Fortis C-DOC Healthcare Limited

Statutory Audit for the year ended 31 March 2021

BSR&Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10. 12th Floor Tower-C DLF Cyber City Phase-II Gurugram – 122.002. India Telephone Fax +91 124 719 1000 +91 124 235 8613

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Fortis C-DOC Healthcare Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, of its loss, other comprehensive income. changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 14 in the financial statements, which describes the economic and social consequences the entity is facing as a result of COVID-19 which is impacting supply chains/ demand/ personnel available for work and/ or being able to access offices/ hospital. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Directors report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities: selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its financial statements. Refer Note 6.2 to the financial statements;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No. 076124

Oses

UDIN: 21076124AAAADS8495

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

- (i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets (i.e. Property, plant and equipment).
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, all fixed assets were verified by the management during the year. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company does not hold any immovable property. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. According to the information and explanations given to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loan, or provided any guarantee or security or made any investment as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits as mentioned in the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

We are informed that the operations of the Company during the year did not give rise to any liability for duty of excise, Sales tax, Duty of Customs. Value added tax and Service tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of customs, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the following dues of Income-tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Financial year to which the amount relates	Amount involved (Rupees in thousands)	Amount paid under protest (Rupees in thousands)
Income Tax Act. 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi	2011-12	1,450.40	æ
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi	2015-16	11,504.47	*
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi	2016-17	11,855.25	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Delhi	2017-18	1,414.12	-

We are informed that there are no dues in respect of Duty of excise, Sales tax, Goods and Services tax, Value added tax, Duty of Customs and Service tax as at 31 March 2021 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

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(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us. no

fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported

during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the

records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the

records of the Company, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the

Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of

the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial

statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. According to the information and

explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of

the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private

placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph

3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of

the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not

applicable.

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of

the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of

the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

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Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No. 076124

UDIN: 21076124AAAADS8495

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Paiesh Arora

Rajesh Arora
Partner

Membership No. 076124

UDIN: 21076124AAAADS8495

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED

S AT 31 MARCH Notes	As at	As at
	31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
_	(200)	
4 (i) (A)		29,750.55
4 (ii)		131,117.24
4 (i) (B)	374.14	326.14
4 (i) (C)	110.38	(20)
4 (v)	450.00	450 00
4 (iii)	9	4
4 (vii)	16,245.02	26,391.38
	130.00	
, ,	157,861.01	188,035.31
4 (ix)	2,797.84	979 20
4 (iv)	12,675.25	19,158.11
4 (x) (A)	13,510 60	3,510.66
	108.81	91.45
	3,140.23	2,820 66
	1,014.73	63.93
4 (viii)	966.73	1,214.23
	34,214.19	27,838.24
	192,075.20	215,873.55
4 (xi)	67,677.29	67,677.29
	(315,359.45)	(256,430,87)
	(247,682.16)	(188,753.58)
		150 00 1 51
	72	173,824.54
	114,857.87	122,179,94
		17,969.49
4 (xiv)		1,736.00
	119,742.87	315,709.97
4 (2001)		
4 (XV)	12 100 54	3,953.80
	56,925.54	50,623.72
5(a)		7,742.78
4 (xiii)		17,120.07
4 (xiv)	3,444,00	5,863.00
4 (xvi)	3,873.46	3,613.79
	320,014.49	88,917.16
	439,757.36	404,627.13
	192,075.20	215,873.55
1-15	2	
	4 (ii) 4 (i) (B) 4 (i) (C) 4 (v) 4 (iii) 4 (vii) 4 (viii) 4 (ix) 4 (ix) 4 (ix) 4 (ix) 4 (x) (A) 4 (x) (B) 4 (v) 4 (vi) 4 (viii) 4 (xii) 5 (a) 4 (xiii) 4 (xiv) 4 (xiv) 4 (xiv)	4 (ii) 116,061.09 4 (i) (B) 374.14 4 (i) (C) 110.38 4 (v) 450.00 4 (iii) 16,245.02 4 (viii) 130.00 157,861.01 4 (ix) 2,797.84 4 (iv) 12,675.25 4 (x) (A) 13,510.60 4 (x) (B) 108.81 4 (vi) 3,140.23 4 (vii) 966.73 34,214.19 192,075.20 4 (xi) 67,677.29 (315,359.45) (247,682.16) 4 (xii) 4 (xiv) 4,885.00 119,742.87 4 (xv) 12,108.54 56,925.54 5 (a) 8,442.05 4 (xiii) 235,220.90 4 (xiv) 3,444.00 4 (xvi) 3,873.46 320,014.49 439,757.36 192,075.20

In terms of our report attached,

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Jan Jan

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited

Dr. Anoop MisraWhole-time Director
DIN: 02150996

Place : Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Rajeev Kumar Dua Director

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DIN: 06974102

Place : Gurugram

Date 27 September 2021



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
I	Revenue from operations	4 (xvii)	196,321.64	237,731.19
п	Other income	4 (xviii)	1,485.04	6.98
III	Total Income (I+II)		197,806.68	237,738.17
IV	Expenses (a) Purchases of medical consumables and drugs (b) Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs (c) Employee benefits expense (d) Finance costs (e) Depreciation and amortisation expense (f) Other expenses Total Expenses (IV)	4 (xix) 4 (xx) 4 (xxi) 4 (xxii) 4 (xxiii)	31,120.93 (1,818.64) 46,221.98 31,735.54 21,948.16 127,946.29 257,154.26	22,009.04 (246.78) 49,067.10 24,348.99 18,716.33 166,887.23 280,781.91
V	Loss before tax (III-IV)		(59,347.58)	(43,043.74)
VI	Tax expense (a) Current tax (b) Deferred tax (net) Total tax expense (VI)	4 (xxiv)		
VI	Loss for the year (IV-VI)	×	(59,347.58)	(43,043.74)
	Other comprehensive income (a) Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss (i) Remeasurement of defined benefits liabilities		419.00	288.36
VI	II Total other comprehensive loss (VIII)		419.00	288.36
Ľ	Total comprehensive loss for the year (VII+VIII)		(58,928.58)	(42,755.38)
	Earning per equity share of INR 10 each (a) Basic (in Rupees) (b) Diluted (in Rupees)	11	(8.77) (8.77)	(6.36) (6.36)
See	accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements	1-15		

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In terms of our report attached.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Original

