BSR&Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Fortis Hospotel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, 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 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 2023, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

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

Fortis Hospotel Limited

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Fortis Hospotel Limited

• 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 (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India 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.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's 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:
 - a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on its financial position in its financial statements Refer Note 34 to the financial statements.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 44(iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Fortis Hospotel Limited

- (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 44(iii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.
- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

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

For BSR&Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No.: 076124

ICAI UDIN:23076124BGZBHV3802

Date: 15 May 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (B) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any Intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in every two years. In accordance with this programme, All property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. 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, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rupees in lacs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Land held under perpetual lease located at Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi	7,041.29	Title deeds are in the name of Oscar Biotech Private Limited	No	Since 2007	The former name of the Company is Oscar Biotech Private Limited

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from bank or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no requirement to file any quarterly returns or statements with such



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

bank or financial institution.

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made and guarantees provided by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its sales of products and services provided by it and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Provident Fund.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rupees in Lacs)	Amount paid under protest (Rupees in Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	41.53	-	AY 2011-12	High Court
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income , Tax and Interest thereon	7,118.64	1,183.77	AY 2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), New Delhi



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rupees in Lacs)	Amount paid under protest (Rupees in Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	5,611.29	. 913.24	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), New Delhi
Income Tax Act. 1961	Income Tax and Interest thereon	3,326.20	900.07	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Delhi

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
 - (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For BSR&Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No.: 076124

ICAI UDIN:23076124BGZBHV3802

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(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 Fortis Hospotel Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 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 2023, 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 and Board of Directors' Responsibilities 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 Act.

Auditor's 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 if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Place: Gurugram

Date: 15 May 2023

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Fortis Hospotel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No.: 076124

ICAI UDIN:23076124BGZBHV3802

FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
ASSETS		(
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5a	47,661.31	47,944.93
(b) Capital work-in progress	5Ն	2,199.81	362.17
(c) Right-of-use assets	31	7,910.06	8,163.31
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	95,340.90	95,340.90
(ii) Trade receivables	11	24,078.10	
(iii) Other financial assets	7	45,922,25	37,489.22
(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	8(a)	3,607.06	3,703.12
(f) Other non-current assets	9	1,019.58	603.72
Total non-current assets (A)		227,739.07	193,607.37
B. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	205.20	31.82
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	28,523.61	41,286.64
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	9.93	16.40
(iii) Other financial assets	7	31.41	15.79
(c) Other current assets	9	125.51	138.06
Total current assets (B)		28,895.66	41,488.71
Total assets (A+B)		256,634.73	235,096.08
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES A. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	56,117.02	56,117.02
(b) Other equity		192,686.98	171,498.59
Total equity (A)		248,804.00	227,615.61
Liabilities			
B. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			2 212 50
(i) Borrowings	15	1,763.47	2,318.50
(ii) Lease liabilities	31	1,136.61	1,353.04
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	59.08	483.03
(c) Provisions	17	243.74	156.29
Total non-current liabilities (B)		3,202.90	4,310.86
C. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	122,20	275,81
(ii) Trade payables	_		A
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	126.00	31.51
 Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises 	18	1,065.90	1,416.15
(iii) Lease liabilities	31	242.16	189.96
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	2,820.41	1,040.69
(b) Provisions	17	125.88	108.63
(c) Other current liabilities	20	125.28	106.80
Total current liabilities (C)		4,627.83	3,169.61
Total liabilities (B+C)		7,830.73	7,480.47
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		256,634.73	235,096.08

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements In terms of our report attached

For BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Membership No: 076124

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis Hospotel Limited

Ritu Garg Whole Time Director DIN: 07202866

1-45

Abhishek Jain Company Secretary Membership No.: A39191

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023 Ashutosh Raghuyanshi

Director DIN: 02775637

Sunil Agarwal Chief Financial Officer

FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
INCOME			
I Revenue from operations	21	33,131.71	29,941.44
II Other income	22	9,507.87	8,694.80
III Total income (I+U)		42,639.58	38,636.24
IV EXPENSES			
(i) Purchases of medical consumables and drugs		1,009.34	409,68
(ii) Changes in inventories of medical, consumables and drugs	23	(173.38)	(31.82)
(ii) Employee benefits expense	24	2,691.41	1,578.63
(iii) Finance costs	25	392.09	342.47
(iv) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	2,267.88	2,403.78
(v) Other expenses	27	7,935.64	4,786.65
Total expenses		14,122.98	9,489.39
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		28,516.60	29,146,85
VI Tax expense			
(i) Current tax	28	7,729.36	7,443.23
(ii) Deferred tax (net)	28	(418.21)	(22.45)
Total tax expense		7,311.15	7,420.78
VII Profit after tax for the year (V-VI)		21,205.45	21,726.07
VIII Other comprehensive Income/ (loss) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities		(22.80)	(1.71)
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		5.74	0.43
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII-VIII)		21,188.39	21,724.79
Earning per share of ₹10 each			
(i) Basic (in ₹)	29	3.78	3.87
(ii) Diluted (in ₹)	29	3,78	3.87
See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements	1-45		

In terms of our report attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership No: 076124

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023 (10 S PO) (10 PO) (10

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis Hospotel Limited

Ritu Garg

Whole Time Director

DIN: 07202866

Abhishek Jain

Company Secretary
Membership No.: A39191

Place : Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023 Ashutosh Raghuvanshi

Director
DIN: 02775637

Sunil Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Adjustments for: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment Advance Income Tax (TDS) Written off Liabilities no longer required written back Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) Increase in trade payables Increase in trade payables Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	8,516.60 2,267.88 (9,95) 98.76 (58.31) 2,214.34 3,235.22)	29,146.85 2,403.78 0.82 (3.32)
Adjustments for: Depreciation of property, plant and equipment Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment Advance Income Tax (TDS) Written off Liabilities no longer required written back Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	2,267.88 (9.95) 98.76 (58.31) 2,214.34	2,403.78 0.82 (3.32)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment Advance Income Tax (TDS) Written off Liabilities no longer required written back Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase in Inventories (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) Increase in trade payables Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	(9.95) 98.76 (58.31) 2,214.34	0.82
Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment Advance Income Tax (TDS) Written off Liabilities no longer required written back Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income (St. Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Increase in trade receivables Increase in trade receivables (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	(9.95) 98.76 (58.31) 2,214.34	0.82
Advance Income Tax (TDS) Written off Liabilities no longer required written back Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income Not gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase) Poercase in other financial assets (Increase) Poercase in other financial assets (Increase) Increase in trade payables Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	98.76 (58.31) 2,214.34	(3.32)
Liabilities no longer required written back Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) / Increase in trade payables Increase / (Decrease) / Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	(58.31) 2,214,34	, ,
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables Interest income Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) / Increase in trade payables Increase in trade receivables (Increase) / Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	2,214.34	, ,
Interest income (S) Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (III Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) Increase in trade payables Increase (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	•	
Net gain arising on financial assets designated at FVTPL Finance costs Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) Increase in trade payables Increase (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities),235.22)	47.34
Finance costs 2 Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (Increase in Inventories (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) / Increase in trade payables Increase in other liabilities	•	(8,691.17)
Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables (1: Increase in Inventories (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) / Increase in trade payables Increase (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	(204.11)	-
Working capital adjustments Increase in trade receivables Increase in Inventories (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) / Increase in trade payables Increase (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	392.09	342.47
Increase in trade receivables (15 Increase in Inventories (Increase) Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) Increase in trade payables Increase (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	13,982.08	23,246.77
Increase in Inventories (Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease) / Increase in trade payables Increase / (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities		
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets (Increase) in other assets (Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	3,529.40)	(10,583.64)
(Increase) in other assets (Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	(173.38)	(31.82)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	(191.43)	72.50
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions Increase in other liabilities	(50.12)	(15.22)
Increase in other liabilities	(197.45)	745.18
	81,90	(14.12)
	18,41	36.05
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	295,67	(16.52)
Cash generated from operating activities	10,236.29	13,439.18
Income taxes paid (net)	7,732,06)	(7,539,50)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	2,504.23	5,899,68
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2,230.62)	(2,001.44)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	10,93	0.49
Interest received	978.02	879.20
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	[1,241.67]	(1,121.75)
C. Cash flows from financing activities (refer note 14)		1 25/ 50
1 tocceds from long-term borrowings	1,180.94	1,376.78
tepsymetric of foriginal control and a second secon	1,918.39)	(972.46)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	(164.32)	(86.57)
Principal payment of lease liability	(164.23) (396.15)	(5,108.48)
Finance cost paid (including interest on lease liability)		
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities (C)	(1,297.83)	(4,790.73)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(35.27)	(12.80)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16.40	29,20
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 12)	(18.87)	16,40

