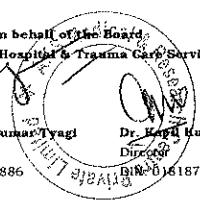


For and on behalf of the Board
Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Private Limited

Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi
Director
DIN:01792886

Dr. Kapil Kumar
Director
DIN:01618736

Riteesh Mishra
Co. Secretary
M. No 51166



2. Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Lease Hold Land	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipments	Total
Cost as at 1st April, 2020	59.80	264.20	77.23	13.63	81.13	495.99
Additions	-	504.09	218.46	17.68	51.47	791.70
Additions through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31st March, 2021 (A)	59.80	768.29	295.69	31.32	132.60	1,287.69
Cost as at 1st April, 2021	59.80	768.29	295.69	31.32	132.60	1,287.69
Additions	-	13.81	6.57	0.40	18.87	39.66
Additions through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 30th September, 2021 (B)	59.80	782.10	302.26	31.72	151.47	1,327.35

Accumulated Depreciation

Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2020	0.63	10.93	11.88	3.62	17.12	44.18
Depreciation	1.53	12.40	29.40	3.14	15.64	62.11
Disposals	(0.77)	-	-	-	-	(0.77)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31st March, 2021 (C)	1.39	23.33	41.28	6.76	32.76	105.53

Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2021	1.39	23.33	41.28	6.76	32.76	105.53
Depreciation	0.38	18.19	24.60	3.87	13.90	60.94
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accumulated Depreciation as at 30th September, 2021 (D)	1.77	41.53	65.88	10.63	46.66	166.47
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Net Carrying Amount

As at 31st March, 2021 (A-C)	58.41	744.95	254.41	24.56	99.83	1,182.17
As at 30th September, 2021 (B-D)	58.03	740.57	236.38	21.09	104.81	1,160.88



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

3 Capital Work in Progress

Capital Work in Progress ageing Schedule

As at 30th September, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project in progress	14.95	-	-	-	14.95
Projects temporarily suspended	0	0	0	0	0

As at 31st March, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	0	0	0	0	0

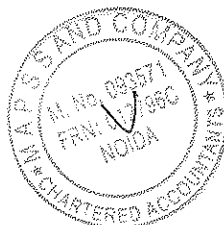


Note No.	Particulars	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
4	Other Financial Assets		
	Security Deposits	-	-
	Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity- Pledged with bank for bank guarantees	9.73	9.73
	Total	9.73	9.73
5	Other Non Current Assets		
	Capital Advances	-	-
	Advance Income Tax and TDS (Net of Provisions)	16.64	16.64
	Total	16.64	16.64
6	Inventories		
	(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
	Consumable Pharmacy	23.13	6.51
	Consumables Stores	-	-
	Total	23.13	6.51
7	Trade receivables		
	(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured		
	Others	-	-
	(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured		
	Related parties	-	-
	Others*	112.56	54.04
		112.56	54.04
	Less: - Provision for Credit risk	6.47	3.11
	Net Trade Receivables	106.08	50.93
	(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk-Doubtful	-	-
	Total	106.08	50.93

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing medical, healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance. The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection.

The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making repayments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

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AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
Notes to Financial Statements

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 30th September, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) Undisputed Trade receivables- Considered good	106.08	-	-	-	-	106.08
b) Undisputed Trade receivables- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed Trade receivables- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Disputed Trade receivables- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) Undisputed Trade receivables- Considered good	50.93	-	-	-	-	50.93
b) Undisputed Trade receivables- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed Trade receivables- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Disputed Trade receivables- Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD**Notes to Financial Statements**

	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks in current accounts	2.21	42.60
Cash in hand	0.41	1.09
Total	2.62	43.69
9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Interest accrued on fixed deposit with Banks	0.21	0.01
Total	0.21	0.01
10 Current tax assets		
TDS & Advance income tax (net of provision for income tax)	0.97	-
Total	0.97	-
11 Other Current assets		
Staff Imprest and Advances	0.40	2.08
Other amount recoverable	46.61	0.06
Total	47.01	2.14

