INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, and 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.

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 2019, and profit and 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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 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.

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.

Independent Auditor’s Report (continued)

Management's 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 the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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, to the extent applicable.

(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 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 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".

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

(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:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2019 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 28 to the financial statements;

ii. 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.

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 2019.

(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 and based on examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the current year and hence reporting under Section 197(16) is not applicable. 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
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154
UDIN No: 19060154AAAAAP7746

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 8 August 2019

HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 in 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain fixed assets were physically verified during the year. 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 records of the Company, no immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(iii) 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 ('the Act'). Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not made any loans and investments or given guarantee and security. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for any of the products manufactured/services rendered by the Company.

(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, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance, sales tax and duty of excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax and goods and service tax other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, goods and service tax, value added tax and any other material statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except for the following:

Name of statue	Nature of dues	Rs. in Million	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.74	AY 2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal
Gujarat VAT Act	Value Added Tax	15.69	FY 2011-12	Commissioner of Commercial Tax
Gujarat VAT Act	Value Added Tax	0.94	FY 2013-14	Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeal)
Customs Act	Customs	4.49	FY 2011-12	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions and banks. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from government and there are no dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud on the Company by its officers and employees or fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154
UDIN No: 19060154AAAAAP7746

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 8 August 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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 A (f) 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 HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 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 2019, 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.

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 number: 101248W/W-100022

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154
UDIN No: 19060154AAAAAP7746
Place: Bengaluru

Date: 8 August 2019

HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Rs. In Millions

Balance Sheet as at	**Note No.**	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	639.39	707.10
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	0.63	-
(c) Other intangible assets	6	9.10	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	13	20.90	18.93
(ii) Other financial assets	7	19.89	17.63
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	8.2	-	12.06
(f) Other non-current assets	9	39.55	44.16
Total non - current assets		**729.46**	**799.88**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	48.97	31.77
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	49.14	39.51
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	15.67	38.00
(iii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	12	3.49	3.71
(iv) Loans	13	1.28	0.34
(v) Other financial assets	7	11.68	18.97
(c) Other current assets	9	88.97	7.90
Total current assets		**219.20**	**140.20**
TOTAL ASSETS		**948.66**	**940.08**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	55.69	55.69
(b) Other equity	15	176.00	133.17
Total equity		**231.69**	**188.86**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	421.13	350.65
(b) Provisions	17	1.80	1.16
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8.2	9.47	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	18	46.44	56.65
Total non - current liabilities		**478.84**	**408.46**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		143.39	149.10
(ii) Other financial liabilities	20	67.64	160.98
(b) Other current liabilities	18	20.64	24.23
(c) Provisions	17	1.82	1.75
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	8.3	4.64	6.70
Total current liabilities		**238.13**	**342.76**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**716.97**	**751.22**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**948.66**	**940.08**

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per reports of even date attached

Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W -100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership Number: 060154

Dr. B S Ajaikumar
Director
DIN 00713779

Dr. B.S.Ramesh
Director
DIN 00518434

Chirag K.
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

	Statement of profit and loss for the year ended	Note No.	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
				Rs. In Millions
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	21	1,114.33	931.54
	Income from government grants	22	4.81	6.63
	Other income	23	3.35	2.74
	Total income (I)		**1,122.49**	**940.91**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchases of medical and non-medical items		258.58	205.43
	Changes in inventories of medical and non-medical items	24	(17.20)	(14.01)
	Employee benefits expense	25	108.43	110.10
	Finance costs	26	84.95	50.45
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	5&6	87.31	91.60
	Other expenses	27	547.13	477.53
	Total expenses (II)		**1,069.20**	**921.10**
			-	
III	**Profit before tax (I- II)**		**53.29**	**19.81**
IV	**Tax expense**			
	Current tax	8.1	10.97	6.74
	Deferred tax	8.1	21.65	0.60
			32.62	**7.34**
V	**Profit for the year (III-IV)**		**20.67**	**12.47**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	33.2	(0.36)	(0.37)
	(b) Income tax on the above		0.10	0.12
			(0.26)	(0.25)
	Other comprehensive expenses for the year, net of tax		**(0.26)**	**(0.25)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)**		**20.41**	**12.22**
	Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share Rs. 10)			
	Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	30	3.71	2.24
	Significant accounting policies	2		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements			

As per reports of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W -100022

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership Number: 060154

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Dr. B S Ajaikumar	**Dr. B.S.Ramesh**	**Chirag K.**
Director	*Director*	*Company Secretary*
DIN 00713779	DIN 00518434	
Place : Bengaluru	Place : Bengaluru	Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019	Date : 08 August 2019	Date : 08 August 2019

HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Cash flow statement for the years ended	Note No.	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
			Rs. In Millions
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		53.29	19.81
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs		75.37	50.45
Interest income		(1.67)	(2.50)
Governemnt grant		(4.81)	(6.63)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		87.31	91.60
Provision for bad and doubtful trade receivables and advances		(1.19)	-
Working capital adjustment:			
Changes in trade receivables		(8.44)	(24.18)
Changes in inventories		(17.20)	(14.01)
Changes in loans, other financial assets and other assets		(55.82)	21.27
Changes in trade payables		(5.71)	29.94
Changes in provisions		0.35	0.51
Changes in financial liabilities and other liabilities		(3.31)	(17.70)
Cash generated from operating activities		**118.17**	**148.56**
Income tax paid		(12.84)	(10.45)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)		**105.33**	**138.11**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Interest received		0.29	1.19
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(20.70)	(41.41)
Margin money deposits, net		(2.92)	(0.20)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		**(23.33)**	**(40.42)**
Cash flows from financing activities $			
Proceeds from borrowings		418.14	8.61
Repayment of borrowings		(439.00)	(48.18)
Interest paid		(83.47)	(58.90)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)		**(104.33)**	**(98.47)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(22.33)**	**(0.78)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	38.00	38.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**15.67**	**38.00**

$ Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities as an extraction of cash flow as at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Term loans from banks and others	Deferred payment liabilities	Total
Debt as at 1 April 2018	**300.41**	**194.34**	**494.75**
Interest accrued but not due	9.24	-	9.24
Cash flows including interest paid**	**74.13**	**(139.07)**	**(64.94)**
Ind AS adjustment with respect to unamortised loan processing charges	(4.03)	-	(4.03)
Interest expenses	35.50	4.51*	40.01
Interest accrued but not due as at 31 March 2019	(1.14)	-	(1.14)
Debt as at 31 March 2019	**414.11**	**59.78**	**473.89**

** The above interest paid does not include other borrowings costs and interest paid of Rs 39.39 million in respect of other facilities like corporate guarantee commission, bank charges etc which is not considered above.

* Interest expense accrued for the year has been converted to borrowings.

$ Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities as an extraction of cash flow as at 31 March 2018

Particulars	Term loans from banks and others	Deferred payment liabilities	Total
Debt as at 1 April 2017	**303.50**	**233.91**	**537.41**
Interest accrued but not due	9.43	-	9.43
Cash flows including interest paid**	**(29.11)**	**(46.35)**	**(75.46)**
Ind AS adjustment with respect to unamortised loan processing charges	(3.09)	-	(3.09)
Interest expenses	28.92	6.78*	35.70
Interest accrued but not due as at 31 March 2018	(9.24)	-	(9.24)
Debt as at 31 March 2018	**300.41**	**194.34**	**494.75**

** The above interest paid does not include other borrowings costs and interest paid of Rs 23.01 million in respect of other facilities like corporate guarantee commission, bank charges etc which is not considered above.

* Interest expense accrued for the year has been converted to borrowings.

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per reports of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W -100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership Number: 060154

Dr. B S Ajaikumar
Director
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Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

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Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

a. Equity share capital

	No of shares	Rs. in Million
Balance as at 01 April 2017	5,568,704	55.69
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**5,568,704**	**55.69**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**5,568,704**	**55.69**

b. Other equity

Rs. In Millions

Particular	Reserves and Surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Others*	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan	
Balance as at 01 April 2017	**92.13**	**-**	**0.82**	**92.95**
Profit for the year	12.47	-	-	12.47
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
Fair valuation of corporate guarantee given by holding company	-	28.00	-	28.00
Total comprehensive income	**12.47**	**28.00**	**(0.25)**	**40.22**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**104.60**	**28.00**	**0.57**	**133.17**
Profit for the year	20.67	-	-	20.67
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(0.26)	(0.26)
Fair valuation of corporate guarantee given by holding company	-	22.42	-	22.42
Total comprehensive income	**20.67**	**22.42**	**(0.26)**	**42.83**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**125.27**	**50.42**	**0.31**	**176.00**

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.

Remeasurement of defined benefit plan

This represents the acturial gain and losses on defined benefit plan (excluding interest).

* It comprises of corporate guarantee commission on the guarantee given by Healthcare Global Enterprises Limited (Holding Company) towards the term loans of the Company.

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per reports of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W -100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership Number: 060154

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Dr. B S Ajaikumar
Director
DIN 00713779

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Dr. B.S.Ramesh
Director
DIN 00518434

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

Chirag K.
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

1 General information

HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited (`the Company') is a hospital offering specialized services in cancer treatment. The registered office of the company is situated at #1, Maharashtra Society, Near Mithakhali Six Roads, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380006.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

(a) ***Statement of compliance***

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, as applicable.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are in Indian Rupees million except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability	Fair Value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, 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 on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Judgements

Information about judgments 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:
- Note 32 - Leasing arrangements.
- Note 34 - Financial instruments.

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 2019 is included in the following notes:
- Note 5 - Estimation of useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Note 8.2 - Deferred tax balances (net).
- Note 28 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 33 - Employee benefit plans: key actuarial assumptions.

(e) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company's has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurement, including level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.
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).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company's 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's recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

Effective 01 April 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the modified retrospective method. The adoption of this standard does not have a material impact on the revenue from operations and the statement of profit/loss for the year ended 31 March 2019. Accordingly, the comparatives were not restated given the Company adopted the standard using modified retrospective method. The comparatives continue to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

Medical services

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged for inpatient and outpatient hospital services. Services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory and pharmaceutical goods used in treatments given to patients. Revenue from hospital services are recognized as and when services are performed, unless significant future uncertainities exist. The Company assess the distinct performance obligation in the contract and measures to at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive net of tax collected and remitted to Government and adjusted for discounts and concession. The Company based on contractual terms and past experience determines the performance obligation satisfaction over time. Unbilled revenue is recorded for the service rendered where the patients are not discharged and final invoice is not raised for the services.