Notes

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

(b) The Company has paid Rs. 469.91 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023 and Rs. 362.04 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2022 towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure (refer note 42)

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-45

In terms of our report attached

For BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora Partner

Membership No: 076124

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis Hospotel Limited

Ritu Garg Whole Time Director DIN: 07202866

Abhishek Jain Company Secretary Membership No.: A39191

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023 Ashutosh Raghuvanshi

Director DIN: 02775637

Sunit Agarwal Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023



FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars Equity share capital Securities premium* Retained earnings 7 Balance at April 1, 2021 85,957.73 85,957.73 21,726,07 Profit for the year 1,28 1,28 Total comprehensive income for the year 21,724.79 Balance as at March 31, 2022 56,117,02 63,816.07 107,682.52 Balance as at March 31, 2022 21,205.45	LANGE THE PARTY OF	Equity		Other equity		(< III IAMIIS)
1, 2021 1, 2021 1, 2021 2, 1, 2021 2, 1, 2022 2, 2, 1, 2022 2, 2, 1, 2022 2, 2, 1, 2022 2, 2, 1, 2022 3, 3, 1, 2022 3, 3, 1, 2022	ılars	Equity share capital		Retained earnings	Total other equity	Total
1, 2021 1, 2021 1, 2021 2, 1, 2021 2, 1, 2022 2, 2, 1, 2022 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	especial is a manufacture of the second of t			***************************************		
1, 2021, ve income for the year (net of income tax) ve income for the year reh 31, 2022 56,117.02 63,816.07 107,		56.117.02		85,957.73	149,773.80	205,890.82
ve income/ (loss) for the year (net of income tax) - 21, ve income for the year 56,117.02 63,816.07 107, or other 31, 2022	e at April I, 2021	ı		21,726.07	21,726.07	21,726.07
oss) for the year (net of income tax) the year 56,117.02 63,816.07 107.4	or the year		1	(1.28)	(1.28)	(1.28)
s6,117.02 63,816.07	comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (net of income tax)			21,724.79	21,724.79	21,724.79
	omprenensive incoming to une year	56.117.02	63,816.07	107,682.52	171,498.59	227,615.61
	e as at March 31, 2022			21 205 45	21.205.45	21,205.45
	or the year	1 1		(17.06)	(17.06)	(17.06)
he year (net of income tax)	comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (net of income lax)			21,188.39	21,188,39	21,188.39
the year 54 117 02 63.816.07 1	omprehensive income for the year	56 117 02		128,870.91	192,686.98	248,804.00
	e as at March 31, 2023	TOTAL TOTAL	-			

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

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See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Fortis Hospotel Limited