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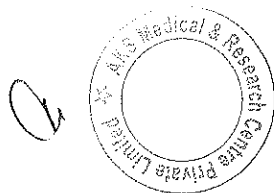
AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
12 Share Capital		
Authorised		
2,50,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	250,000,000	250,000,000
Total	250,000,000	250,000,000
Equity share capital		
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
2,07,14,727 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each for FY 2020-21, 2019-20 and 149,84,227 for 2018-2019	207.15	207.15
Issued, Subscribed & Not Paid up		
NIL	-	-
Total	207.15	207.15
13.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period		
Equity Shares		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,714,727	20,714,727
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares brought back during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	20,714,727	20,714,727

13.2 Terms / rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of the liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

13 Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	150.08	(33.66)	116.42
Impact on account of Transition to Ind AS 116, net of related deferred tax as at 1	-	-	-
	150.08	(33.66)	116.42
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss transferred during the year	-	72.50	72.50
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of tax)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	150.08	38.84	188.91

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	150.08	38.84	188.91
Impact on account of Transition to Ind AS 116, net of related deferred tax as at 1	-	-	-
	150.08	38.84	188.91
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss transferred during the year	-	62.88	62.88
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of tax)	-	-	-
Balance as at 30th September, 2021	150.08	101.72	251.80

Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Retained Earnings

The amount that can be distributed by the company as dividends to pay its equity and preference (if any) shareholders

Other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans comprise of actuarial gains and losses



13.3 Equity Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares specifying the number of shares held

Name of Shareholder	As at September 30, 2021		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of equity shares held	% of holding	No. of equity shares held	% of holding
Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Private Limited	20,714,727	100.00%	16,635,726	80.31%
Dr. Kapil Kumar Tyagi	-	0.00%	2,590,001	12.50%
Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi	-	0.00%	1,489,000	7.19%
Yashail Healthcare Private Limited	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	20,714,727		20,714,727	

13.4 Equity shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares / disinvestments, including terms and amounts
NIL

13.5 Aggregate number and class of equity shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, allotment by way of bonus shares or shares bought back

No Shares have been issued as Bonus shares or shares Bought Back

13.6 Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Private Limited is the Holding Company

13.7 Shareholding of Promoters

S. No.	Name of Shareholder	As at September 30, 2021			As at March 31, 2021		
		No. of equity shares held	% of total shares	% Change during Year	No. of equity shares held	% of total shares	% Change during Year
1	Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi						
	Opening Balance	1,489,000	7.19%		1,489,001	7.19%	
	Acquired/(Sold) During the year	(1,489,000)	-7.19%		-	0.00%	
	Closing Balance	-	0.00%	0.00%	1,489,001	7.19%	0.00%
2	Dr. Kapil Kumar						
	Opening Balance	2,590,000	12.50%		2,590,000	12.50%	
	Acquired/(Sold) During the year	(2,590,000)	-12.50%		-		
	Closing Balance	-	0.00%	0.00%	2,590,000	12.50%	0.00%
3	Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Private Limited						
	Opening Balance	16,635,726	80.31%		16,040,491	77.44%	
	Acquired During the year	4,079,000	19.69%		595,235	2.87%	
	Closing Balance	20,714,726	100.00%	0.00%	16,635,726	80.31%	2.87%



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

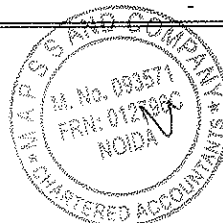
Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
14 Borrowings		
Secured		
Term loans (Indian currency)		
From banks	723.81	753.73
From financial institutions	68.70	77.45
Less : Current maturities [refer note no. 17]	81.96	111.27
	710.54	719.91
Loan for Vehicles against hypothecation - Banks	-	-
Unsecured		
From Other's	-	-
Total	710.54	719.91

For terms and conditions, security and repayments please refer note no 32

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
15 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefit	1.09	-
Total	1.09	-
16 Deferred Tax Liabilities-Net		
Deferred tax liabilities		
On account of Depreciation	23.89	20.69
On account of Others	-	-
Sub Total (A)	23.89	20.69
Deferred tax Assets		
On account of Losses and Tax disallowances	-	2.87
On account of Others	0.61	-
MAT credit entitlement	9.66	18.88
Sub Total (B)	10.28	21.74
Deferred Tax Liabilities-Net (A-B)	13.61	(1.05)
For movement of deferred Tax, refer Note 16.1	-	-