Sale of medical and non-medical items

Pharmacy Sales are recognised when the control of the products being sold is transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainities exist regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods as regarding its collection. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Other operating revenue

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities like facilitation of training programmes, operations and maintenance arrangements and research projects as per the management agreement with other entities. The service income is recognised only once the services are rendered, there is no unfulfilled performance obligation as per the terms of agreement and no significant future uncertainities exist.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

The Company recognizes a deferred income (contract liability) if consideration has been received (or has become receivable) before the company transfers the promised goods or services to the customer.

Disaggregation of revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue from hospital services (medical and healthcare services), sale of medical and non-medical items and other operating income. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of Company's revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(b) Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are initially capitalised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements of the Company for the period immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period (prior to 01 April 2016), as per the previous GAAP, pursuant to the Company's choice of availing the exemption as permitted by Ind AS 101.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.
Income and expense items in foreign currency are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used.

(d) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include:
(i) interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method,
(ii) finance charges in respect of finance leases, and
(iii) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest 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.

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

(e) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements) is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The net interest expense is recognised in the line item 'Finance costs'.

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and ESI scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the employee has unconditional right to avail the leave, the benefit is classified as a short term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

(f) Taxation

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

(i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Minimum alternative tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in future years. Ind AS 12, Income Taxes defines deferred tax to include carry forward of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the entity for a specified period of time. Accordingly, MAT credit entitlement is grouped with deferred tax assets (net) in the balance sheet.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. 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 expenditures related to an item of tangible fixed asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset category	Useful life as per the management	As per schedule II of Companies Act, 2013
Plant and Medical Equipment	10-15 years	10-15 years
Data processing equipment	3-6 years	3-6 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date are recognized as capital advance and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term.

(h) Intangible assets

(i) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Asset category	Useful Life
Computer software	3 years

(i) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are accounted at fair value and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the expected useful life of the assets.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the weighted average cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location, after adjusting for GST wherever applicable applying FIFO method.

(k) Provisions

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

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

Onerous contracts

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.

(l) Financial instruments

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company’s continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

− contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

− terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

− prepayment and extension features; and

− terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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 profit or 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 profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

c. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

d. 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.

e. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

f. Cash flow hedge

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accouting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other equity remains there until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in other equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

(m) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments requires expected credit losses to be measured though a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly, since initial recognition.

(ii) Non-financial assets

Tangible and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is an indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

(n) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Contingent liabilities

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

(p) Cash flow statement

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 segregate.

(q) 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, are considered part of the cash management system.

(r) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairman of the Company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly is identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis.

4 New accounting standards not yet adopted

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified certain amendments to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). All these amendments have not been applied by the Company as these are effective from financial year beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

(a) *Ind AS 116- Leases*

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116 ‘Leases’ (new lease standard), which replaces Ind AS 17 ‘Leases’, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of ‘low-value’ assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today’s accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The Company will adopt these standards, effective from 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective approach with recognition of right to use the asset as same amount as lease liability, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its financial statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

(b) ***Ind As 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:***

On 30 March 2019 , the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over Income Tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (or loss), tax base, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible method of transition – i) Full retrospective approach- Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognised by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard and decide the approach once the said evaluation has been completed.

The adoption of this amendment is not expected to be material on the financial statements.

(c) Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:

On 30 March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity: a) to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and b) to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The Company does not expect any significant impact of this amendment on its financial statements.

(d) Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

5 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress **Rs. In Millions**

Description of Assets	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Data processing equipment	Vehicles	Tangible assets Total (A)	Capital work in progress* (B)	Total (A+B)
I. Gross Block								
Balance as at 01 April 2017	**90.16**	**610.66**	**29.11**	**5.75**	**2.16**	**737.84**	**57.81**	**795.65**
Additions**	21.85	131.56	2.30	1.85	0.47	158.03	26.80	**184.83**
Disposals	-	(0.67)	(0.42)	(0.41)	(0.38)	(1.88)	-	**(1.88)**
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84.61)	**(84.61)**
Exchange fluctuation	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04	-	**0.04**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**112.01**	**741.59**	**30.99**	**7.19**	**2.25**	**894.03**	**-**	**894.03**
Additions**	7.50	9.77	0.17	1.25	-	18.69	0.63	**19.32**
Exchange fluctuation		0.02			-	0.02	-	**0.02**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**119.51**	**751.38**	**31.16**	**8.44**	**2.25**	**912.74**	**0.63**	**913.37**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at 01 April 2017	**26.37**	**59.79**	**7.46**	**2.60**	**0.52**	**96.74**	**-**	**96.74**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.41)	(0.32)	(0.38)	(0.30)	(1.41)	-	**(1.41)**
Depreciation expense	25.01	59.77	4.79	1.66	0.37	91.60	-	**91.60**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**51.38**	**119.15**	**11.93**	**3.88**	**0.59**	**186.93**	**-**	**186.93**
Eliminated on disposal of assets							-	**-**
Depreciation expense	22.12	58.90	3.57	1.52	0.31	86.42	-	**86.42**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**73.50**	**178.05**	**15.50**	**5.40**	**0.90**	**273.35**	**-**	**273.35**
Net block as at 31 March 2018	**60.63**	**622.44**	**19.06**	**3.31**	**1.66**	**707.10**	**-**	**707.10**
Net block as at 31 March 2019	**46.01**	**573.33**	**15.66**	**3.04**	**1.35**	**639.39**	**0.63**	**640.02**

