FORTIS HEALTHCARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2017

FORTIS HEALTHCARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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		Date appointed	Date resigned
Directors	: Daljit Singh	09 January 2012	-
	Sanjeev Vashishta	25 November 2008	01 April 2016
	Baljinder Sharma	25 November 2008	-
	Poonam Keenoo Seegoolam	31 December 2014	-
	Unnati Negi	22 May 2016	-

Administrator & Secretary : Mauritius International Trust Company Limited
4th Floor, Ebene Skies
Rue de l'Institut
Ebene
Republic of Mauritius

Registered office : 4th Floor, Ebene Skies
Rue de l'Institut
Ebene
Republic of Mauritius

Auditor : Deloitte
7th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street, Cyber City
Ebene
Republic of Mauritius

Bankers : Bank One Limited
16, Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

: Deutsche Bank
AG, Filiate Singapore
One Raffles Quay #16-00, South Tower
Singapore -048583

: DBS Bank Limited
6th Floor, DBS Asia Central
Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3
12 Marina Boulevard, Level 46 Singapore, 018982

The directors present the financial statements of Fortis Healthcare International Limited, the ("Company"), for the year ended 31 March 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is currently doing investment holding and holds investment in Mauritius and Singapore. The main sector of investment is Healthcare Sector. During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company has stopped the provision of management services to Fortis Group entities.The Company shall also from time to time take loan from companies in the group for financing its activities and also provide loan to other Companies in the Group.

Effective from 27 October 2016 the Company changed its legal regime from Global Business Category I to Global Business Category II.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 8. No dividend is proposed for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: Nil).

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 1.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and the cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Company's accounting policies have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements ; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Company's accounting policies. They are also responsible for safeguarding the asset of the company and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

AUDITOR

The auditor, **Deloitte**, has been appointed as auditor for the year ended 31 March 2017 and they have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

DATE: 27 NOV 2017

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that we have filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of Fortis Healthcare International Limited under the Companies Act 2001 during the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Mauritius International Trust Company Limited
Secretary

Registered Office:

4th Floor, Ebene Skies
Rue de l'Institut
Ebene
Republic of Mauritius

Date: 2 7 NOV 2017

Deloitte.

7th-8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Fortis Healthcare International Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Fortis Healthcare International Limited** (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 28, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit or loss and 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 significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Company's accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate data, the Commentary of the Directors and the Certificate from the Secretary, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Company's accounting policies and they are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are 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 ISAs 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.

Deloitte.

7th-8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Fortis Healthcare International Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 the directors 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.

Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the shareholder in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. We do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte

Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

27 November 2017

R. Srinivasa Sa

R. Srinivasa Sankar, FCA

Licensed by FRC

FORTIS HEALTHCARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
		USD	USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	5	-	1,016,503
Investment in associates	6	**12,692,307**	12,692,307
Loans and receivables	7	**85,369,666**	86,469,666
Total non-current assets		**98,061,973**	100,178,476
Current assets			
Loans and receivables	7	**15,532,678**	16,056,365
Current income tax asset	13	**72,066**	-
Cash at banks	8	**1,081,509**	624,463
Total current assets		**16,686,253**	16,680,828
Total assets		**114,748,226**	116,859,304
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	9	**31,427,487**	31,427,487
Other reserves		**(273,697)**	(273,697)
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		**7,981,366**	(41,073,225)
Total equity/(shareholder's deficit)		**39,135,156**	(9,919,435)
Non-current liabilities			
Loan from holding company	10	**12,815,814**	84,659,963
Loan from bank	11	**42,283,542**	-
Total non current liabilities		**55,099,356**	84,659,963
Current liabilities			
Loan from holding company	10	-	41,725,200
Loan from bank	11	**20,295,595**	-
Current income tax liabilities	13	-	304,368
Other payables	12	**218,119**	89,208
Total current liabilities		**20,513,714**	42,118,776
Total liabilities		**75,613,070**	126,778,739
Total equity and liabilities		**114,748,226**	116,859,304

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on : 27 NOV 2017

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Director Director

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent auditors report on pages 4 - 5

