#### Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited) Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015

	Notes	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
		(in ₹)	(in ₹
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	4 (i)	500,000	500,000
Reserves and surplus	4 (ii)	(40,469,310)	(11,962,239)
•	`	(39,969,310)	(11,462,239)
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	4 (iii)	187,061,565	236,770,042
Other long-term liabilities	4 (iv)	25,117,758	20,382,025
	·	212,179,323	257,152,067
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	4 (v)	9,186,089	257,189
Other current liabilities	4 (vi)	3,508,262	1,097,821
		12,694,351	1,355,010
TOTAL	_ =	184,904,364	247,044,838
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Non-current investments	4 (vii)	61,774,990	92,374,990
Long term loans and advances	4 (viii)	111,532,374	139,983,639
Other non-current assets	4 (ix)	11,117,594	12,025,422
	_ _	184,424,958	244,384,051
Current assets			
Trade receivables	4 (x)	-	2,262,543
Cash and bank balances	4 (xi)	479,406	398,244
	_	479,406	2,660,787
TOTAL	_	184,904,364	247,044,838

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Firm Registration number: 301003E

**Chartered Accountants** 

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited)

per Sandeep Sharma Partner

Membersip No.:93577

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015

Varun Sood **Anurag Kalra** Director Director DIN: 06973985 DIN: 06987504

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015

# Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited) Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2015

	Notes	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
		(in ₹)	(in ₹)
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	4 (xii)	81,676	2,950,080
Other income	4 (xiii)	12,436,260	13,361,580
Total revenue		12,517,936	16,311,660
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	4 (xiv)	10,745,137	238,479
Total expenses		10,745,137	238,479
$Earnings\ before\ interest,\ tax,\ depreciation\ and\ amortization\ (EB$	ITDA)	1,772,799	16,073,181
Finance costs	4(xv)	27,922,403	21,455,887
Loss before exceptional items		(26,149,604)	(5,382,706)
Exceptional items	4(xvi)	2,357,467	-
Loss for the year		(28,507,071)	(5,382,706)
Loss per share [Nominal value of shares Rs. 10 each (Previous	4(xvii)		
year Rs. 10 each)] Basic and diluted		(570.14)	(107.65)
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement	its.		
As per our report of even date			

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration number: 301003E

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited)

**per Sandeep Sharma** Partner Membersip No. :93577

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015 Varun Sood Director DIN: 06973985 Anurag Kalra Director DIN: 06987504

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015

		March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
		(in ₹)	(in ₹)
Α.	Cash flow from operating activities		
	Loss before tax	(28,507,071)	(5,382,706)
	Adjustments for:		
	Exceptional items (refer note 4 (xvi))	2,357,467	
	Interest income	(12,352,882)	(13,361,580)
		(12,332,882) 27,922,403	
	Interest expense		21,454,763
	Operating profit before working capital changes	(10,580,083)	2,710,477
	Movements in working capital:	(04.024)	516760
	Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	(94,924)	516,762
	(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	11,339,341	(348,433)
	Cash generated from operations	664,334	2,878,806
	Direct taxes paid	350,678	(1,664,978)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	1,015,012	1,213,828
В.	Cash flows from investing activities		
٠.	Loans given to subsidiary	(16,600,000)	(36,300,000)
	Loans given to joint venture	(10,080,000)	(24,440,000)
	Repayment of loans to subsidiary	1,500,000	3,500,000
	Repayment of loans to joint venture	180,142	5,500,000
	Interest received	1,235,288	1,336,158
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(23,764,570)	(55,903,842)
С	Cash flows from financing activities	(23,704,370)	(33,703,042)
٠.	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	26,330,000	58,053,104
	Repayment of long-term borrowings	(694,635)	(2,000,000)
	Interest paid	(2,804,645)	(1,072,738)
	Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	22.830.720	54,980,366
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	81,162	290,352
	Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	398,244	107,892
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	479,406	398,244
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the thu of the year	777,400	370,244
	Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
	Balances with scheduled banks on current accounts	479,406	398.244
	Total	479,406 479,406	398,244
	1 Otal	4/9,400	390,244

Summary of significant accounting policies

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration number: 301003E

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited)

per Sandeep Sharma

Partner

Membersip No.:93577

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015 Varun Sood

3

Director

DIN: 06973985

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015 Anurag Kalra

Director DIN: 06987504

#### 1. Nature of operations

Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited) ('FCCL' or the "Company") was incorporated on April 11, 2011 to carry on the business of promotion, maintenance, management, operation, conduct of healthcare and related services and providing consultancy for establishment of healthcare services. The Company started its operations from June 01, 2011.