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited

Dr. Anoop Misra Whole-time Director DIN: 02150996

Place : Gurugram
Date : 27 September 2021

Rajeev Kumar Dua

Director DIN: 06974102

Place : Gurugram
Date : 27 September 2021



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(59,347.58)	(43,043.74)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21,948 16	18,716,33
Allowance for doubtful receivables	3,211.28	13,395.59
Interest income	(1,485_04)	(6.98)
Finance costs	31,735,54	23,084.93
Operating profit before change in following assets and liabilities	(3,937.64)	12,146.15
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in trade receivables	3,271.58	1,944,50
Increase in inventories	(1,818.65)	(246.78)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets and other assets	(1,022.86)	4,824.73
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	14,456.55	(4,853.08)
Increase in provisions	1,149.00	1,036.36
Increase in financial and other liabilities	9,019.11	3,834.10
Cash generated from operations	21,117.09	18,685.96
Income taxes refund/ (paid) (net)	10,146.36	(9,717.54)
Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	31,263.45	8,968.42
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,007.14)	(4,281.81)
Interest received	1,485.04	6.98
Investments in bank deposits (net)	(17.36)	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	460.54	(4,274.83)
Cash flows from financing activities (refer note 4(xii))		
Repayment of borrowings	-	(5,000.00)
Interest paid including interest on lease liabilities	(15,101,25)	(5,115.45)
Payment of lease liabilities	(6,622.80)	(1,201.28)
Net Cash generated used in financing activities (C)	(21,724.05)	(11,316.73)
Net Increase /(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	9,999.94	(6,623.14)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,510.66	10,133,80
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13,510.60	3,510.66





FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

##C.XXX			(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	Borrowings	Interest accrued	Lease Liabilities
As at 1 April 2019	159,833.88	18,990.66	i i
Finance lease liabilities recognised during the year		·	131,124.00
Lease liability paid	.61	12	(1,201.28)
Repayment of borrowings	(5,000.00))	*
Finance cost	120	18,336.21	4,748.72
Finance cost paid	50	(366.72)	(4,748.72)
Conversion of interest into loan (refer note 4 (xiii))	18,990.66	(18,990.66)	
As at 31 March 2020	173,824.54	17,969.49	129,922.72
Finance lease liabilities recognised during the year	18	*	3
Lease liability paid	10	2	(6,622.80)
Repayment of borrowings	₩.	8	58
Finance cost	*	17,958.35	13,777.20
Finance cost paid		(1,324.05)	(13,777.20)
Conversion of interest into loan (refer note 4 (xiii))	17,969.4	9 (17,969.49)	(#)
As at 31 March 2021	191,794.0	3 16,634.30	123,299.92

The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as set out on Indian Accounting Standard -7 on " Statement on Cash flows"

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited

Dr. Anoop Misra Whole-time Director

DIN: 02150996

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Rajeev Kumar Dua

Director

DIN: 06974102

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Particulars	No. of Shares held	(Rupees in '000)
a. Equity share capital		
Balance at 1 April, 2019	6,767,729	67,677.29
(a) Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	h-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	6,767,729	67,677.29
(a) Changes in equity share capital during the year		i i
Balance at 31 March, 2021	6,767,729	67,677.29

b. Other Equity

(Rupees in '000)

	Other	equity	
Particular	Securities premium reserve*	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 April 2019	36,131.25	(249,806.74)	(213,675.49)
Loss for the year	*	(43,043,74)	(43,043.74)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		288.36	288.36
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(42,755.38)	(42,755.38)
Balance at 31 March 2020	36,131.25	(292,562.12)	(256,430.87)
Loss for the year	×.	(59,347.58)	(59,347,58)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	2.2	419.00	419.00
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(58,928.58)	(58,928.58)
Balance at 31 March 2021	36,131.25	(351,490.70)	(315,359.45)

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements

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* The unutilized accumulated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. This reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

In terms of our report attached

For B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Dr. Anoop Misra Whole-time Director

DIN: 02150996

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Rajeev Kumar Dua

Director

DIN: 06974102

Place: Gurugram

Date 27 September 2021

Note 1. Corporate information

Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 17 September 2010 to carry on the business of setting up and operate Healthcare Centers including OPDs, IPDs. The Company is engaged in the business of providing healthcare services relating to diabetic, renal and ophthalmology and also carries research which are sponsored or otherwise, in pursuit of medical knowledge for cure and treatment of various ailments affecting human body.

Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited is a limited liability company, in which 60% of the paid-up share capital is held by Fortis Hospitals Limited ('FHsL'). As per Joint Venture agreement dated 6 December 2010, the Company is jointly controlled entity between FHsL and Dr. Anoop Misra, as each party has right to appoint equal number of directors on the Board of Directors of the Company.

The registered office of the Company is located at Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre limited, Okhla Road, New Delhi - 110025 and the principal place of business of the Company is located at B-16, Chirag Enclave (Opposite Nehru Place), New Delhi – 110048.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements ('financial statements'). The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act. All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian Rupees ("INR") and are rounded to the nearest two decimals, except per share data.

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 September 2021.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated. 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.





(b) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(c) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the





fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(d) Borrowing costs

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

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(e) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized finance costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.





(ii) Intangible assets

- Intangible assets that are acquired are measured initially at cost.
- After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

(iii) Depreciation and amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of property, plant and equipment as per the useful life specified in Part C of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The details of useful life are as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Plant & machinery	15 years	15 years
Medical equipment	13 years	13 years
Furniture & fittings	10 years	10 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years

Depreciation on leasehold improvement is provided over the primary period of lease or useful life whichever is shorter.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Category of assets	Management estimate of Useful Life
Computer software	3-6 years

Depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets added/disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal.

Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(f) Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated to assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(h) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise





on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

Equity investments which are 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 AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109, 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 FVOCl, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCl. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCl to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss to retained earnings.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs 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 ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Write off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.





Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value. The Company uses weighted average method to determine cost for all categories of inventories except for goods in transit which is valued at specifically identified purchase cost and other direct costs incurred. Cost includes all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, in banks, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the cash management system.

(k) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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 unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.





(l) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(m) Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and outpatient hospital services and also includes sale of medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients.

Contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract. Revenue for each distinct performance obligation is measured to at an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services and is net of tax collected from customers and remitted to government authorities such as sales tax, excise duty, value added tax and applicable discounts and allowances including claims. Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

Revenue from hospital services is recognized as and when services are performed and from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers at the time of delivery of goods to the customers.

Revenue includes only those sales for which the Company has acted as a principal in the transaction, takes title to the products, and has the risks and rewards of ownership, including the risk of loss for collection, delivery and returns. Any revenue transaction for which the Company has acted as an agent or broker without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership have been reported on a net basis.

Excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts is recognised as unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue is





classified as other financial assets when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised as other current liability when there is billings in excess of revenues.

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like operations and maintenance agreements, satellite centers, clinical research activities, sponsorship arrangements and academic services. The revenue in respect of such arrangements is recognized as and when services are performed.

Interest income on financial assets (including deposits with banks) is recognised using the effective interest rate method on a time proportionate basis.

(n) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly.