	Notes	2017	2016
		USD	USD
INCOME			
Management and incentive fees		**822,134**	1,477,076
Dividend income		**51,376,760**	12,390,514
Excess provision written back		**1,003**	-
Foreign exchange gain		**850,321**	-
		53,050,218	13,867,590
EXPENSES			
Legal & professional fees		**822,162**	5,085
Administration fees		**2,050**	3,425
Audit fees		**6,988**	7,730
Bank charges		**1,439**	594
Impairment loss on loans	7(a)	**-**	58,282,370
Foreign exchange loss		**-**	316,695
Directors fees		**3,500**	1,335
		836,139	58,617,234
Operating profit/(loss)		**52,214,079**	(44,749,644)
Finance income	14	**792**	7,432,996
Finance costs	15	**(6,498,021)**	(7,041,352)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**45,716,850**	(44,358,000)
Taxation	13	**(76,469)**	(304,368)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**45,640,381**	(44,662,368)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**45,640,381**	(44,662,368)

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent auditors report on pages 4 - 5

	Stated capital	Other reserves	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
At 1 April 2015	31,427,487	(273,697)	3,589,143	34,742,933
Total comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(44,662,368)	(44,662,368)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	**31,427,487**	**(273,697)**	**(41,073,225)**	**(9,919,435)**
At 1 April 2016	31,427,487	(273,697)	(41,073,225)	(9,919,435)
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	45,640,381	45,640,381
Profit on disposal of investment in subsidiary	-	-	3,414,210	3,414,210
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	49,054,591	49,054,591
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**31,427,487**	**(273,697)**	**7,981,366**	**39,135,156**

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent auditors report on pages 4 - 5

FORTIS HEALTHCARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
		USD	USD
Operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before tax		**45,716,850**	(44,358,000)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/losses		**(850,321)**	316,695
Finance income	14	**(792)**	(7,432,996)
Finance costs	15	**6,498,021**	7,041,352
Impairment loss on loans		**-**	58,282,370
Working capital adjustments:			
- Other receivables		**406,000**	(187,518)
- Other payables		**128,911**	9,786
Cash flows from operating activities		**51,898,669**	13,671,689
Income tax paid	13	**(452,903)**	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		**51,445,766**	13,671,689
Investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary		**4,430,713**	-
		4,430,713	-
Financing activities			
Repayment of shareholder's loan	10	**(117,531,503)**	(18,188,788)
Loan from bank	11	**105,744,291**	-
Repayment of loan from bank	11	**(44,742,802)**	-
Proceed from loan from related party	7	**1,214,584**	1,200,000
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(55,315,430)**	(16,988,788)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(561,049)**	(3,317,099)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		**624,463**	4,322,229
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		**(104,003)**	(380,667)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		**1,081,509**	624,463
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash at bank		**1,081,509**	624,463

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Independent auditors report on pages 4 - 5

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Fortis Healthcare International Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 on 25 November 2008 as a private company with liability limited by shares. The Company's registered office is 4th Floor, Ebene Skies, Rue de l'Institut, Ebene, Republic of Mauritius.

The Company held Category 1 Global Business Licence which was issued on 15 March 2015. Effective from 27 October 2016 the Company changed its legal regime from Global Business Category I to Global Business Category II.

The Company is currently doing investment holding and holds investment in Mauritius and Singapore. The main sector of investment is Healthcare Sector. During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company has stopped the provision of management services to Fortis Group entities.The Company shall also from time to time take loan from companies in the group for financing its activities and also provide loan to other Companies in the Group.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. The Company has elected not to prepared group financial statements as part of its Company's accounting policies.

2.2 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has ability to affect these returns through its power over the entities.

Separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the profit or loss. Upon disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

2.3 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Separate financial statements

Investments in associates are shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the profit or loss. Upon disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets consist of loans and receivables and cash at bank.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method, less impairment. 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 finance income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised 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 asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. 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.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as finance income in the statement of comprehensive income. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in profit or loss.

iii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables, loans and borrowings.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

iii) Financial Liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expired. 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 profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.6 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Rendering of services

Management and incentive fee income is recognised on accrual basis.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 REVENUE RECOGNITION (CONTINUED)

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income.

2.7 EXPENSE RECOGNITION

All expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on accrual basis.