17 Borrowings		
Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings		
Secured		
From banks	65.50	89.03
From financial institutions	16.46	22.24
	81.96	111.27



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
Notes to Financial Statements

As at September 30, 2021 As at March 31, 2021

18 Trade payables (refer note no. 32)

(a) Due to Micro and small enterprises	-	
(b) Due to others	68.87	37.05
Total	68.87	37.05

Trade Payables Aging Schedule
As at 30th September, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years
a) MSME	-	-
b) Others	68.87	-
c) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-
d) Disputed dues- Others	-	-
Total	68.87	-

As at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years
a) MSME	-	-
b) Others	37.05	-
c) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-
d) Disputed dues- Others	-	-
Total	37.05	-



Note No. 16.1

Deferred Tax Assets/Deferred Tax Liabilities

As on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to:			
MAT Credit	-	18.88	18.88
Provision for doubtful trade receivables/advances	-	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	-	-	-
Business loss & Tax disallowance benefit carried forward and others	15.49	(12.62)	2.87
On IND AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets Total	15.49	6.25	21.74
Deferred tax liabilities on account of			
Due to depreciation	2.16	18.53	20.69
Others	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities Total	2.16	18.53	20.69
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	13.32	(12.27)	1.05

As on 30th September, 2021

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to:			
MAT Credit	18.88	(9.21)	9.66
Provision for doubtful trade receivables/advances	-	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	-	0.61	0.61
Business loss & Tax disallowance benefit carried forward and others	2.87	(2.87)	0.00
On IND AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets Total	21.74	(11.46)	10.28
Deferred tax liabilities on account of			
Due to depreciation	20.69	3.20	23.89
Others	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities Total	20.69	3.20	23.89
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	1.05	(14.66)	(13.61)



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

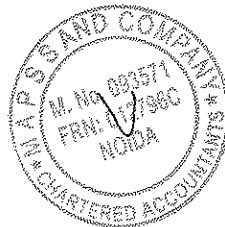
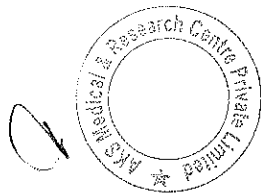
	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
19 Other current liabilities		
Statutory Dues	3.55	13.10
Other Liabilities	43.65	35.48
Total	47.20	48.58
20 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefit	0.00	-
Provision for taxation - Net of Advance Tax	-	-
Total	0.00	-



Note No.	Particulars	As at 30-September-2021 (Rs.)	As at 31-March-2021 (Rs.)
21	Revenue from operations		
	Income from medical and healthcare services	600.23	795.37
	Total	600.23	795.37
22	Other income		
	Interest income on bank deposits	0.22	0.05
	Misc Income	0.13	-
	Rental Income	-	-
	Other non operating income- canteen sales	0.55	-
	Total	0.90	0.05
23	Medical consumables and pharmacy items consumed		
	Medicines consumed		
	Opening balance	6.51	2.83
	Purchase	154.67	162.88
	Less: closing stock	(23.13)	(6.51)
	Material Consumed-A	138	159
	Consumable stores		
	Opening balance		
	Purchase		
	Less: closing stock		
	Stores Consumed-B		
	TOTAL COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED A+B	138	159
24	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	81.88	116.59
	Director's Remuneration	2.00	-
	Key men insurance	-	-
	Staff welfare expenses	0.10	0.66
	Gratuity	1.09	-
	Total	85.07	117.24