Post-employment benefits

Post employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of gratuity is recognised in the books of account based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary.

b) Provident fund

The Company makes contribution to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for its employees. This is treated as defined contribution plan.

The Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other long-term employee benefits:

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.





Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses on other long-term benefits are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise. Remeasurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in other equity in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced).

(o) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current taxes:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred taxes:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.





Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(p) Leases

(i) As a lessee

The Company accounts for assets taken under lease arrangement in the following manner:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.





Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

The Company accounts for assets given under lease arrangement in the following manner:

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in Property, Plant and Equipment. Rental income on operating lease is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases.

Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(q) Segment reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services which is the only reportable segment.

(r) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

(s) Statement of Cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are





segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(t) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

(u) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Lease arrangement (classification) Note 4 (ii) and Note 5
- Recognition and measurement of contingency: Key assumption about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources Note 6.2

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2021 is included in the following notes:

- Lease arrangement (classification) Note 4 (ii) and Note 5
- Fair value measurement Note 9
- Estimated impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets Note 4(iv)





- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax—Note 4(iii) and 4 (xxiv)
- * Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset Note 2(e)(iii) and Note 4(i)
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits (including actuarial assumptions) Note 7

Note 3. Recent pronouncements not yet effective

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-inprogress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

• Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of financial statements.

The amendments are extensive, and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Further on June 18, 2021, the MCA through a notification, issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2021 which includes amendments in 21 standards. The amendments to Ind ASs are in terms of insertion of certain paragraphs, substituting definition of certain terms used in the standard along with aligning the bare text of Standards with Conceptual Framework of Financial reporting under Ind ASs. The amendments are effective from 18 June 2021. The Company does not expect any significant impact of these amendments on its financial statements.





4 (i) (A) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars Leasehold improvements Plant & machinery Medical equipment Furniture & fittings Computations Cost As at 1 April, 2019 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 3 Additions As at 31 March, 2020 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 3 Additions As at 31 March, 2020 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 3 Additions Disposals 43,033.73 7,990.85 3 3 As at 31 March, 2021 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 As at 31 March, 2020 50,61.82 1,313.22 4,024.75 1,078.69 Charge for the year 50,6 1,311.79 4,024.75 1,078.69 Charge for the year 50,6 1,311.79 4,031.23 1,078.69 Disposals As at 31 March, 2020 5,68.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 As at 31 March, 2020 5,66.83 23,911.34 6,441.48					
20	Plant & machinery	1 - 1	Computers	Office equipment	Total
20 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 20 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 21 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 21 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 20 52,252.27 5,061.82 15,855.37 4,283.81 20 59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 5,362.50 21 5,06 1,311.79 4,031.22 1,078.98 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 23 23,911.34 22,673.96 2,628.35					
20 \$9,823.71 \$10,267.45 \$42,554.08 7,990.85 21 \$9,823.71 \$10,267.45 \$479.65 7,990.85 21 \$9,823.71 \$10,267.45 \$43,033.73 7,990.85 22 \$2,252.27 \$6,61.82 \$15,855.37 \$4,283.81 20 \$9,818.65 \$6,375.04 \$19,880.12 \$3,362.50 21 \$5,818.65 \$6,375.04 \$19,880.12 \$3,362.50 21 \$5,818.65 \$6,375.04 \$19,880.12 \$3,362.50 21 \$5,823.71 \$7,686.83 \$23,911.34 \$6,441.48 23 \$3,892.41 \$22,673.96 \$2,628.35	10.267.45		1,052.53	226.76	121,915.38
20 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 21 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 21 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 22 52,252.27 5,061.82 15,855.37 4,283.81 20 59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 5,362.50 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 23 5.050.70 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96 2,628.35		(*	111.53	N/	111.53
20 59,823.71 10,267.45 42,554.08 7,990.85 21 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 eciation 52,252.27 5,061.82 15,855.37 4,283.81 20 7,566.38 1,313.22 4,024.75 1,078.69 20 59,818.65 6,375.04 4,031.22 1,078.69 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 23 5,628.35 22,673.96 2,628.35	396	(*)	-	**	<u>.</u>
eciation 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 7,990.85 7,566.38 1.313.22 4,024.75 1,078.69 7,061.82 8,373.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 s at 31 March, 2020) 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96 2,628.35	10,267.45		1,164.06	226.76	122,026.91
21 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 eciation 52,252.27 5,061.82 15,855.37 4,283.81 20 59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 5,362.50 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 23 53,823.71 7,686.83 22,673.96 2,628.35		8.0	832.28		1,311.93
21 59,823.71 10,267.45 43,033.73 7,990.85 eciation 52,252.27 5,061.82 15,855.37 4,283.81 20 7,566.38 1,313.22 4,024.75 1,078.69 20 59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 5,362.50 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 6,441.48 23 53,623.00 3,892.41 22,673.96 2,628.35	£.	4		74	*
eciation 52,252.27 5,061.82 15,855.37 4.024.75 7,566.38 1,313.22 4,024.75 4,024.75 5.06 1,311.79 4,031.22 5.06 1,311.79 4,031.22 5.06 3,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 5 at 31 March, 2020) 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96	10,267.45		1,996.34	226.76	123,338.84
20 59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 7,566.38 1,311.79 4,024.75 7,566.38 1,311.79 4,031.22 2,3911.34 2,311.79 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96					(±0)
20 7,566.38 1,313.22 4,024.75 20 59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 21 5.06 1,311.79 4,031.22 21 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 23 3,892.41 22,673.96	5,061.82		545.68	226.76	78,225.71
59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 5.06 1,311.79 4,031.22 4.031.22 7.686.83 23,911.34 22,673.96	1,313.22		67.61	18	14,050.64
59,818.65 6,375.04 19,880.12 5.06 1,311.79 4,031.22 4,031.22 4,031.34 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 22,673.96	<u>1</u> (4)	74	X	(K)	•
5.06 1,311.79 4,031.22 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 31 March, 2020) 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96	6.375.04		613.29	226.76	92,276.35
121 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 s at 31 March, 2020) 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96	1,311.79		145.05	U	6,572.11
Aarch, 2021 59,823.71 7,686.83 23,911.34 value (As at 31 March, 2020) 5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96	3	30	,	(* 1511	3.
5.06 3,892.41 22,673.96	7,686.83		758.34	226.76	98,848,46
	3,892.41		550.77		29,750.55
Carrying value (As at 31 March, 2021) - 2,580.62 19,122.39 1,549.37			1,238.00		24,490.38

Movement in Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balance	*)	т
Additions during the year*	1,311.93	111.53
Transfer to property, plant and equipment*	(1,311.93)	(111.53)
Closing balance		:: x

^{*}The Company accounts for all capitalisation of property, plant and equipment through capital work-in-progress and therefore the movement in capital work-in-progress is the difference between closing and opening balance of capital work in progress adjusted to property, plant and equipment.