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora

Membership No: 076124

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023

Membership No.: A39191

Company Secretary

Ashutosh Raghuvanshi
Director

Ritu Garg Whole Time Director

DIN: 07202866

Director DIN: 02775637

Sunil Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram Date: 15 May, 2023

OSA

1. Corporate Information

Fortis Hospotel Limited ('FHTL' or the 'Company') was incorporated in the year 1990. FHTL is a limited company and is engaged in the business of providing clinical establishment services including certain out-patient department (OPD) and radio diagnostic services at Shalimar Bagh and Gurugram. The Company has entered into a Hospital and Medical Services Agreements (HMSA) with Fortis Hospitals Limited (FHsL) and Fortis Healthcare Limited (FHL) (collectively referred to as 'Hospital operating companies') and shall provide FHsL and FHL on an exclusive principal to principal basis, hospital services including clinical establishment services, OPD services and radio diagnostic services and shall receive service fee in respect thereof. The Company is a subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited ('FHL'). FHL is a listed entity on both BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The registered office of the Company is located at Fortis Memorial Research Institute Sector-44, Near Metro Station Gurugram, Haryana, 122001 and the corporate office of the Company is located at Tower A, Unitech Business Park, Block – F, South City 1, Sector – 41, Gurugram, 122001, Haryana, India. The Company operates through its clinical establishment situated at Shalimar Bagh, Delhi and Gurugram, Haryana.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 15 May 2023.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.





A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- · It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(c) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized 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 recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(d) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

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





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major Components) of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Buildings	10-60 years	60 years
Plant and machinery	10-15 years	15 years
Medical equipment	. 2-13 years	13 years
Computers	2-6 years	3 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on leasehold assets is provided over the lease term or expected useful life of the asset, whichever is lower.

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

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

(iii) Derecognition

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

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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

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





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill (if any) allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the CGU (or company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

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

(f) Financial instrument

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

Initial recognition and 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 Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial assets

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments and derivatives instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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





Debt instrument at FVOCI

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

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

Debt instrument at FVPL

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of group companies are designated as 'insurance contracts'. The Company designates such insurance contracts as contingent liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;





- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

Write-off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL 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 FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses various types of derivative financial instruments to hedge its currency and interest risk etc. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.





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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(h) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

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

(i) Provisions

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

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

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

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





(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily consists income from Hospital and Medical Service which is recognised as and when services are rendered. As per Hospital and Medical Services Agreement (HMSA), total operating income is bifurcated into base fees (which is fixed) and variable fees (which is fixed percentage of actual revenue carned by the hospital operating companies).

Contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple services/ products to a customer. The Company assesses the product/ services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligation in the contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of services rendered and goods sold ifs net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract including claims. Further, the Company also determines whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgments and estimations are based on various factors including contractual terms and historical experience.

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

Revenue from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers at the time of delivery of goods to the customers.

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from rental income which is recognised in accordance with terms of agreements entered into with the respective lessees.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realizable value.

The Company uses weighted average method to determine cost for all categories of inventories except for goods in transit which is valued at specifically identified purchase cost. Cost includes all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(I) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

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

a) Gratuity
The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and





the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of gratuity is recognised in the books of account based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary.

b) Provident fund

- (i) The Company makes contribution to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 for its employees.
- (ii) The Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other long-term employee benefits:

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

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

Actuarial valuation

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

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

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

(m) Borrowing costs

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

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

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with





the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

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

(n) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI. Interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current taxes

Current tax comprises the best estimate of expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and, to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;

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

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

(o) Ind AS 116 - Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;





- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases, where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

An entity shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

(i) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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





(ii) As a lessor

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

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

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

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(p) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

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

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

(q) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(r) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, 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 ("CODM"). Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, which are common to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been treated as "unallocated revenues/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities", as the case may be.