2.8 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2.9 TAXES

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on taxable temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 TAXES

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

2.10 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 RELATED PARTIES

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

2.12 IMPAIRMENT OF NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgement, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment losses on loans and receivables

The Company reviews its significant loans and receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. In particular, management judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The Company reviews the performance of its investment in subsidiaries at each reporting date to assess whether they need to be impaired.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK

4.1 Risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities by category are summarised below.

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Financial assets		
Loan and receivables	**100,902,344**	102,526,031
Cash in hand and at banks	**1,081,509**	624,463
Total financial assets	**101,983,853**	103,150,494
Financial liabilities		
Loan from bank	**62,579,137**	-
Loan from holding company	**12,815,814**	126,385,163
Other payables	**218,119**	89,208
Total financial liabilities	**75,613,070**	126,474,371

The Company's risk is managed by the Board of Directors and focus on securing the Company's short to medium term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial risks. The Company's investment is managed to generate lasting returns. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets and derivatives for speculative purposes. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency in the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates. The Company has advanced money to related parties and hold cash and cash equivalents denominated in several foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of US Dollar to the foreign currencies may change in a manner which has a material effect on the reported values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities is summarised as follows:

	Financial assets 2017	**Financial liabilities 2017**	Financial assets 2016	Financial liabilities 2016
	USD	**USD**	USD	USD
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	**62,360**	**62,735,094**	196,362	-
United States Dollar (USD)	**101,584,667**	**12,877,976**	101,868,433	126,450,296
Mauritian Rupee (MUR)	**328,068**	**-**	1,076,941	24,075
Indian Rupee (INR)	**8,758**	**-**	8,758	-
	101,983,853	**75,613,070**	103,150,494	126,474,371

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK (CONTINUED)

4.1 Risk management objectives and policies

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(i) Currency risk (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below illustrates the movement in profit before tax (PBT) for the year in regards to the Company's financial instruments and the exchange rate, with other variables held constant.

The analysis assumes a 1% change of the exchange rate for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: 1%). This percentage has been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates in the last 12 months. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's foreign currency financial instruments held at each reporting date.

The sensitivity analysis below shows how the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates by +/- 1% against the US Dollar, the functional currency of the Company.

Change in foreign exchange rates		For the year ended 31 March 2017 Effect on Profit Before Tax				For the year ended 31 March 2016 Effect on Profit Before Tax			
	%	MUR	INR	SGD	Total	MUR	INR	SGD	Total
Financial assets	+1	3,281	88	623	3,992	10,769	88	1,964	12,821
Financial liabilities	+1	-	-	(627,351)	(627,351)	(241)	-	-	(241)
Net impact		3,281	88	(626,728)	(623,359)	10,528	88	1,964	12,580

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK (CONTINUED)

4.1 Risk management objectives and policies

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The movement in market interest rates does not affect the Company because it has fixed interest rates on its borrowings and receivables.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

Financial assets	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Non-current		
Loans and receivables	**85,369,666**	86,469,666
Current		
Loans and receivables	**15,604,744**	16,056,365

As detailed in Note 16 to these financial statements, the Company has given loans to related parties which are unsecured, carrying interest at fixed rates and receivable on pre-determined dates. No impairment loss has been recognised following the review of the recoverability of the balances by the directors (2016: USD 58,282,370).

None of the Company's financial asset is secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

The credit risk on the bank balances is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company might be unable to meet its obligations.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK (CONTINUED)

4.1 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

At 31 March 2017, the Company has contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Within 1 year	**More than 1 year**	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
	2017	**2017**	2016	2016
	USD	**USD**	USD	USD
Loan from holding company	**-**	**12,815,814**	41,725,200	84,659,963
Loan from bank	**20,295,595**	**42,283,542**	-	-
Other payables	**218,119**	**-**	89,208	-
Total	**20,513,714**	**55,099,356**	41,814,408	84,659,963

(d) Fair values

The carrying amount of cash, loan and receivables, loan from holding company and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of the balances involved.

4.2 Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its member. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to its member, buy back shares or issue new shares.

The capital of the Company is managed by the ultimate holding company. The Company has no external borrowings and funds its activities principally through inter-company loans from its ultimate holding Company. The holding company has confirmed that it will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future.

The capital structure of the Company consists of stated capital and (accumulated losses)/ retained earnings.

5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

(a) Cost (Unquoted)

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
At 31 March	**-**	1,016,503

5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY (CONT'D)

(a) **Cost (Unquoted) (continued)**

Name	Country of incorporation	Main business	% Holding 2017	2016
Fortis Global Healthcare (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius	Investment holding	-	100%

(b) As from 23 September 2016, following a group restructuring programme, investment in Fortis Global Healthcare (Mauritius) Limited was sold to Fortis Hospitals Limited, a company incorporated in India.

6. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

(a)

	2017	2016
At cost	**USD**	USD
At 31 March	**12,692,307**	12,692,307

The Company's investments in each individual associate are as follows:

Direct investment	Country of incorporation	Main business	% Holding 2017	2016
The Medical & Surgical Centre Limited	Mauritius	Healthcare services	**29%**	29%
Fortis Medicare International Limited	Mauritius	Investing holding	**44%**	44%
Religare Health Trust (Listed)	Singapore	Investing holding	**28%**	28%

(b) The directors have reviewed the associates' performance at reporting date and consider that no impairment loss should be recognised.

(c) The followings have been pledged in favour of Deutche Bank:

(i) The Company has pledged over 220,676,944 units (equivalent to 27.6% staked) of RHT Health Trust listed on Singapore Exchange Ltd in favour of Deutche Bank AG, London Branch.

(ii) First exclusive charge over secured Property of Fortis Healthcare Asia Pte. Limited, a related party, valued at SGD 25M as per an acceptable valuation agency.

(iii) First exclusive security interest over 28.6% shares in Lanka Hospital Corporation Limited (a related party) owned by FHIPL.

(iv) Charge over SGD cash collateral Account.

7. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	Note	2017	2016
		USD	USD
NON-CURRENT			
Loan to related party	(a)	**85,369,666**	86,469,666
CURRENT			
Loan to related party	(a)	**15,280,816**	15,398,503
Amount due from related parties	(b)	**171,216**	656,819
Other receivables	(c)	**80,646**	1,043
		15,532,678	16,056,365
Total non-current and current		**100,902,344**	102,526,031

(a) Loan to related party

The loan is receivable from its related party, Fortis Global Healthcare (Mauritius) Limited. The loan is unsecured and carries interest 6.5% per annum (2016: varying rate 4% to 6.5% per annum). The directors have reviewed the financial position of the related party and is of the opinion that the estimated recoverable amount of the loan receivable is not less than its carrying value. Based on the review, no impairment loss (2016: USD 58,282,370) has been recognised in profit or loss.

For more details refer to note 16 on related party transactions.

(b) Amount due from related parties are unsecured, interest free, repayable on demand and are neither past due nor impaired. Refer to note 16 on related party transactions.

(c) Other receivables are unsecured and are neither past due nor impaired.

8. CASH AT BANKS

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Cash at banks	**1,081,509**	624,463

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. For the purpose of cashflows, cash consist of cash at banks.

9. STATED CAPITAL

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	Number of shares	**USD**	Number of shares	USD
Ordinary shares at no par value				
At 31 March	**98,560,000**	**31,427,487**	98,560,000	31,427,487

The ordinary shares have voting rights, carry entitlement to dividend and surplus assets on winding up of the Company.

10. LOAN FROM HOLDING COMPANY

		2017	2016
		USD	USD
Non-current			
Loan from holding company	(i) & (ii)	**12,815,814**	84,659,963
Current			
Loan from holding company	(iii)	-	41,725,200
Total non-current and current		**12,815,814**	126,385,163

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
At 1 April	**126,385,163**	137,532,599
Loan repaid during the year	**(98,840,266)**	(6,675,861)
Interest element repaid	**(18,691,237)**	(11,512,927)
Interest expense accrued	**3,962,154**	7,041,352
At 31 March	**12,815,814**	126,385,163

(i) The loan from the holding company amounting to USD 30,000,000 is unsecured, carries interest rate at 6.50% per annum (2016: 6.5% per annum) and is repayable by 08 August 2018. The loan has been partly repaid during the year.

(ii) The loan from the holding company amounting to USD 50,000,000 is unsecured, carries interest rate at 6.50% per annum (2016: 6.5% per annum) and is repayable by 09 June 2018. The loan has been fully repaid during the year.

(iii) The loan from the holding company amounting to USD 31,080,444 is unsecured, carries interest rate at 5.00% per annum (2016: 5.00% per annum) and is repayable by 31 March 2017. This loan has been fully paid during the year.

For more details refer to note 16 on related party transactions.

11. LOAN FROM BANK

		2017	2016
		USD	USD
Non-current			
Loan from bank	(i) & (ii)	**42,283,542**	-
Current			
Loan from bank	(iii)	**20,295,595**	-
Total non-current and current		**62,579,137**	-

11. LOAN FROM BANK (CONTINUED)

Loan from bank:

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
At 1 April	**-**	-
Loan taken during the year	**108,292,350**	-
Loan and interest paid during the year	**(44,742,802)**	-
Transaction cost	**(2,220,482)**	
Interest expense accrued	**2,208,290**	-
Foreign exchange gain	**(958,219)**	-
At 31 March	**62,579,137**	-

During the year, a loan accounting to SGD 150 million (equivalent to USD 108,292,350) was taken from Deutsche bank. The loan is secured (refer to note 6(c)), bearing interest at SIBOL +3.5% payable semi-annually in December and June and currently the interest rate is 6.50%.