4 (i) (B) Other intangible assets

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying value		105001
As at 1 April, 2019	1,959.34	1,959.34
Additions	25:88	25.88
Disposals	~	
As at 31 March, 2020	1,985.22	1,985.22
Additions	367.89	367.89
Disposals		
As at 31 March, 2021	2,353.11	2,353.11
Accumulated amortization		1.00= 10
As at 1 April, 2019	1,385.49	1,385.49
Charge for the year	273.59	273.59
Disposals		
As at 31 March, 2020	1,659.08	1,659.08
Charge for the year	319.90	319.90
Disposals		-
As at 31 March, 2021	1,978.98	1,978.98
Carrying value (As at 31 March, 2020)	326.14	326.14
Carrying value (As at 31 March, 2021)	374.14	374.14

4 (i) (C) Intangible assets under development

	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31-Mar-20
Opening balance		*
Additions *	478.27	25.88
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(367.89)	(25.88)
Closing balance	110.38	×

^{*} The Company accounts for all capitalisation of intangible assets through intangible assets under development and therefore the movement in intangible assets under development is the difference between closing and opening balance of intangible assets under development as adjusted for additions to intangible assets.





4 (ii) Right of use asset

(Rupees in '000)

	(Rupees in 666)			
Particulars	Building	Total		
Gross carrying value				
As at April 1, 2019				
Addition to right-of-use assets	135,509.34	135,509.34		
As at March 31, 2020	135,509.34	135,509.34		
Addition to right-of-use assets		=		
As at 31 March, 2021	135,509.34	135,509.34		
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 April, 2019				
Charge for the year	4,392.10	4,392.10		
As at 31 March, 2020	4,392.10	4,392.10		
Charge for the year	15,056.15	15,056.15		
As at 31 March, 2021	19,448.25	19,448.25		
Carrying value				
As at 31 March, 2020	131,117.24	131,117.24		
As at March 31, 2021	116,061.09	116,061.09		

4 (iii) Deferred tax asset	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
Deferred tax assets		
Unabsorbed depreciation	26,612.35	23,909.98
Business losses	48,912.28	36,577.48
Property, plant and equipment	7,937.87	7,803.79
Provision for Employees' Benefits	2,165.54	1,912.52
Provision on loss allowance on trade receivable	1,734.05	1,577.41
Other provisions	192.79	186.62
Lease liabilities	32,057.98	32,698.95
24404 144711110	119,612.86	104,666.75
Deferred tax liabilities Right-of-use assets	(30,175.88)	(32,999.59)
Others Total	(30,175.88)	(32,999.59)
Net deferred tax assets (net)	89,436.98	71,667.16
Deferred tax assets (net) recognized **	*	

^{**} In the absence of certainty of future taxable profits, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability.





		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	
Particulars	(Rupees in '000)	(Rupees in '000)		
4 (iv) Trade receivables				
Current-	at amortised cost			
(a) Consid	ered good			
— From o	thers	8,813,13	12,632.55	
— From r	elated parties	3,862 12	6,525,56	
(b) Credit	•	6,669.44	6,267.54	
* *	s allowance	(6.669.44)	(6,267.54	
2000. 201	***************************************	12,675.25	19,158.11	

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance. In accordance with Ind AS 109, 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 the repayments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Ageing	Expected Credit Loss %		
	0 - 1 year	0% - 37%	0% - 31%	
	1 - 2 year	1% - 63%	1% - 46%	
	2 - 3 year	6% - 80%	6% - 55%	
	More than 3 years	100%	100%	
	The movement in loss allowance during the year is as follows	-		
		As at	As at	
		31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020	
		(Rupees in 000')	(Rupees in 000')	
	Balance at the beginning of the year	6,267.54	8,818.99	
	Creation of the allowance for expected credit loss	3,211.28	13,395.59	
	Utilisation of the allowance for expected credit loss (written off)	(2,809.38)	(15,947.04)	
		6,669.44	6,267.54	
4 (v)	Loans			
	Non-current-at amortised cost			
	Considered good	450.00	450.00	
	(a) Security deposits	450,00		
		450.00	450.00	
	Credit impaired	180.00	180.00	
	(a) Security deposits	(180,00)	(180.00)	
	Less: Loss allowance	(180.00)	(180.00)	
	Total	450.00	450.00	
	Current- at amortised cost			
	Unsecured, considered good	2.140.00	2 920 66	
	(a) Security deposits	3,140,23	2,820.66	
		3,140.23	2,820.66	





	NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINA Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
4 (vi)	Other financial assets (unsecured)		
	Current- at amortised cost		
	Considered good	49 15	63,93
	(a) Staff advance (b) Unbilled revenue	965.58	05.75
	(-)	1,014.73	63.93
	Credit impaired (a) Staff advance	19 21	19,21
	Less: Loss allowance	(19.21)	(19.21
		*	
	Total _	1,014.73	63.93
4 (vii)	Non-current tax assets (Net)		
	(a) Advance income tax [net of provision for taxation Rs. Nil (Previous year-	16,245.02	26,391.38
	Rs. Nil]	16,245.02	26,391.38
4 (viii)	Other assets (unsecured)		
	Non-current		
	Considered good (a) Capital advances	130,00	
	Considered doubtful	895.00	895 00
	(a) Capital advances Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(895,00)	(895.00)
	Total	130.00	
	Current		
	Considered good (a) Advance to vendors	503.17	613 77
	(b) Prepaid expenses	463.56	600.46
	(0) 1.000.0 0.00	966.73	1,214.23
	Considered doubtful		440.00
	(a) Advance to vendors Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	542.29 (542.29)	542,29 (542,29
	Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(342.27)	(3)===>
	28 28		
		966.73	1,214.23
4 (ix)	Inventories Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
	(a) Medical consumables, drugs and others	2,797.84	979.20
	(a) Medical consumables, drugs and others	2,797.84	979.20
4 (x) (A)	Cash and cash equivalents		
	(a) Balances with banks	10.000.00	3,279 81
	- on current accounts	12,969.36 541,23	230.85
	(b) Cash on hand		
	Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	13,510.60	3,510.66
(B)	Bank balance other than 4(x) (A) above	100.01	01.46
	-Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	108.81	91,45
		108.81	91.45

The disclosures regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during the period November 8, 2016 to December 31, 2016 have not been made since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended March 31, 2021.





Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
4 (xi) Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital 7,000,000 (Previous year 7,000,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each Total authorised share capital	70,000.00 70,000,00	70,000.00 70,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		45 455 00
6,767,729 (Previous year 6,767,729) equity shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	67,677.29 67,677.29	67,677.29 67,677.29

Notes:

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

Equity shares with voting rights

Particulars	For the year ended 31	March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020		
	Number	Rupees in '000	Number	Rupees in '000	
At the beginning of the year	6,767,729	67,677 29	6,767,729	67,677,29	
Issued during the year		5.	2		
Outstanding at the end of the year	6,767,729	67,677.29	6,767,729	67,677.29	

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rupees 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees, Where dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors, it is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the current and previous year, there has been no dividend proposed by the Board of Directors. 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 all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) For the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet, there were no share allotment made for consideration other than cash and also no bonus shares were issued. Further, there has been no buyback of shares during the period of five years preceding the date of balance sheet.

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

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	For the year ended 31	March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020		
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	
Fortis Hospitals Limited* Dr. Angeli Misra Dr. Anoop Misra	4,060,637	60.21%	4,060,637	60.21%	
	1,590,651	23,59%	1,590,651	23.59%	
	1,092,354	16.20%	1,092,354	16.20%	
	6,743,642	100%	6,743,642	100%	

^{*} including 3 shares held jointly with Fortis Healthcare Limited, Fortis Healthstaff Limited and Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited





Particul	ars	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
(xii)	Non-current borrowings		
	Unsecured - at amortised cost	191,794 03	173,824,54
	(a) Loan from Joint Venturer [see note (i) below] Less: Current maturity of long-term borrowings	(191,794.03)	173,824,34
	Less. Current maturity of long-term bottowings		173,824.54
	Total non-current borrowings		173,824.54
	Total Hon-Current Borrowings		
	Notes: (i) Loan from Fortis Hospitals Limited carries interest @ 8.85% p.a. (previous year @1 2022. Interest accrued as at 31 March 2020 Rupees 17,969.49 ('000) [31 March 2019: during the year. Subsequent to the year-end 31 March 2021, loan balance amounting to convertible preference shares.	Rupees 18,990.66 ('000)] has	s been converted into loa
(xiii)	Other financial liabilities (unsecured)		
	Non-current - at amortised cost		1= 0.50 15
	(a) Interest accrued on borrowings*		17,969,49
	-		17,707.17
	Current - at amortised cost (a) Current maturities of long term borrowings (See note 4(xii) above)	191,794.03	
	(b) Interest accrued on borrowings*	16,634,30	10.0
	(c) Security deposits	63_00 12,430_78	40.0 11,517.7
	(d) Capital creditors # (e) Employee payable	14,298.79	5,562.3
		235,220.90	17,120.07
(xiv)	* Interest accrued at the year end has been converted into loan subsequently on 01 April 2021 # This also includes amount payable to micro and small enterprises amounting to Rupees 807. Provisions	17 ('000) as at 31 March 202	1 Refer note 12
	Non-current Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7)	4,885.00	1,736.00
	Provision for employee's benefits	4,885.00 4,885.00	1,736.0
	Provision for employee's benefits	4,885.00	1,736.0
	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7)	4,885.00	1,736.0 3,007.0
	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits	4,885.00	3,007.0 2,856.0
(xv)	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7)	194.00 3,250.00	3,007.0 2,856.0
(xv)	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences	194.00 3,250.00	3,007.0 2,856.0 5,863.0
(xv)	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences Trade Payable	194.00 3,250.00 3,444.00	
(xv)	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences Trade Payable (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 12)	194.00 3,250.00 3,444.00	3,007.0 2,856.0 5,863.0 3,953.8
(xv)	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences Trade Payable (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 12)	194.00 3,250.00 3,444.00	3,007.0 2,856.0 5,863.0 3,953.8
	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences Trade Payable (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 12) (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises* *includes payable to related parties, refer note 10 Other current liabilities	194.00 3,250.00 3,444.00 12,108.54 56,925.54	3,007.0 2,856.0 5,863.0 3,953.8 50,623.7 54,577.5
	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences Trade Payable (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 12) (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises* *includes payable to related parties, refer note 10 Other current liabilities (a) Contract liability-advance from patients	194.00 3,250.00 3,444.00 12,108.54 56,925.54 69,034.08	3,007.0 2,856.0 5,863.0 3,953.8 50,623.7 54,577.5
∮ (xv) ∮ (xvi)	Provision for employee's benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) Current Provision for employees' benefits (a) Provision for gratuity (refer note 7) (b) Provision for compensated absences Trade Payable (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 12) (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises* *includes payable to related parties, refer note 10 Other current liabilities	194.00 3,250.00 3,444.00 12,108.54 56,925.54	3,007.0 2,856.0 5,863.0 3,953.8 50,623.7 54,577.5



	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees in '000)
4 (xvii)	Revenue from operations		
(a)	Sale of services		
	i) Healthcare services	130,072.26	129,989.45
	 Operating income - in patient department Operating income - out patient department 	57,420.77	94,186.21
	- Income from medical services	6,165.80	12,790.26
	Larry Taraka diangganta	(8,390.48)	(4,773.45)
	Less: Trade discounts	185,268.35	232,192.47
(1.)			
(b)	Sale of products- Trading Pharmacy	9,387.08	
	Less: Trade discounts	(26.12)	
		9,360.96	
(c)	Other operating revenues		
	(i) Income from academic services	1,431.45	2,003.29
	(ii) Income from rent	232.80	3,515.63
	(iii) Scrap sale	7.35	19.80
	(iv) Miscellaneous income	20.73 1,692.33	5,538.72
	Total revenue from operations (a+b+c)	196,321.64	237,731.19
4 (xviii)	Other income		
	(a) Interest income	(22	6.00
	- Interest on bank deposits - Interest on income tax refund	6.32 1,159.15	6.98
	- Interest on income tax retund - Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	319.57	14
	- Intotest on intanolar assets carried at amortised cost	1,485.04	6.98
4 (xix)	Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
4 (XIX)	(a) Inventory at the beginning of the year	979.20	732.42
	(b) Inventory at the end of the year	2,797.84	979.20
	Changes in inventories [(a)-(b)]	(1,818.64)	(246.78)
4 (xx)	Employee benefits expense		
	(a) Salaries, wages and bonus	43,003.16	45,782.68
	(b) Gratuity expense (refer note 7)	472.00	400.00
	(c) Compensated absences	518.29	503.00 2,220.16
	(d) Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 7)	2,138.18 90.35	161.26
	(e) Staff welfare expenses	46,221.98	49,067.10
47 5	Pirana anta		
4 (xxi)	Finance costs (a) Interest expense		
	-on loan from holding Company	16,973.77	18,336.21
	-on defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits	490.00	499.00
	- on lease liabilities [refer note 5(a)]	13,777.20	4,748.72
	(b) Bank and other related charges	494.57	765.06
		31,735.54	24,348.99





	Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
			(Rupees in '000)	(Rupces in '000)
(iixx)	Depreciation and amortisation expense			
	(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		6,572 11	14,050 64
	(b) Amortisation of intangible assets		319 90	273 59
	(c) Depreciation on Right-of-use assets		15,056 15	4,392 10
			21,948.16	18,716.33
(xxiii)	Other expenses		(0/00/	2 (0) (7
	(a) Contractual manpower		6,968 86	7,601 67
	(b) Power, fuel and water		3,950.02	4,928.21 1,067.16
	(c) Housekeeping expenses including consumables		1,154 00 2,450 05	3,932 91
	(d) Patient food and beverages		6,822.36	9,877.76
	(e) Pathology laboratory expenses		683.91	607.89
	(f) Radiology expenses		85,821 00	90,452 22
	(g) Professional and consultation fees to doctors		179 44	512.79
	(h) Cost of medical services		172 44	312 //
	(i) Repairs and maintenance		73.52	441.99
	- Building		4,011.59	2,706.68
	- Plant and machinery - Others		1,339 48	1,489 62
			.,=== 10	-,
	(j) Rent - Hospital buildings		4,051 42	19,162 59
	- Equipments		100 28	23,00
	- Others		1,455 87	3,590,79
	(k) Legal and professional fee (See note 1 below)		1,796 39	2,302 72
	(I) Travel and conveyance		290.98	235 42
	(m) Rates and taxes		403 51	166 65
	(n) Printing and stationary		103_82	604.17
	(o) Communication expenses		492,65	419,59
	(p) Directors' sitting fees			129 80
	(q) Insurance		1,938.58	1,590 44
	(r) Marketing and business promotion		636,34	1,646.06
	(s) Allowance for doubtful receivables		3,211,28	13,395.59
	(t) Miscellaneous expenses		10,94	1.50
			127,946.29	166,887,23
	Note:1			
	(i) Payments to auditors (Exclusive of indirect taxes)		270.50	367.50
	(a) Statutory audit fee		370 50 79 75	78 75
	(b) Tax audit fee		13,51	10 13
	(c) Out of pocket expenses		463.76	446.25
			=======================================	
(xxiv)	Income-Tax			
	Current tax Current income tax charge for the year		191	23
	Deferred tax			
	Deferred tax on profits for the year			-
	Deterred tax on profits for the year			
	The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting pr	rofit as follows:		
		As on 31 March 2021	As on 31 !	March 2020
		Tax Rate Gross Amount	Tax Rate	Gross Amount
	Loss before tax	(59,347.58)		(43,043.74)
	Tay using the Company's Income tay rate	26 00% (15,430.37)	25 17%	(10,833.25
	Tax using the Company's Income tax rate Impact of change in tax rates	1,00% (596,27)	0.00%	
	Deferred tax not recognised based on projected future taxable profits	-27.00% 16,026.64	-25 17%	
	Effective Tax rate	0.00% -	0.00%	
	No deferred tax asset has been recognised on below Business Losses			
	THE GATELLAG CON STREET COOK LOOS BURNESS OF SANDERS OF SANDERS	24.85	A 24 !	Marah 2020
		As on 31 March 2021	A3 0H 31	March 2020

	As on 31 Marc	h 2021	As on 31 Mar	rch 2020
Expiry in financial year	Gross Amount	Tax effect	Gross Amount	Tax effect
2021-22	37,968 34	9,871 77	37,968.34	9,555.87
2022-23	31,602.64	8,216.69	31,602.64	7,953 75
2023-24	27,676 09	7,195 78	27,676.09	6,965 52
2024-25	10,627 13	2,763.05	10,627 13	2,674.64
2027-28	9.889 85	2,571.36	9,889 85	2,489 08
2028-29	27,569 20	7,167 99	27,569 20	6,938.62
2029-30	42.790 91	11,125.64		2
2027-30	188,124.16	48,912.28	145,333,25	36,577.48
Unabosrbed Depreciation No Expiry	102.355 19	26,612.35	95.002	23,909 98

5. Leases

As a lessee

The Company has taken Hospital building on lease. Information about lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances at April 1, 2020	131,117.24	
Additions to right-of-use assets	100	135,509.34
Depreciation charge for the year	15,056.15	4,392.10
Balances at March 31, 2021	116,061.09	131,117.24

Lease Liabilities	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	20,400.00	20,400.00
One to five years	90,998.88	88,612.50
More than five years	73,068.13	97,554.50
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at March 31, 2021	184,467.01	206,567.00

Lease Liabilities included in the Ba	alance Sheet (Discounted)		
	,	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		8,442.05	7,742.78
Non-current		114,857.87	122,179.94

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	For the year ended March 31 2021	For the year ended March 31 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	13,777.20	4,748.72
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	5,526.75	7,484.89
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	80.82	15,291.69

Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows	For the year ended	For the year ended
Almounts recognised in Statement of Susa 1 to 10	March 31 2021	March 31 2020
Cash outflow for leases	6,622.80	1,201.28
Interest on lease liabilities (included in finance cost paid)	13,777.20	4,748.72
Total cash outflow for leases	20,400.00	5,950.00





(b) Assets given on operating lease:

The Company has sub-leased some portion of hospital premises. In all the cases, the agreements are further renewable at the option of the Company. The total lease income received / receivable in respect of the above leases recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year are Rupees 232.80 ('000) for the year ended 31 March, 2021 [Rupees 3,515.63 ('000) for the year ended 31 March, 2020].

6.1. Commitments

- (a) The Company does not have any long term commitments/contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.
- (b) Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for amount to Rupees 696 ('000) (As at 31 March, 2020 Rupees Nil).
- (c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company,

6.2 Contingent liabilities to the extent not provided for

A. Claims against the Company, disputed by the Company, not acknowledged as debt

		(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	As at	As at
t articulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(a) Medical related	28,039.82	28,039.82
(b) Income Tax	26,224.24	23,950.00

(i) On 28 February 2019, a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers (the "India Defined Contribution Obligation") altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income to measure obligations under employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. There is significant uncertainty as to how the liability should be calculated as it is impacted by multiple variables, including the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether interest and penalties may be assessed. The Company has been legally advised not to consider that there is any probable obligations for periods prior to date of aforesaid judgment.

The Company believes that none of the above matter, either individually or in aggregate, are expected to have any material adverse effect on its financial statements. The cash flows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending at various stages/forums.





7. Employee benefits:

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company's part of the Provident Fund contribution towards its Provident Fund Scheme and contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme are defined contribution retirement plans for qualifying employees.

The Company recognised Rupees 2,138.18 ('000) [previous year Rupees 2,220.16 ('000)] for Provident Fund and Employee state insurance contribution in the statement of profit and loss account. The Contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in rules to the schemes.