Note No.	Particulars	As at	As at
		30-September-2021 (Rs.)	31-March-2021 (Rs.)
25	Finance cost		
	Interest on secured loans	42.13	66.59
	Interest (TDS & income tax)	0.31	0.64
	Total	42.44	67.23
26	Depreciation and amortization expenses		
	Depreciation	60.94	61.35
	Total	60.94	61.35
27	Other expenses		
	Specialist Charges	56.87	39.70
	Lab Expenses	4.89	157.62
	Power, Fuel & Utilities	22.62	26.56
	Advertisement & Marketing	1.49	1.39
	Vehicle running & maintenance	3.75	2.41
	Repair & maintenance	20.77	7.58
	Discount allowed	32.71	27.60
	Provision for Expected credit loss	3.36	3.03
	Bank & Finance Charge	2.29	3.26
	Canteen & food	15.36	7.59
	CSR Expenses	-	-
	Conveyance & travel	1.62	1.09
	Rent	1.27	1.27
	Printing & stationery	2.01	0.07
	Office expenses	10.37	2.56
	Communication Exp	0.54	0.89
	Insurance exepenses	0.15	0.54
	Auditor's remuneration	-	-
	- For Audit fees	-	0.03
	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	0.58	3.56
	Total	180.67	286.76
28	Earning per Share		
	Particulars	As at 30-September-2021 (Rs.)	As at 31-March-2021 (Rs.)
	Profit for the period/year	62.88	72.50
	Shares		
	Weighted Average number of equity shares at the beigning of the period/year	20.71	20.71
	Weighted Average number of equity shares issued during the period/year	-	-
Add	Weighted Average number of equity shares at the end of the period/year	20.71	20.71
Add/(Less)	Items having dilutive impact on equity shares	-	-
	Weighted Average number of equity shares at the end of the period/year-Diluted EPS	20.71	20.71
	Earnings Per Share	3.04	3.50
	Diluted Earnings Per Share	3.04	3.50



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD
Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

Note 29(i) : Fair Value Measurement
Categories of financial instruments

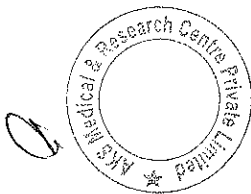
Financial assets	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Trade receivables	106.08	50.93
(ii) Cash and Bank balance	2.62	43.69
(iii) Bank Balance other than (ii) above	0.21	0.01
(iv) other financial assets	9.73	9.73
	118.65	104.37
Measured at Fair value		
Investment other than investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Measured at Cost		
Investment in subsidiary	-	-
Financial liabilities		
	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings	792.51	831.19
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-
(iii) Trade and other payables	68.87	37.05
Total	861.38	868.24

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value measurements

Particulars	Fair value as at	Fair value hierarchy
	As at Sept 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets	118.65	104.37
Financial Liabilities	861.38	868.24

The fair values of current debtors, cash & bank balances, loan to related party, security deposit to government department, current creditors and current borrowings and other financial liability are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities



Particulars	Carrying value	
	As at Sept 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
i) Financial assets - Current		
Trade receivables	106.08	50.93
Cash and cash equivalents	2.62	43.69
Bank Balances	0.21	0.01
Loans	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-
ii) Financial liabilities - Current		
Trade payables	68.87	37.05
Borrowing	81.96	111.27
Other financial liabilities	-	-

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the



Note 30(iii) : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives comprise loans and borrowings trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company is exposed to market risk credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company principal financial asset includes loan trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk credit risk and liquidity risk.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk interest rate risk and other price risks such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings deposits investments and derivative financial instruments.

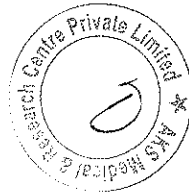
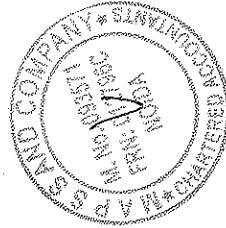
The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of the fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

(i) The exposure of group borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at Sept 30 2021	As at March 31 2021
Variable rate borrowings	723.81	753.73
Fixed rate borrowings	68.70	77.45
Total borrowings	792.51	831.19



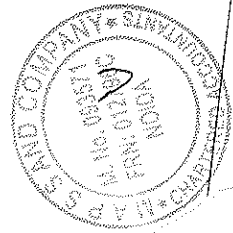
III.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity funding as well as settlement management. In addition processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at Sep 30 2021					
Borrowings	81.96	352.60	357.95	792.51	792.51
Trade payables	68.87	-	-	68.87	68.87
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150.83	352.60	357.95	861.38	861.38
As at March 31 2021					
Borrowings	111.27	377.50	342.41	831.19	831.19
Trade payables	37.05	-	-	37.05	37.05
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	148.32	377.50	342.41	868.24	868.24



Capital Management

Note 30 (iii) (A) Risk Management

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

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company monitors capital on the basis of following gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt

(B) Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

Particulars	As at Sept 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Debt*	792.51	831.19
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal group held for sale)		
Net debt	2.62	43.69
Total Equity	789.89	787.49
	458.94	396.06
Net Debts and Total equity	1,248.83	1,183.56
Net debt to equity ratio	172.11%	198.83%

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities and books overdraft
Total equity (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

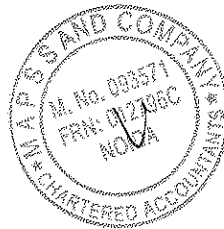
30 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, any company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The Company has not met the given criterion and thus no CSR expenditure is required to be made.