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

(s) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:





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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

3. Critical estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgments

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

- a) Leasing arrangement (classification and accounting) Note 31
- b) Property, plant and equipment / investment property- accounting for Hospital and Medical Service Agreements ("HMSA")

Clinical establishment is defined as a fully centrally air-conditioned institution established and specifically customised and duly fitted with all fixtures, fittings, medical equipment and infrastructure required for running and operating a hospital, offering:

- i) doctors and services for diagnosis and treatment for illness, disease, injury, deformity and/or abnormality;
- ii) diagnosis of diseases through radiological and other diagnostic or investigative services with the aid of laboratory or other medical equipment; and
- iii) beds for in-patient treatment.

The Company has entered into Hospital and Medical Services Agreements ("HMSA") with Fortis Hospitals Limited and Fortis Healthcare Limited for Gurugram and Shalimar Bagh units respectively, wherein the Company is required to provide and maintain the Company's clinical establishment along with other services like out-patient diagnostic and radio diagnostic. The Company needs to exercise judgement to analyse whether the arrangement involves providing the right to use the Company's clinical establishment and whether the OPD and radio diagnostic services in the arrangement are significant to the overall arrangement.

The Company has analysed the substance of the contract and have determined that fulfilment of service arrangement is based on the use of specified assets and conveys right to use the Company's clinical establishments. However, substantial risk and rewards of the Company's clinical establishments are retained by the Company even though rights to use are given to hospital operating companies. The Company has assessed that the out-patient diagnostic and radio diagnostic services in the arrangement are significant to the entire arrangement. Consequently, the Company's clinical establishments have been classified as part of property, plant and equipment.





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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 2023 is included in the following notes:

- · Financial instruments Note 36
- Fair value measurement Note 37
- Assessment of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment Note 2(d)(ii))
- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax—Note 16 and 28
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits (including actuarial assumptions) Note 35

4. Recent Pronouncements but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED

52.

Property, plant and equipment									(₹in lakhs)
Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and	Medical	Furniture and	Computers	Office	Vehicle	Total
	(Refer note a below)	(Refer note a below)	machinery	equipment	fittings		equipment		
Gross carrying value									
As at April 1, 2021	19,615,44	33,832,00	4,468.73	6,184,85	1,086.75	77.38	195.02		65,460,17
Additions	-	646.02	336.48	1,187.16	18.28	9.54	4.02	•	2,201,50
Disposals	,	•	(2.25)	_	(18.76)	\$	•		(21.01)
As at March 31, 2022	19,615,44	34,478.02	4,802.96	7,372.01	1.086.27	86.92	199.04		67,640.66
Additions		552.69	247.36	803.95	29.45	8.84	12.64	20.77	1,731.99
Disposals	•	(2.99)	(7.54)	(286.32)	(13,01)	-	1	,	(309.86)
As at March 31, 2023	19,615.44	35,027.72	5,042.78	7,889.64	1,102.71	95.76	211.68	77.06	69,062.79
**************************************									***************************************
Accumulated Depreciation									-
As at April 1, 2021		8,546.33	3,764.38	4,092,35	855.53	77.32	194.90		17,530.81
Charge for the year		1,459.52	379,44	199.47	144.28	1.39	0.52	•	2,184.62
Disposals	1	•	(2.25)	-	(17.45)	ī	,	-	(19.70)
As at March 31, 2022	(10,005.85	4,141.57	4,291.82	982.36	78.71	195.42	1	19,695.73
Charge for the year	-	1,456.24	179.78	281.63	83.21	5.34	1.99	6.44	2,014.63
Disposals	1	(2.30)	(7.54)	(286.32)	(12.72)	1	,	•	(308.88)
As at March 31, 2023	-	11,459.79	4,313,81	4,287.13	1,052.85	84.05	197.41	6.44	21,401.48
and detailed in the first of th		***************************************							
Carrying amount									-
As at March 31, 2022	19,615.44	24,472.17	661.39	3,080.19	103.91	8.21	3.62	•	47,944.93
As at March 31, 2023	19,615,44	23,567.93	728.97	3,602.51	49.86	11.71	14.27	70.62	47,661,31

Note:

(a) The Company has pledged its land and building situated at Gurugram to secure the loan taken by the Company, Fortis Healthcare Limited, Fortis Hospitals Limited, Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited and International Hospital Limited from the bank.