(b) Defined benefit plan

(i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, where each employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service in terms of the provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service. The Gratuity fund is unfunded.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

		(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
A. Expenses recognised in Statement of profit and loss is as follows:		
Amount recognised in employee benefits expense		
Current Service cost	472.00	400.00
Amount recognised in finance cost		
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	312.00	325.00
Total Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	784.00	725.00
B. Expenses recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive income is as follows:		
Net actuarial gain due to experience adjustment recognised during the year	(419.00)	(288.36)
Total	(419.00)	(288.36)
C. Movement in Net liability		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	4,743.00	4,374.00
Current Service cost	472.00	400.00
Interest cost	312.00	325.00
Amount recognised in OCI	(419.00)	(288.36)
Benefits paid	(246.00)	(84.00)
Obligation transfer from Group Company	217.00	16.36
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	5,079.00	4,743.00
Amounts in the Balance Sheet	-	
Current provision	194.00	3,007.00
Non Current provision	4,885.00	1,736.00
•	5,079,00	4,743.00





D. The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and compensated absences obligation for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discounting rates (p.a.) Expected rate (p.a.) salary increase Mortality table referred	6.75% 7.50% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ULT	6.75% 7.50% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ULT
Withdrawal Up to 30 years Up to 44 years Above 44 years Experience loss adjustments on plan liabilities	18% 6% 2% Nil	18% 6% 2% Nil

Notes:

- a) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market
- b) Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discounted rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	For the year ended .	31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020		
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
	(in '000)	(in '000)	(in '000)	(in '000)	
Change in discount rate by 0.50%	(127.00)	139.00	(109.00)	119,00	
Change in Salary escalation by 1%	285.00	(245.00)	247.00	(208.00)	
Change in withdrawal rate by 5%	(115.00)	139.00	(118.00)	147.00	

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumption may be correlated.

c) Expected benefit payment for the future years.

For the year ended	(in '000)
March 31, 2022	200.00
March 31, 2023	3,690.00
March 31, 2024	138.00
March 31, 2025	164.00
March 31, 2026	197.00
March 31, 2027 to March 31, 2031	1,656.00

d) Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 9 Years (Previous Year: 9 Years)





8. Financial instruments

(i) Capital 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 optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 4(xii) & 4(xiii) offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's Board reviews the, capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Gearing ratio

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

		(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Debt*	208,428.33	191,794.02
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(13,510.60)	(3,510.66)
Net debt	194,917.73	188,283.37
Total equity	(247,682.2)	(188,753.6)
Net debt to equity ratio	-78.70%	-99.75%

^{*}Debt is defined as long-term borrowings including interest accrued as described in notes 4 (xiii) and 4(xiii).

At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of financial assets designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above

(ii) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access monitors and manages the financial risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by magnitude of risk. The Company has limited exposure from the international market as the Company's operations are in India. The Company has no exposure towards foreign currency risk as it earns all of its revenue from domestic patients only. Capital expenditure includes very few capital goods purchased in foreign currency through overseas vendors during the year. The Company has not taken any derivative contracts during the year to hedge the exposure.

a) Market Risk

The Company's activity are not exposed to market risks.

b) Interest rate risk management

The Company borrows funds at fixed interest rates. The fixed rate loans are generally annual loans wherein the interest rate is reset annually based on the market rate of interest.

c) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company takes due care while extending any credit as per the approval matrix approved by Board of Directors.

Refer note 4(iv) of the financial statement for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for trade receivables

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties, from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible and accordingly no provision for excepted credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed in Balance Sheet.





Reconciliation of loss allowance measured at life-time expected credit losses for credit impaired financial assets other than trade receivables

 Particulars
 As at 31 March 2021
 As at 31 March 2020

 Balance at the beginning of the year Loss allowance recognised
 199.21
 199.21

 Balance at the end of the year
 199.21
 199.21

d) Liquidity risk management

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

Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the company may be required to pay.

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2	Total	Carrying amount
			years		
As at March 31, 2021					
Borrowings	208,767.80	1.71		208,767.80	191,794.03
Trade payables	69,034.08	196	2	69,034.08	69,034.08
Capital creditors	12,430.78	¥7		12,430.78	12,430.78
Security deposit (liability)	63.00			63.00	63,00
Employee payable	14,298.79	4	2	14,298.79	14,298.79
Interest accrued on borrowings	16,634,30	-	2	16,634.30	16,634.30
Lease liabilities current	20,400.00	-		20,400.00	8,442.05
Lease liabilities Non-current	:*)	20,400.00	143,667.01	164,067.01	114,857.87
Total	341.628.75	20,400.00	143,667.01	505,695.76	427,554.90

					(Rupees in '000)
Particulars	Within 1 year	More than 1	More than 2	Total	Carrying amount
		year	years		
As at March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	30	210,327.69		210,327.69	173,824.54
Trade payables	54,577,52	*	9	54,577.52	54,577.52
Capital creditors	11,517.71	8		11,517.71	11,517.71
Security deposit (liability)	40,00	ŝ		40.00	40.00
Employee payable	5,562.36			5,562.36	5,562.36
Interest accrued on borrowings	·	17,969.49		17,969.49	17,969.49
Lease liabilities current	20,400.00	-	27	20,400.00	7,742.78
Lease liabilities Non-current		20,400.00	165,767.00	186,167,00	122,179.94
Total	92,097.59	248,697.18	165,767.00	506,561.77	393,414.34





9. Fair value measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

31 March, 2021

Particulars	Note	Note Carrying Value		
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets				
Loans - Non current	(b)	3	450.00	450.00
Loans - Current	(a)	¥	3,140.23	3,140.23
Other financial assets - Current	(a)	=	1,014.73	1,014.73
Trade receivables	(a)	-	12,675.25	12,675.25
Cash and bank balances	(a)		13,619.41	13,619.41
Total		31	30,899.62	30,899.62
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables - current	(a)		69,034.08	69,034.08
Other financial liabilities - Current	(a) and (c)	9.	235,220.90	235,220.90
Total			304,254.98	304,254.98

31 March, 2020

Particulars	Note		Carrying Value	
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets				
Loans - Non current	(b)	281	450.00	450.00
Loans - Current	(a)	(8)	2,820.66	2,820.66
Other financial assets - Current	(a)	373	63.93	63.93
Trade receivables	(a)		19,158.11	19,158.11
Cash and bank balances	(a)	15	3,602.11	3,602.11
Total		(*)	26,094.81	26,094.81
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	(b)		173,824.54	173,824.54
Trade payables - current	(a)	5	54,577.52	54,577.52
Other financial liabilities - Current	(a) and (c)	5	17,120.07	17,120.07
Other financial liabilities - Non-current	(b)		17,969.49	17,969.49
Total		-	263,491.62	263,491.62

The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- (a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.
- (b) Fair valuation of non-current financial assets and liabilities has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.
- (c): The Company's borrowings have been contracted at fixed rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required.