Refer note 16 for details of charge created on property, plant and equipment.
* Directly attributable expenditure capitalised of Rs Nil (PY 18 Rs.3.40 million)
**Additon includes governent grant recognised at fair value - refer note 18

Rs. In Millions

6 Other intangible assets

Description of Assets	Intangible Assets	
	Computer software	**Total**
I. Gross block		
Balance as at 01 April 2017	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**-**
Additions	9.99	**9.99**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**9.99**	**9.99**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 01 April 2017	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**-**
Depreciation expense	0.89	**0.89**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**0.89**	**0.89**
Net Block as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**-**
Net Block as at 31 March 2019	**9.10**	**9.10**

Rs. In Millions

7 Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Unbilled revenue (refer note 40)	-	6.20	-	15.75
Term deposit*	15.29	5.48	17.63	-
Interest accrued on term deposits	4.60	-	-	3.22
	19.89	**11.68**	**17.63**	**18.97**

*The above deposits are restrictive as it pertains to margin money given against bank loan.

8 Income tax expense

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
8.1 Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax:		
In respect of the current year	10.97	6.74
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	21.65	0.60
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**32.62**	**7.34**

The reconciliation between the income tax expense of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Profit before tax for the year	**53.29**	**19.81**
Enacted income tax rate in India	27.82%	27.55%
Computed expected tax expense	14.83	5.46
Effect of:		
Income not taxable	22.23	(1.53)
Non-deductible expenses	10.79	1.89
Sec 43B items	0.05	1.52
MAT credit	(15.28)	-
	32.62	**7.34**

8.2 Deferred tax balances

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred tax assets	26.92	27.58
Deferred tax liability	(36.39)	(15.52)
	(9.47)	**12.06**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Opening balance	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	(15.52)	(20.53)	-	(36.05)
Financial assets at amortised cost	0.05	0.40	-	0.45
MAT credit entitlement	22.14	(15.28)	-	6.86
Provision for doubtful debts	1.70	1.22	-	2.92
Defined benefit obligation	1.93	14.43	0.10	16.46
Tax losses	0.22	-	-	0.22
Others	1.54	(1.88)	-	(0.34)
	12.06	**(21.64)**	**0.10**	**(9.48)**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Opening balance	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	(40.08)	24.56	-	(15.52)
Financial assets at amortised cost	0.05		-	0.05
MAT credit entitlement	22.13	0.01	-	22.14
Provision for doubtful debts	1.70	-	-	1.70
Defined benefit obligation	0.88	0.93	0.12	1.93
Tax losses	23.63	(23.41)	-	0.22
Others	4.23	(2.69)	-	1.54
	12.54	**(0.60)**	**0.12**	**12.06**

8.3 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for income tax (net of advance tax)	4.64	6.70
	4.64	**6.70**

Rs. In Millions

9 Other assets (Considered good)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	**Current**	**Non current**	**Current**
Capital advances	8.93	-	17.15	-
Prepaid expenses	30.62	7.30	27.01	6.24
Advance to vendors*	-	81.67	-	1.66
	39.55	**88.97**	**44.16**	**7.90**

* Includes advance to related parties (refer note 39)

10 Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)*

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Medicial and non medical items*	48.97	31.77
	48.97	**31.77**

*Inventories are subject to charge to secure bank loans. There are nil provision towards written down to net realisable value.

11 Trade receivables (unsecured) (refer note 40)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Considered good*	49.14	39.51
Considered doubtful	10.46	11.65
	59.60	51.16
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance-refer note 35)	(10.46)	(11.65)
Net trade receivables	**49.14**	**39.51**

* Includes receivable from related parties (refer note 39)

12 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1.71	0.51
Cheques on hand	2.34	0.19
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	6.36	27.25
In EEFC accounts	5.26	10.05
	15.67	**38.00**
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above		
Other deposit*	3.49	3.71
	3.49	**3.71**

*Other deposits include margin money deposits with banks.

13 Loans (unsecured, considered good)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	**Current**	**Non current**	**Current**
Security deposits	20.90	1.16	18.93	-
Advances to employees	-	0.12	-	0.34
	20.90	**1.28**	**18.93**	**0.34**

Rs. In Millions

14 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised Share capital :		
10,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (as at 31 March 2018 : 10,000,000)	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises:		
5,568,704 fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each (as at 31 March 2018: 5,568,704 fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each)	55.69	55.69

14.1 Fully paid equity shares

	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Balance as at 01 April 2017	5,568,704	55.69
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	5,568,704	55.69
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**5,568,704**	**55.69**

14.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares				
HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	4,120,807	74.00%	4,120,807	74.00%
Asthta Oncology Private Limited	1,447,897	26.00%	1,447,897	26.00%

14.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs.10 each. Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. However, as on date no such preferential amount exists. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

14.4 There has been no buyback of shares, issue of shares by way of bonus shares or issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash for the period of five years immediately preceding the date of balance sheet.