- 31** Disclosure as required under Notification No. G.S.R.[E] dated 4th September, 2015 as updated vide notification dated 22nd January 2019 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs w.r.t MSME (As certified by the Management):

As per information available with the management, no supplier has declared MSME status. As such, this disclosure is not applicable.

Particulars	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
a) The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier- MSME. -Principal -Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) along with the amounts of payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
b) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
c) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
d) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-
e)	-	-



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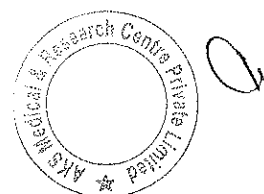
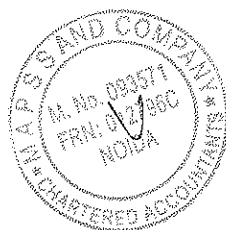
AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

32. Borrowings

Details of borrowings availed by the company

S. No	Bank/ Financial Institution	Category of Loan	Interest Rate	Security & Collateral provided	Repayment Terms	As at September 30, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
1	The Nainital Bank Ltd	Term Loan	10.65%	Land & Building of the Project and personal properties and guarantees of the promoters	Monthly payments of principals and interest as per the terms agreed with the banks. The entire loan amount to be paid by May, 2028	455.59	473.18
						(477.71)	(515.26)
2	Punjab National Bank	Term Loan	10.30%	Project loan taken for finishing of building and purchase of plant and equipment	EMI of Rs 71,62,757 payable for the period up to Oct -2025 Monthly payments of principals and interest as per the terms agreed with the banks. The entire loan amount is to be paid by Jan, 2026	268.87	280.55
						(279.51)	(281.30)
3	SREI Equipment Finance Limited	Equipment Loan	12.00%	Hypothecation created on the assets purchased out of the proceeds of the loan.	EMI of Rs 4,15,000 payable for the period up to Jan -2023	10.71	12.69
						(11.93)	(16.33)
4	Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd	Equipment Loan	4.25%	Hypothecation created on the assets purchased out of the proceeds of the loan.	Amount of Rs 10,41,700/- plus applicable interest payable at monthly rest. The entire loan is to be cleared by the period Jan, 2026	57.99	65.61
						(63.50)	(73.91)



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

33. Revenue from contracts with customers**Disaggregated revenue information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	For the period ended 30 September 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income from medical and healthcare services		
Revenue from hospital services	598	793
Revenue from pharmacy sales	3	2
Total revenue from contracts with customers	600	795

Location of revenue recognition

Note: All the business operations of the company are in India.

Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the period ended 30 September 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Services transferred at a point of time	66.59	26.05
Goods transferred at a point of time	2.56	2.20
Total revenue from contracts with customers	69.15	28.24

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the periods/years ended 30 September 2021, 30 September 2020, 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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

Particulars	For the period ended 30 September 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Contracted price	708.16	1,023.12
Reduction towards variable consideration components*		
Discounts	(107.93)	(227.75)
Revenue recognised	600.23	795.37

*Variable consideration components include discounts on the contract price.

Contract balances

Particulars	As at 30 September 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables*	112.56	54.04
Contract liabilities (advance from patients)#	6.47	3.11

Movement in contract liabilities during the period/ year:

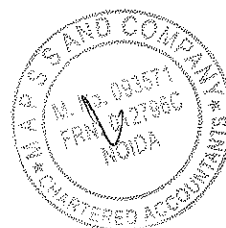
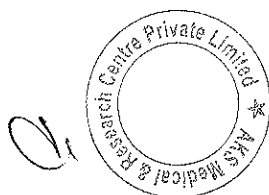
Particulars	As at 30 September 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	2.88	-
Less: Revenue recognised from above	(2.88)	-
Add: Addition during the period/year	0.08	2.88
Balance at the end of the period/ year	0.08	2.88

* Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

Contract liabilities include advances received from patients for hospital services pending final billing.