The loan amounting to SGD 150 million was advance in tranches of A, B and C. Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C, amounting to USD 50 million, USD 40 million and USD 60 million respectively will mature on the following dates:

Tranche A - Date ending 2 months from utilisation date;

Tranche B - Date ending 12 months from utilisation date; and

Tranche C - Date ending 36 months from utilisation date.

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Amount due to related party	**48,776**	48,776
Accruals	**169,343**	40,432
	218,119	89,208

The amount due to related party is unsecured, interest free and payable on demand. Refer to note 16 on related party transactions.

13. TAXATION

Tax asset/tax liability	**2017**	2016
	USD	USD
At 01 April	**304,368**	-
Provision for the year	**76,469**	304,368
Tax paid	**(452,903)**	-
At 31 March	**(72,066)**	304,368

13. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiply by the domestic tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is as follows:

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**45,716,850**	(44,358,000)
At statutory income tax rate of 15% (2016: 15%)	**6,857,528**	(6,653,700)
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**32,420**	8,742,356
Foreign tax credit	**(305,874)**	(1,217,474)
Income not subject to tax	**(6,507,605)**	(46,839)
Utilisation of tax losses	**-**	(519,975)
Income tax expense	**76,469**	304,368

As at 15 March 2015, the Company was registered as a Category 1 Global Business Licence holder and is entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered and 80% of the Mauritian tax on its foreign source of income. Effective from 27 October 2016, the Company being holder of category II Global Buisness Licence is exempt of any from of tax in Mauritius.

14. FINANCE INCOME

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Interest on loans	**-**	7,429,039
Other interest	**792**	3,957
	792	7,432,996

15. FINANCE COSTS

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Interest on loan from holding company	**3,962,154**	7,041,352
Interest on loan from bank	**2,208,290**	-
Break cost and running fee	**327,577**	-
	6,498,021	7,041,352

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company had transactions with related parties. The nature, volume, transactions and the balances with the related parties are as follows:

Name of company	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	**Volume of transactions 2017**	Volume of transactions 2016	**Debit/(credit) balances at 31 March 2017**	Debit/(credit) balances at 31 March 2016
			USD	USD	**USD**	USD
Fortis Global Healthcare (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	Loan - Interest Income	**-**	7,429,039	**100,650,482**	101,868,169
		Amount due to	**-**	-	**(48,776)**	(48,776)
		Loan and interest receipt	**(1,214,014)**	-	**-**	-
		Impairment	**-**	58,282,370	**-**	-
Fortis Healthcare Limited	Holding company	Loan - Interest expense	**(3,962,154)**	(7,041,352)	**12,815,814**	126,385,163
		Loan and interest repayment	**(117,531,503)**	-	**-**	-
Mauritius International Trust Company Limited	Administrator	Administration fees	**(2,050)**	(3,425)	**-**	-
		Directors fees	**(1,500)**	(1,335)	**-**	-
The Medical and Surgical Centre Limited	Associate	Management and incentive fees	**822,134**	1,477,076	**-**	485,603
		Dividend income	**324,455**	277,358	**-**	-
Religare Health Trust	Associate	Dividend income	**51,052,305**	12,113,156	**-**	-
Fortis Medicare International Limited	Associate	Amount due from	**-**	-	**162,458**	162,458
International Hospital Limited	Other related party	Amount due from	**-**	-	**8,758**	8,758

There has been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Compensation to key management personnel

There was no compensation paid to key management personnel during the year (2016: Nil).

17. HOLDING COMPANY

The directors of the Company regard Fortis Healthcare Limited, a company incorporated in India, as its holding company.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events after the reporting date, which require disclosure or adjustment to the 31 March 2017 financial statements.

19. GOING CONCERN

At 31 March 2017, the Company had net current liabilities of USD 3,827,461 (2016: USD 25,437,948). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company would continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued suport of the holding company.

The Company's ultimate holding company, namely Fortis Healthcare Limited, has confirmed that it would continue to provide its financial support to the Company for at least the next twelve months.