15 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Retained earnings (refer note 15.1)	125.27	104.60
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (refer note 15.2)	0.31	0.57
Others (refer note 15.3)	50.42	28.00
	176.00	**133.17**

15.1 Retained earnings

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	104.60	92.13
Profit for the year	20.67	12.47
Balance at the end of the year	**125.27**	**104.60**

15.2 Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.57	0.82
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(0.26)	(0.25)
Balance at the end of the year	**0.31**	**0.57**

15.3 Others

Balance at the beginning of the year	28.00	-
Addition during the year	22.42	28.00
Balance at the end of the year	**50.42**	**28.00**

16 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Secured				
Term loans - from banks and financial Institutions (refer note 16.1)	414.11	-	296.76	3.65
Unsecured				
Deferred payment liabilities	7.02	52.76	53.89	140.45
Less : Amount included under 'Other financial liabilites' (refer note 20)	-	(52.76)	-	(144.10)
Total	**421.13**	**-**	**350.65**	**-**

Rs. In Millions

16.1 Summary of borrowing arrangements

(i) The details of security and terms of repayment of term loans and other loans are stated below.

Detail of repayment terms, interest and maturity	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Term loans from banks - secured		
Non-current portion*	418.14	299.85
Amounts included under current maturities of long-term debt	-	3.65
- Security: Exclusive charge on medical equipments and other fixed assets purchased out of bank finance. Exclusive charge on all the movable fixed asset and current assets (both present and future). Further, corporate guarantee is given by Healthcare Global Enterprises Limited, the holding company of the entity.		
- Rate of interest: bank's one year MCLR + 0.75% to 1% p.a.		
- Repayable in installments over a period of 4 to 10 years after 1 to 3 year moratorium from the date of borrowing.		
* Non-current portion of bank debt is net of Rs. 4.03 million (31 March 2018: Rs. 3.09 million) towards unamortised loan processing charges set off against loan.		
Deferred payment liabilities - unsecured		
Non-current portion	7.02	53.89
Amounts included under current maturities of long-term debt	52.76	140.45
Repayment Term - Interest at the rate of 3% repayable in next 3 years		
- Repayment over a period of 1 to 3 years		
Less: Unamortised loan processing charges	(4.03)	(3.09)
Total	**473.89**	**494.75**
Non-current portion	421.13	350.65
Amounts included under current maturities of long-term debt	52.76	144.10

17 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	**Current**	**Non current**	**Current**
Employee benefits				
Gratuity (Refer note 33.2)	1.80	1.14	1.16	1.01
Compensated absences	-	0.68	-	0.74
Total	**1.80**	**1.82**	**1.16**	**1.75**

18 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	**Current**	**Non current**	**Current**
Advance from customers (refer note 40)	-	8.84	-	14.41
Balance due to statutuory/government authorities	-	6.99	-	4.82
Deferred government grant *	46.44	4.81	51.06	5.00
Rent equalisation reserve	-	-	5.59	-
Total	**46.44**	**20.64**	**56.65**	**24.23**

* The Company imports medical equipments under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme. Under the Scheme, on the Company expected to meet the specified criteria, it is exempt from paying customs duty on imports which is recognised as a government grant. Fair value of the government grant is capitalised along with the equipment. Deferred income is amortised over the useful life of the equipment it has been procured for. EPCG income recognised during the year is Rs 4.81 million (31 March 2018: Rs 6.63 million). The unfulfilled export obligation as on 31 March 2019 is Rs.51.25 million (31 March 2018: Rs 56.06 million).

19 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	143.39	97.46
Total outstanding to related parties*	-	51.64
Total	**143.39**	**149.10**

* For details relating to payable to related parties- refer note 39

20 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non current	**Current**	**Non current**	**Current**
Current maturities of long-term debt (refer note 16)	-	-	-	3.65
Current maturities of deferred payment obligations (refer note 16)	-	52.76	-	140.45
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	1.01	-	2.41
Interest payable to holding company (refer note 39)	-	0.13	-	6.83
Creditors for capital goods	-	1.13	-	0.71
Accrued employee benefits	-	12.61	-	6.93
Total	**-**	**67.64**	**-**	**160.98**

Rs. In Millions

21 Revenue from operations (refer note 40)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Income from medical services	1,090.77	909.93
Sale of medical and non medical items	17.51	17.19
Other operating revenues	6.05	4.42
	1,114.33	**931.54**

22 Income from Government Grants

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
EPCG Income	4.81	6.63
	4.81	**6.63**

23 Other income

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Interest income	1.67	2.50
Net foreign exchange gain	-	0.11
Miscellaneous income	1.68	0.13
	3.35	**2.74**
Interest income comprise:		
Interest on bank deposits	1.67	1.62
Other financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	0.88
	1.67	**2.50**