Performance obligation

The revenue from OPD services and sale of Pharmaceutical products satisfies 'at a point in time' recognition criteria as prescribed by Ind AS 115.



AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

34. Related Party Transactions

a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company	Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Service Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Sanskar Medica India Limited
Key managerial personnel (KMP)	1. Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi 2. Dr. Kapil Kumar 3. Dr. Neena Tyagi 4. Dr. Manju Tyagi
Enterprise exercising significant influence on the Company	Nil
Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives exercise significant influence	No such enterprise

(b) Following is the summary of significant related party transactions during the period / year:

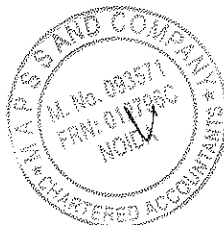
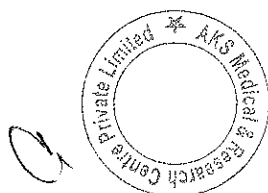
	For the period ended 30 September 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Service Charges Billied by Holding Company		
Diagnostic charges	-	155.91
Loans given	190.03	331.85
Loan received back	236.16	331.85
Loans received	-	86.58
Loan repaid	-	86.58
Remuneration Paid to KMP		
Dr. Neena Tyagi	1.00	-
Dr. Manju Tyagi	1.00	-

c) The Company has the following amounts due from/ to the related parties:

	For the period ended 30 September 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Trade payables		
Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Limited	(46.14)	-
Borrowings (Current)		
Remuneration payable to KMP		
Dr Neena Tyagi	0.92	-
Dr Manju Tyagi	0.92	-

d) All transactions with these related parties are at arm's length basis and resulting outstanding receivables and payables including financial assets and financial liabilities balances are

settled in cash. None of the balances are secured. (All the amounts of transactions and balances disclosed in this note are gross and undiscounted.)

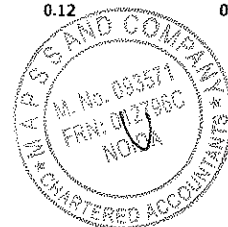


AKS MEDICAL & RESEARCH CENTRE PVT LTD

Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2021

35. Ratios as per Schedule III requirement

		Half Year 2021	2020-21
Current Ratio			
Numerator	Current Assets	180	102
Denominator	Current Liabilities	198	197
Ratio		0.91	0.52
Debt Equity Ratio			
Numerator	Long Term Borrowings + Short Term Borrowings	711	720
Denominator	Shareholders Funds	459	396
Ratio		1.55	1.82
Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
Numerator	EBIDTA	197	232
Denominator	Principal repayments of Long term borrowings & l	124	178
Ratio		1.59	1.31
Return on Equity Ratio/on Investment			
Numerator	Net Profit after Taxes	63	72
Denominator	Average Shareholder's Equity	207	207
Ratio		0.30	0.35
Inventory Turnover Ratio			
Numerator	Sales	600	795
Denominator	Average Inventory	15	5
Ratio		40.50	170.33
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio			
Numerator	Net Credit Sales	600	795
Denominator	Avg Accounts Receivable	79	26
Ratio		7.65	30.52
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio			
Numerator	Net Credit Purchases	138	159
Denominator	Avg Trade Payables	106	53
Ratio		1.30	3.02
Net Capital Turnover Ratio			
Numerator	Net Sales	600	795
Denominator	Working Capital (Current Assets- Current Liabiliti	(18)	(95)
Ratio		(33.32)	(8.37)
Net Profit Ratio			
Numerator	Net Profit	63	72
Denominator	Net Sales	600	795
Ratio		0.10	0.09
Return on Capital Employed			
Numerator	Earning before Interest and Taxes	136	171
Denominator	Capital Employed	1,171	1,116
Ratio		0.12	0.15



AKS Medical & Research Centre Private Limited

Restated Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

36. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As on 30 th September, 2021	As on 31 st March, 2021
Bank Guarantees	76.20	76.20
Margin Money against above	9.73	9.73
Corporate Guarantee	0.00	0.00
Outstanding against the above	0.00	0.00

b) Commitments

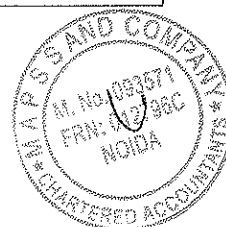
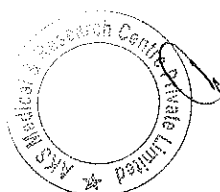
The company has capital commitments of Rs 326.60 million (net of advance paid) for purchase of hospital equipment.