#### 2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has share capital of ₹ 500,000 and accumulated losses of ₹ 40,469,310 and net current liabilities of ₹ 12,214,945. Additional funds/settlement of these liabilities would be made available from Fortis Healthcare Limited ('FHL'), the holding company of Fortis Hospitals Limited immediate holding company, for which FHL has provided appropriate assurances to the management. Management, based on continuing financial and operational support from FHL, has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis and does not consider need for any adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities. FHL has provided the management a letter of support for continuing financial and operational support.

#### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of reporting period . Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcome requiring material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods.

#### b. Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

#### c. Depreciation on tangible fixed assets

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management.

#### d. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of amalgamation. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

#### e. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

- i) The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to asset. This rate is estimated from the rate implicit in current market transactions for similar assets or from the weighted average cost of capital of the Company. Impairment losses recognised in statement of profit and loss.
- ii) After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.
- iii) An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

### f. Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisitions, 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 respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

#### g. Leases

#### Where the Company is the lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income is recognised in the Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation are recognised as expense in the Profit and Loss account.

#### h. Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of the acquisition of such investments are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of such long term investments.

#### i. Inventories

Inventory of Medical consumables and drugs are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### j. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

#### Royalty

Royalty income is recognized in accordance with terms of the contract.

#### Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate .Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

#### k. Foreign currency transactions and balances

#### i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

#### ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a

foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

#### iii) Exchange differences

The company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

- a) Exchange differences arising on monetary item that, in substance, forms a part of the company's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expense in the same period in which gain or loss on disposal is recognized.
- b) Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a fixed asset are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.
- c) Exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item.
- d) All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of b and c above, the company treats a foreign monetary item as "long-term foreign currency monetary item", if it has a term of 12 months or more at the date of its origination. In accordance with MCA circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences for this purpose, are total differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items for the period. In other words, the company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange difference.

#### l. Retirement benefits and other employee benefits:

#### i) Gratuity

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of the year using projected unit credit method.

#### ii) Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

#### iii) Actuarial gain/losses

Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account as they occur.

#### m. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

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

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 that 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 Alternative 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 specified period.

#### n. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year (including prior period items, if any) attributable to the equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, 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.

#### o. Provisions

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

#### p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### q. Measurement of EBITDA

As permitted by the Guidance Note on the Revised Schedule VI (now Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013) to the Companies Act, 1956, the company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/(loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the company includes interest income included under other income, but does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

### r. Contingent liabilities

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. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

#### s. Segment reporting

As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Accounting Standard 17 on 'Segment Reporting'.

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	(in ₹)	(in ₹)
4(i): Share capital		
Authorised shares (Nos.):		
5,000,000 (Previous year 5,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total authorised share capital	50,000,000	50,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares (Nos.):		
50,000 (Previous year 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	500,000	500,000
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	500,000	500,000

# (a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year Equity shares

	March (	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
Particulars	Number	Value ₹	Number	Value ₹	
Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	

#### (b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the amount of dividend recognised as distributions to equity shareholders was ₹ Nil. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity shareholders.

#### (c) Shares held by holding company/ ultimate holding company

	March 3	31, 2015	March 31, 2014	
Name of shareholder	Number	Value ₹	Number	Value ₹
Fortis Hospitals Ltd*, the holding company	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000

<sup>\*</sup>including 6 equity shares held by its nominees.

Fortis Health Management (North) Limited (FHMNL) was the holding company till March 31, 2013. FHMNL has merged with Fortis Hospitals Limited and the Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved and sanctioned by the Hon'ble High Court vide its Order dated July 22, 2013 with the appointed date of April 1, 2012.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	March 31, 2015		March 3	31, 2014
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Hospitals Ltd*, the holding company	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

<sup>\*</sup>including 6 equity shares held by its nominees.