24 Changes in inventories of medical and non-medical items

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Inventories at the beginning of the year	31.77	17.76
Inventories at the end of the year	48.97	31.77
	(17.20)	**(14.01)**

25 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Salaries and wages	103.47	104.91
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 33.1)	4.38	4.11
Staff welfare expenses	0.58	1.08
	108.43	**110.10**

26 Finance costs

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Interest costs		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	35.42	28.92
Interest on defined benefit obligations (Refer note 33.2)	0.17	0.13
Interest on defined payment obligations	4.51	6.78
Forex gain/loss on restatement on DPO	20.12	-
Other borrowing cost		
Commission on corporate guarantee	15.15	8.26
Bank charges	9.58	6.36
	84.95	**50.45**

27 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Medical consultancy charges (refer note 39)	346.13	296.46
Lab charges (refer note 39)	48.15	35.28
Power and fuel	19.56	18.05
House keeping expenses	11.63	16.39
Rent (refer note 32)	53.71	44.40
Repairs and maintainance		
- Buildings	1.33	2.78
- Machinery	29.53	19.39
- Others	4.88	2.78
Insurance	1.14	1.51
Rates and taxes	3.23	2.88
Printing and stationery	5.14	4.44
Advertisement, publicity and marketing	9.76	17.81
Travelling and conveyance	2.59	1.03
Legal and professional Fees	4.85	1.69
Payment to auditors (refer note 27.1)	1.61	0.85
Telephone expenses	0.58	0.35
Provision/ (reversal) for doubtful debts	(1.19)	-
Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility (refer note 27.2)	0.85	-
Miscellaneous expenses	3.65	11.44
	547.13	**477.53**

Rs. In Millions

27.1 Payments to auditors (excluding taxes)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
As an auditor		
Audit fee	1.61	0.83
Reimburesement of expenses	-	0.02
	1.61	**0.85**

27.2 Corporate social responsibility

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs 0.85 million (2017-18: Rs 0.71 million)

(b) Amount spent during the year ended 31 March 2019 on corporate social responsibility activities :

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Construction/acquisation of any asset	-	-
On purposes other than above	0.85	-

28 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Value added tax (refer note 1)	15.69	15.69
Customs duty (refer note 2)	4.49	4.49
Income tax (refer note 3)	2.74	2.74
	22.92	22.92

1 The Company's VAT Assessment has been done for FY 2011-12 and noted that the Company has not paid VAT totalling Rs.9.49 million on goods which the Company claimed as Exempted goods. The AO has levied interest of Rs. 4.56 million and penalty of Rs. 1.64 million by wrongly assessing service income as a taxable item and levying VAT on cafeteria which was offered by the Company to VAT under different VAT registration.
The Company has filed an appeal before the Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes producing the relevant supporting documents for supply of exempted goods, provision of medical Services and offering of cafeteria sales under different VAT registration number. The Company believes that the VAT demand will be dropped and no adverse effect on financial statement.

2 The Company imported radiation equipment, Linear Accelarator-True Beam with standard accessories in two consigments. First consignment with main Linear Accelarator equiment was cleared by paying CVD @5% and second consignment was cleared as accessories of the medical equipment with Nil rate of CVD by claiming benefit under Notification No.06/2006 dated01.03.2006. The Commissioner of Customs has passed the order against the import of the second consignment as "Accessories/spare parts of Linear Accelarator" which attracts CVD @ 5% and declined the benefit of Notification No. 06/2006 and levied duty of Rs. 2.244 million and penalty of Rs. 2.244 million along with applicable interest.
The Company has appealed before Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai and is positive of claiming benefit under said notification and no adverse effect on financial statement.

3 During the Financial Year 2011-12, the Company had made payment to Aastha Oncology Private Limited towards their medical/professional consultancy services after deducting TDS @ 2% (Sec 197 certificate issued for Rs. 31 Million) and there after @ 10% under Section 194J. However, the AO has erred in arriving at the total amount paid/payable to Aastha Oncology Private Limited due to not considering the revised quarterly e-TDS return amount while making TDS assessment and has levied short payment of TDS of Rs. 1.51 million and interest of Rs. 1.23 million.
The Company has produced the supporting documents during appeal and also accepted a short payment of TDS after considering all transactions with Aastha Oncology Private Limited during the year amounts to for Rs. 0.024 million. No adverse effect on financial statement.

The Company is involved in disputes, lawsuits, claims, governmental and/or regulatory inspections, inquiries, including tax and commercial matters that arise from time to time in ordinary course of business. The Company believes that there are no such pending matters that are expected to have any material adverse effect on its financial statements.

29 Commitments

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advance) and not provided for	-	1.79

30 Earnings per share

	For the year ending 31 March 2019	For the year ending 31 March 2018
a. Profit for the period attributable to equity holders	20.67	12.47
b. Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	5,568,704	5,568,704
c. Nominal value of shares (in Rs.)	10	10
d. Earning per equity share Rs. per share (a/b)	3.71	2.24

31 Segment information

Ind AS 108 “Operating Segment” (“Ind AS 108”) establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company’s sole operating segment is therefore ‘Medical and Healthcare Services’. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

(i) Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
India	1,114.33	931.54
Total	**1,114.33**	**931.54**

(ii) Non current assets* -

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
India	688.67	782.25
Total	**688.67**	**782.25**

*Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets

Rs. In Millions

32 Leasing arrangements: The Company being a lessee

32.1 Operating lease arrangements

The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain facilities and office premises. The leases are non-cancellable and are for a period of 9 years and may be renewed for a further period, based on mutual agreement of the parties.