37. There is no impairment loss on fixed assets on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with IND AS 36.
38. Balances of certain trade receivables, loans & advances, advances received from customers and trade payables are subject to confirmation, if any. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the financial statements on such adjustments.

39. Foreign exchange earnings and outgo

- i. There was no Foreign exchange earning during the period ended 30th September 2021 and the year ended March 31, 2021.
- ii. Foreign exchange Outgo is as follows.

Particulars	30th September, 2021	31st March, 2021
Cost of Medical Equipment	-	10.01
Advance for Purchase of Medical Equipments	6.00	-



40. Covid 19 and grant for moratorium to pay principal and interest on outstanding loan

During the financial year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, Covid 19 affected the overall business cycle of the economy. To address to liquidity concern of the businesses, the Reserve Bank of India wide its circulars; DOR.No.BP.BC.47/21.04.048/2019-20 March 27, 2020, Circular DOR.No.BP.BC.63/21.04.048 /2019-20 April 17, 2020, DOR.No.BP.BC.71/21.04.048/2019-20 May 23, 2020, allowed the moratorium to pay the due principal and interest on outstanding loans. The Company availed the benefits of given moratorium to the extent of Rs. 1.04 Millions (inclusive of principal and interest). The amount covered under the moratorium shall be paid by extending the overall term of the respective loan account.

41. Income Tax

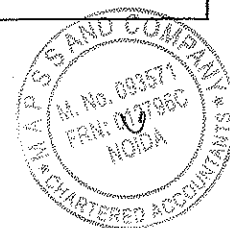
The major components of income tax expenses are as follows

Particulars	Period ended 30-09-2021	Financial Year 2020-21
Income Tax Expense		
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax	16.42	18.88
Income Tax of Earlier Years	-	-
MAT Credit entitlement/ reversed	9.21	-18.88
Deferred Tax	5.45	31.15
Total	31.08	31.15

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

Particulars	Financial Year 2020-21	Financial Year 2019-20
Profit / (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	93.96	103.64
Enacted tax Rate	17.48%	18.22%
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	16.42	18.88
MAT Credit entitlement/ reversed	9.21	-18.88
Tax Effect of:		
Timing Difference- Deferred Tax	5.45	31.15
Permanent Difference	-	-

9



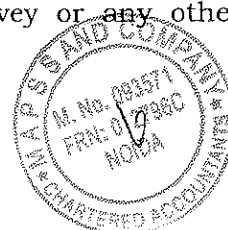
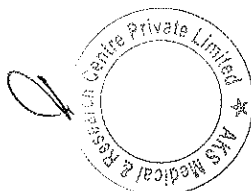
Total Income Tax expenses recognized in profit and Loss account	31.08	31.15
Effective Tax Rate (%)	33.08	30.06

42. Events occurring after Balance Sheet date

- a) The Company has given corporate guarantee of 979.70 million in favour of State Bank of India for loan taken by its parent company, M/s Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services Limited.

43. Other Statutory information

- a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- b) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- c) The Company does not have any creation of charge or satisfaction of charge which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- d) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period ended September 2021 and year ended March 31, 2021.
- e) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- f) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- g) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).



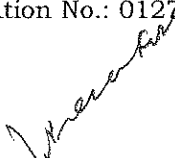
44. The figures have been regrouped /reclassified and restated as per INDAS requirements.

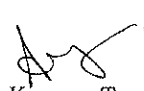
45. These Special Purpose Financial Statements were approved by Board in its Meeting held on 25th March 2022 at Noida


As per our report of even date attached.

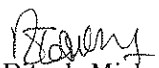
For MAPSS & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 012796C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Virender Kumar)
Partner
Membership No.: 093571
Place: Noida
Dated: 25.03.2022


Dr. Ajay Kumar Tyagi
Director
DIN: 01792886


Dr. Kapil Kumar
Director
DIN: 01818736


Ritesh Mishra
Co. Secretary
M.NO. 51166