As per records of the Company, including its register of share holders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

	March 31, 2015 (in ₹)	March 31, 2014 (in ₹)
4 (ii): Reserves and surplus		
Deficit in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(11,962,239)	(6,579,533)
Add: loss for the year	(28,507,071)	(5,382,706)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	(40,469,310)	(11,962,239)
4 (iii) : Long term borrowings		
Unsecured	10=0.4.=.	
From holding company*	187,061,565	236,770,042
* Loan from the holding company carries interest rate of 10% and is repayable on Marci	187,061,565	236,770,042
4 (iv): Other long-term liabilities Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	25,117,758 25,117,758	20,382,025 <b>20,382,025</b>
4 (v): Trade payables  Trade Payables (refer note 8 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	9,186,089	257,189
——————————————————————————————————————	9,186,089	257,189
A (ri) . Other arrest lightlities		
4 (vi): Other current liabilities Payable to Related Parties	425,807	_
Statutory payables	3,082,455	1,097,821
	3,508,262	1,097,821
<del></del>	3,300,404	1,077,021

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	(in ₹)	(in ₹
4(vii) : Non-current investments		
Trade investments (Vaued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Unquoted equity investments:		
a) Investment in joint venture		
51% share (Previous year 51%) in the partnership firm		
Fortis Cauvery	-	30,600,000
b) Investment in subsidiary		
545,624 (Previous year 545,624) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up in		
Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited	61,774,990	61,774,990
	61,774,990	92,374,990
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	61,774,990	92,374,990
Details of investments in partnership firm - Fortis Cauvery:		
Name of the partners	Share in profits (%)	Share in profits (%)
Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management		
(South) Limited)	51%	51%
Dr. Chandrashekar G.R.	25%	25%
Dr. Sarala Chandrashekar	24%	24%
Total capital of the firm: ₹ 60,000,000		
4(viii): Long term loans and advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loan to subsidiary	109,343,759	86,569,409
Loan to joint venture - partnership firm in which the Company is a partner	-	50,874,937
Advance income tax	2,188,615	2,539,293
	111,532,374	139,983,639
4(ix): Other non-current assets	44 445 504	12.025.122
Interest accrued and not due on loans	11,117,594	12,025,422
	11,117,594	12,025,422
4(x): Trade receivables		
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months (from the date they are due for p Other receivables	payment)	
Unsecured, considered good	-	2,262,543
	-	2,262,543
4(xi) : Cash and bank balances		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	470 406	200.244
- On current accounts	479,406	398,244
	479,406	398,244

	March 31, 2015 (in ₹)	March 31, 2014 (in ₹)
	(III V)	(III X)
4 (xii): Revenue from operations		
Income from royalty	81,676	2,950,080
	81,676	2,950,080
4 (xiii): Other income		
Interest on Income Tax Refund	83,378	-
Interest on loan to subsidiary and joint venture	12,352,882	13,361,580
·	12,436,260	13,361,580
4 (xiv): Other expenses		
Legal and professional fee	132,814	13,298
Payment to auditor	,	,
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	269,017	224,720
Rates and taxes	13,435	461
Rent - Others (refer note 6)	10,329,871	-
	10,745,137	238,479
4 (xv): Finance costs		
Interest expense		
- On loan from holding company	27,922,403	21,454,763
Bank charges	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,124
	27,922,403	21,455,887
4 (xvi): Exceptional item (refer note 7)	(05.725.957)	
Loan from holding company written back	(95,725,867)	-
Loan to joint venture written off	65,125,867 30,600,000	-
Investment in joint venture written off  Trade receivebles from joint venture written off		-
Trade receivables from joint venture written off	2,357,467 2,357,467	<u> </u>
	2,557,407	
4 (xvii): Loss per share		
Loss as per the statement of profit and loss	(28,507,071)	(5,382,706)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and	50,000	50,000
diluted loss per share	( <b>770</b> 4 0	/408 -=\
Basic and diluted EPS	(570.14)	(107.65)