Payments recognised as an expense in note 27	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Minimum lease payments	53.71	44.40
	53.71	**44.40**

32.2 Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Not later than 1 year	73.13	43.02
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	192.15	75.18
Later than 5 years	150.69	19.66
	415.97	**137.86**

33 Employee benefit plans

33.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plan in form of provident fund and pension scheme for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The total expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of such schemes are given below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Contribution to provident fund and pension scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	4.38	3.74
	4.38	**3.74**

33.2 Defined benefit plans

The Company offers gratuity plan for its qualified employees which is payable as per the requirements of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of this defined benefit plan are as follows.	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Current service cost	0.45	0.37
	0.17	0.13
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**0.62**	**0.50**
Service cost recognised in employee benefits expense in note 25	0.45	0.37
Net interest expense recognised in finance costs in note 26	0.17	0.13
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial loss due to changes in demographic assumptions	0.15	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.02)	(0.01)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	0.23	0.38
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.36**	**0.37**

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	2.94	2.17
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**2.94**	**2.17**
Non- Current	1.80	1.16
Current	1.14	1.01

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Opening defined benefit obligation	2.17	1.44
Current service cost	0.45	0.37
Interest cost	0.17	0.13
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial loss due to changes in demographic assumptions	0.15	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.02)	(0.01)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	0.23	0.38
Benefits paid	(0.21)	(0.14)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**2.94**	**2.17**

Rs. In Millions

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses as determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant is not material.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**		**As at 31 March 2018**	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate (1% change)	(0.05)	0.05	(0.03)	0.03
Future salary increase (1% change)	0.13	(0.12)	0.04	(0.04)
Attrition rate (10% change)	(0.07)	0.08	(0.08)	0.09

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 assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The average duration of the benefit obligation as at 31 March 2019 is 4.50 years (net of cashflow) (as at 31 March 2018: 4.66 years).

The Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Discount rate	7.00%	6.40%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	NA	NA
Employee turnover rate	45.00%	55.00%
Mortality table	IALM 2006-08	IALM 2006-08

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2019**	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Within 1 year	1.14	1.01
1-2 years	0.78	0.62
2-3 years	0.53	0.35
3-4 years	0.36	0.22
4-5 years	0.23	0.11
6-10 years	0.30	0.10
Year 10+	0.19	0.00

Rs. In Millions

34 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018

Particulars	Carrying value as at		Fair value as at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Loans (includes current and non-current)	22.18	19.27	22.18	19.27
Trade receivables	49.14	39.51	49.14	39.51
Cash and cash equivalents	15.67	38.00	15.67	38.00
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	3.49	3.71	3.49	3.71
Other financial assets (includes current and non-current)	31.57	36.60	31.57	36.60
Total assets	**122.05**	**137.09**	**122.05**	**137.09**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings (includes current maturities of borrowings)	473.89	494.75	473.89	494.75
Trade payables	143.39	97.46	143.39	97.46
Other financial liabilities (includes current and non-current)	14.88	16.88	14.88	16.88
Total liabilities	**632.16**	**609.09**	**632.16**	**609.09**

The management assessed that carrying value of above financial assets and liabilities approximates the fair value.

Refer note 16.1 for details related to charge on financial assets.

Derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities): The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities and forecasted cashflows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company limits the effect of foreign exchnage rate fluctuations by following an established risk management policies including the use of derivatives. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments where the counter party is primarily bank.

Derivatives are recognised and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as cost. Subsequent to initial recognisition, derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cashflow hedges: Changes in fair value of the derivative hedgeing instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and held in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results from operating activities. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B. Others: Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results from operating activities.

Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing from counter parties. As at 31 March 2019, the changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company’s derivative contracts outstanding:

	As at			
	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
Designated deraivatives instruments				
Buy: Forward contracts	USD Nil	INR Nil	USD Nil	INR Nil
Weighted Average forward strike Price	INR 79.81		INR Nil	

35 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and price risks which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

(i) Risk management framework

The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The focus of risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

Rs. In Millions

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to the credit risk from its trade receivables, unbilled revenue,cash and cash equivalents, bank deposit and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

a) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set for patients without medical aid insurance. Services to customers without medical aid insurance are settled in cash or using major credit cards on discharge date as far as possible. Credit Guarantees insurance is not purchased. The receivables are mainly unsecured, the Company does not hold any collateral or a guarantee as security. The provision details of the trade receivable is provided in Note 9 of the financial statements.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. 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:

1. The Provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:-

Category	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Less than 1 year	10% to 25%	10% to 25%
More than 1 year	100%	100%

2. Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	11.65	10.15
Additional provision during the year	(1.19)	1.50
Balance at end of the year	**10.46**	**11.65**