The fair value is determined by using the valuation model/technique with observable/ non-observable inputs and assumptions.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020



10. Related party disclosures

(A) Name of the related parties and nature of relationship

Descr	iption of relationship	Name of related parties	
(a)	Joint venturers	Fortis Hospitals Limited	
` '		Dr. Anoop Misra	
(b)	Entity having control over joint ventures	IHH Healthcare Berhad	
		Integrated Healthcare Holdings Limited	
		Parkway Pantai Limited	
		Northern TK Venture Pte Ltd	
		Fortis Healthcare Limited	
	Entities over which holding company of Joint venturer has control (with whom transactions have taken place)	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited	
		SRL Limited	
		Fortis Health Management (East) Limited	
(d)	Key Managerial Personnel	Dr. Anoop Misra - Executive Chairman	
(-)	110)	Dr. Angeli Misra - Whole Time Director (w.e.f.l June 2019)	
		Shalabh Dang - Non Executive Additional Director (w.e.f.9 April 2019)	
		Arun Kumar Rastogi - Non Executive Director (from 19 December 2019 upto	
		28 September 2020)	
		Bidesh Chandra Paul - Non Executive Director (w.e.f 19 December 2019)	
		Vineesh Arjun Ghei - Non Executive Director (from 20 May 2019 upto 16	
		December 2019)	

(B)	Transactions	during	the v	ear

			(Rupees in '000)
Partic	culars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(i)	Loan repayment		
	Fortis Hospitals Limited	*	5,000.00
(ii)	Interest converted into loan Fortis Hospitals Limited	17,969.49	18,990,66
(iii)	Income from medical services Fortis Hospitals Limited	3,903,82	7,619 45
(iv)	Transfer of medical consumables and drugs to Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited Fortis Hospitals Limited	1,00	24,00
(v)	Transfer of medical consumables and drugs from Fortis Hospitals Limited Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited Fortis Healthcare Limited	2.00 99.00 33.00	:= :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
(vi)	Purchase of property , plant and equipment Fortis Hospitals Limited	250.21	
(vii)	Collection on behalf of the Company by Fortis Hospitals Limited Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited	73.17	4,86
(viii)	Collection by Company on behalf of Fortis Healthcare Limited	283_00	*
(ix)	Transfer of employee benefit liability to company from Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited	348_00	
(x)	Salaries, wages and bonus Dr. Anoop Misra (Key Managerial Personnel) (Refer note below) Dr. Angeli Misra (Key Managerial Personnel) (Refer note below)	10,332.08 6,746.02	13,200.00 6,001.72





(xi)	Interest expense-on others Fortis Hospitals Limited	16,973.77	18,336.21
(xii)	Pathology laboratory expenses SRL Limited	5,986.60	9,877.76
(xiii)	Radiology expenses Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited	447.01	235.00
(xiv)	Director sitting fees Mr. Bidesh Chandra Paul Mr. Shalabh Dang Mr. Arun Kumar Rastogi Mr. Vineesh Ghei	5 3 8 8	23.60 59.00 23.60 23.60
(xv)	Expenses incurred on behalf of Company by Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited	936.00	0.65

Note: As the future liability for gratuity and leave encashment is provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to the Director is not ascertainable and, therefore, not included above.

(C) Balances as at year end

			(Rupees in '000)
Parti	culars	As at	As at
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	Borrowings		
	Fortis Hospitals Limited	191,794.03	173,824.54
(ii)	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
	Fortis Hospitals Limited	16,634.30	17,969.49
(iii)	Trade Receivables		
	Fortis Health Management (East) Limited		105.06
	Fortis Hospitals Limited	3,862.12	6,420.50
(iv)	Trade Payable		
	Fortis Healthcare Limited	3,120.00	2,804.00
	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited	1,129.08	256.57
	SRL Limited	27,732.91	26,733.00





11. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Loss as per statement of profit and loss (Rupees in '000) Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS and DPS (Numbers) Basic and Diluted EPS	(59,347,58) 6,767,729 (8.77)	(43,043,74) 6,767,729 (6.36)

12. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro and Small Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the micro enterprises and the small enterprises should mention in their correspondences with their customers the Entrepreneur Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the memorandum. Accordingly, the below information regarding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Details of dues to line of the office of process of personal states and state		(Rupees in '000)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at -31 March 2020	
The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:			
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises *	12,915 71	3,953.80	
- Interest due on above	=		
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond	2	-	
the appointed day during each accounting year			
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	*	*	
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year, and	\cong		
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	5	8	

^{*} Including amount payable to micro enterprises and small enterprises included in other financial liabilities (refer note 4(xiii),

13 Going concern assumption

For the year ended 31 March, 2021, the financial statements of the Company reflect a net loss of Rupees 59,347.58 ('000') and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rupees 285,800.30 ('000'). As at 31 March 2021, the net worth of the Company has been fully eroded. Additionally, the impact of COVID-19 (refer note 14) has adversely impacted the performance and cash flow position of the Company subsequent to the year-end. These events or conditions raise doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a Going Concern. However, the Management believes that the going concern assumption used in preparation of these financial statements is appropriate, based on continued financial and operational support from Fortis Healthcare Limited, Holding Company of its Joint venturer.

During the current year, the COVID – 19 pandemic impacted the revenues and profitability of the Company with a decline in occupancy impacting significantly the hospital business revenues, profitability and cash flows. The Company took various initiatives to support operations and optimize the cost. With a slew of these measures, the Company has been able to significantly reduce the negative impact on business.

The Company has a well- capitalized Balance Sheet and has managed its liquidity position via cost efficiency initiatives, better working capital management and external funding.

During the last quarter of the current year, the Company has further witnessed improvement in business. It has gradually moved towards normalization of business during the course of the current financial year. The Company has considered internal and external information while finalizing various estimates in relation to these financial statements. Going forward, the actual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may still be different from that what has been estimated, as the COVID-19 situation is further evolving in India and globally and with the surge in number of cases in India.





15. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services which is the only reportable business segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Sales by market-Revenue from external customers by location of customers

The following table shows the distribution of the Company's revenues by geographical market:

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
India	196,321.64	237,731.19
Outside India	*	4
Total	196,321.64	237,731.19

Carrying value of non-current assets- by location of assets

The following table shows the carrying amount of non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets by geographical area in which the assets are located:

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
India	157,411.01	187,585.31
Outside India		(*)
Total	157,411.01	187,585.31

Major customer:

The Company does not derive revenue from one customer which would amount to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenue.

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In terms of our report attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited

Cul

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Dr. Anoop Misra

Whole-time Director

DIN: Q2150996

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021

Rajeev Kumar Dua

Director

DIN: 06974102

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2021