# 5. Related Party disclosures

# Names of related parties and related party relationship

(a)	Ultimate Holding	RHC Holding Private Limited (holding of Fortis Healthcare Holdings
	Company	Private Limited )
(b)	<b>Holding Company</b>	Fortis Healthcare Holdings Private Limited (holding company of Fortis Healthcare Limited)
		Fortis Healthcare Limited (holding company of Fortis Hospitals Limited)
		Fortis Hospitals Limited
		-
(c)	Subsidiary	Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited
(d)	Fellow Subsidiary	SRL Limited (SRL) (Subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited)
(e)	Joint Venture	Fortis Cauvery
<b>(f)</b>	Individuals having	Mr. Malvinder Mohan Singh
	control over voting	Mr. Shivinder Mohan Singh
	power	-

# Transactions during the year:

(in **₹)** 

Particulars	2014-15	2013-14	
Loan taken :			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	26,330,000	70,550,213	
Loan repaid :			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	694,635	2,000,000	
Loan given:			
Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)	16,600,000	39,934,403	
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	10,080,000	25,624,937	
Loan received back :			
Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)	1,500,000	3,500,000	
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	180,142	-	
Interest income:			
Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)	12,352,882	8,525,796	
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	-	4,835,784	
Interest expense:			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	27,922,403	21,454,763	
Royalty income during the year:			
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	-	2,950,080	
Expenses Incurred on behalf of the company by			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	2,305,365	-	
Rent (Others)			
SRL Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	10,329,871	-	
Loan payable written back			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	95,725,867	-	

#### Transactions during the year:

(in **₹**)

Particulars	2014-15	2013-14
Loan written off		
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	65,125,867	-
Investment written off		
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	30,600,000	-
Trade receivable written off		
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	2,357,467	-

#### **Balance outstanding at the year end:**

(in ₹)

Particulars	2014-15	2013-14
Borrowings		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	187,061,565	236,770,042
Other long-term liabilities		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Holding Company)	25,117,758	20,382,025
Trade payables		
SRL Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	8,929,089	-
Other Current Liabilities		
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)	425,807	-
Long term loans and advances		
Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)	109,343,759	86,569,409
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	-	50,874,937
Trade receivables		
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	-	2,262,543
Other non-current assets		
Lalitha Healthcare Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)	11,117,594	7,674,350
Fortis Cauvery (Joint Venture)	-	4,351,072

#### 6. Leases

### i) Operating lease: Company as lessee

The Company has taken space with a building to be constructed on rent. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangement. The rent is currently payable @ 1% per month on the cumulative amount spent by the lessor. The rent payable after the start of construction will be 1% per moth of cumulative construction cost incurred by the lessor. The rent payable after completion of construction of the building will be ₹100 per sq. ft. There is no escalation clause for the first 15 years of the lease and after that there is nominal increase in the rent as per mutual discussion. The total lease payments in respect of such lease recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year are ₹ 10,329,871 (Previous year ₹ Nil).

#### 7. Exceptional Items:

Company is holding 51% share in M/s. Fortis Cauvery, a partnership firm. During the current year, Company has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to dissolve the said firm. As the firm has incurred losses and companies' investment is completely eroded. To stop further losses, the operations of the firm are closed and assets have been sold as per the terms of MOU.

In view of the above entire capital contribution of  $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{\checkmark}}$  30,600,000, trade receivables of  $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{\checkmark}}$  2,357,467 and loans advanced of  $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{\checkmark}}$  65,125,867 till the date of signing of MOU to the partnership firm have been written off during the year.

Further, the holding company M/s. Fortis Hospital Limited has written off the loans advanced of ₹ 95,725,867 to the Company for investment in Fortis Cauvery and correspondingly the company has written back the loan liability as same is no longer payable.

#### 8. Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

During the period ended December 31, 2006, Government of India has promulgated an Act namely The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which comes into force with effect from October 02, 2006. As per the Act, the Company is required to identify the Micro, Small and Medium suppliers and pay them interest on overdue beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms agreed with the suppliers. The management has confirmed that none of the suppliers have confirmed that they are registered under the provision of the Act. In view of this, the liability of the interest and disclosure are not required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

**9.** The name of the Company had been changed to Fortis Cancer Care Limited with effect from December 20, 2014.

#### 10. Previous year figures

Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per the audit report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm registration number: 301003E

**Chartered Accountants** 

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Fortis Cancer Care Limited (formerly known as Fortis Health Management (South) Limited)

per Sandeep Sharma Partner

Membership No.: 93577

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015 Varun Sood
Director
DIN: 06973985

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 26, 2015 **Anurag Kalra**Director

DIN: 06987504