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Details of geographic concentration of revenue is included in note 31 to the financial statements

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years
Borrowings	52.76	12.75	35.74	35.74	340.92
Trade payables	143.39	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14.88	-	-	-	-
	211.03	**12.75**	**35.74**	**35.74**	**340.92**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years
Borrowings	144.10	70.92	31.17	34.00	214.74
Trade payables	97.46	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16.88	-	-	-	-
	258.44	**70.92**	**31.17**	**34.00**	**214.74**

Rs. In Millions

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

a. Interest rate risk exposure
The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Variable rate long term borrowings including current maturities	418.14	300.41
Total borrowings	**418.14**	**300.41**

b. Sensitivity analysis

	Impact on profit or (loss) before tax	
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Sensitivity		
1% increase in MCLR rate	4.18	3.04
1% decrease in MCLR rate	(4.18)	(3.04)

(v) Foreign currency risk
The Company's exchange risk arises mainly from its foreign currency borrowings. As a result, depreciation of Indian rupee relative to these foreign currencies will have a significant impact on the financial performance of the Company. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and these foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future.

The following table presents unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5.26	10.05
Liabilities		
Borrowings	59.78	194.34
Net assets/(liabilities)	**(54.52)**	**(184.29)**

	Impact on profit or (loss) before tax	
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
USD Sensitivity		
Rs/USD - Increase by 1%	0.55	1.58
Rs/USD - Decrease by 1%	(0.55)	(1.58)

36 Capital management
The Company manages its capital to ensure 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 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Company	231.69	188.86
As percentage of total capital	34%	29%
Total loans and borrowings	473.89	494.75
Cash and cash equivalents	(15.67)	(38.00)
Net loans and borrowings	458.22	456.75
As a percentage of total capital	66%	71%
Total capital (loans and borrowings and equity)	**689.91**	**645.61**

Rs. In Millions

37 The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2019 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The MSMED Act') is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
Principal	-	-
Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during the 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 the MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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 the MSMED Act	-	-

* For details relating to payable to related parties- refer note 39

38 The disclosures regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 has not been made in these financial statements since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

Rs. In Millions

39 Related Party Disclosures

a Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding company	HealthCare Global Enterprise Limited
Enterprises having significant influence	Aastha Oncology Private Limited
	HCG Foundation
Common control entity	HCG Sun Hospital LLP
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	**Non-executive directors**
	- Kaustubhbhai Dhirajlal Patel
	- Dr.Ramesh Shankarappashetty
	- Dr.B.S Ajaikumar
	- Rajendra Bhagwandas Toprani
	- Vijay Govinda Devanhalli

b Transactions with related party

Rs. In Millions

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Purchases of medical and non-medical items		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	93.50	149.50
Medical consultancy charges		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	9.99	15.98
- Aastha Oncology Pvt Ltd	177.41	145.67
Lab charges		
Strand Life science Pvt Ltd	34.55	26.00
Income from medical services		
- HCG Foundation	-	0.28
Interest on loan given		
- HCG Sun Hospital LLP	0.09	-
Loans / Advances given		
- HCG Sun Hospital LLP	6.00	-
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	79.03	-
Loans / Advances repaid by		
- HCG Sun Hospital LLP	6.00	-
Capital expenditure/ revenue expenditure reimbursed		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	23.24	3.10
Corporate guarantee commission		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	15.15	8.26
Investments received during the year in (including corporate guarantee)		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	22.42	-

c Closing balances with related party during the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade receivables		
- HCG Foundation	-	0.08
Other assets		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	79.16	-
Interest payable on borrowings		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	0.13	6.83
Trade payables		
- HealthCare Global Enterprises Limited	-	51.64
- Aastha Oncology Pvt Ltd	14.52	-
Corporate guarantees		
- Healthcare Global Enterprises Limited	418.14	303.50

40 Effects on adoption of Ind AS 115

1) The Company has elected to adopt Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method. An entity that elects the modified retrospective method would apply Ind AS 115 retrospectively to only current period by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 115 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of application (i.e. 1 April 2018 in case of the Company).

Under the modified retrospetive method, the comparative information in the financial statements would not be restated and would be presented based on the requirements of the previous standard.

The impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

2) Contract balances

(a) Receivables

i) Trade receivables: Refer note 11	
Opening balance as on 1 April 2018	39.51
Closing balance as on 31 March 2019	49.14
ii) Unbilled revenue : Refer note 7	
Opening balance as on 1 April 2018	15.75
Closing balance as on 31 March 2019	6.2

b) The Company does not have any contract asset as at 31 March 2019.

c) The contract liability amount from contracts with customers is given below :

Advance from customers : Refer note 18	
Opening balance as on 1 April 2018	14.41
Closing balance as on 31 March 2019	8.84
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	14.41

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per reports of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W -100022

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership Number: 060154

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
HCG Medi-Surge Hospitals Private Limited

Dr. B S Ajaikumar	**Dr. B.S.Ramesh**	**Chirag K.**
Director	*Director*	*Company Secretary*
DIN 00713779	DIN 00518434	
Place : Bengaluru	Place : Bengaluru	Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08 August 2019	Date : 08 August 2019	Date : 08 August 2019