(b) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current and previous year.

(c) The Company does not have any benami property or there are no proceeding that has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property.

(d) Refer note 31 for details of title deeds of immovable property not held in the name of the Company





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED NOTES TO THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

5b. Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Asat	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital work-in progress	2,199,81	362.17
		(₹in lakhs)
Particulars	Asat	As at
	31 March 2023	31-Mar-22
Opening Balance	362.17	181.14
Additions*	3,569.63	2,382,53
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(1,731.99)	(2,201.50)

* The Company accounts for all capitalization of property, plant and equipment through capital work in progress and therefore the movement in capital work in progress is the difference between closing and opening balance of capital work in progress as adjusted for additions to property, plant and equipment.

2,199.81

Closing balance

division of the state of the st	- Control of the Cont	Amount in (WIP for the yes	Amount in CWIP for the year March 31, 2023	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
- ANNOUNCE				years	
Projects in progress	2,167,68	32.13		,	2,199.81
Project with the state of the s	ī	1	•	•	•
TATAL TOTAL	2,167.68	32.13	ī	,	2.199.81
LA OLES					
GAYAY)		Amount in (WIP for the ve	Amount in CWIP for the year March 31, 2022	

) -; +	11/17 Can she was	" Manch 21 202	
CWIP		Amount in	wir ior me yea	Amount in CW if for the year March 51, 2022	7
			3 3 2000	More than 3	Total
	Less man 1 year	1-4 years	eray c=7	years	1017
Prierre in trivilles	324.27	25.92	11.98	,	362.17
Projector transfer and the control of the control o	-	1	,		1
Tologo supporting suspenses	324.27	25.92	11.98		362.17
4.0.44					

(b) There is no amount in Capital-work-in progress completion schedule, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.





Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in laklis)	Av nt March 31, 2022 (₹ in laklis)
6 Investments		
Non-Current		
Unquoted .		
Investment in debt instruments - at amortised cost		
 (a) Fortis Hospitals Limited (refer note 41 (i)) 9.3 % Non convertible debentures (NCDs) 4,862,413 (4,862,413 as at March 31, 2022) of 3 1,000 each fully paid up 	48,624.13	48,624,13
(h) International Hospital Limited (refer note 41 (i))	46,716.77	46,716,77
9.3 % Non convertible debentures (NCDs) 4,671,677 (4,671,677 as at March 31, 2022) of ₹ 1,000 each fully paid up	95,340.90	95,340.90
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted non-current investments		
Aggregate gross value of unquoted investments	95,340.90	95,340,90
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-
7 Other financial ussets (unsecured)		
Non-current		
Considered good	202.21	202,21
(a) Security deposits (b) Interest accrued but not due on investments (refer note 30)	45,545.57	37,220.05
(e) Deposit accounts with bank*	-	66.96
(d) Derivative assets	174.47 45,922.25	37,489,22
* Fixed deposits are pledged against bank guarantee and are restricted from being exchanged for more than 12 months from the balance s	sheet date.	
Current	•	
Considered good	21.83	10.27
(a) Security deposits (b) Interest accrued but not due on deposits	21.00	1,34
(e) Others	9.53	
	31,41	15.79
8(a) Tax assets und Habilites		
Non-current tax assets	3.407.04	7 702 12
Advance income tax (net of provision for income tax*)	3,607.06 3,607.86	

*Provision for income tax	37,862.24	30,125,18
9 Other assets (unsecured)		
Non-current		
Considered good	190,50	171.50
(a) Technology renewal fund (b) Premium on option contracts	43.68	
(c) Capital advances	785.40	
	1,019.58	603.72
Current		
Considered good (a) Advance to vendors	7.08	· 1.4-
(b) Prepaid expenses	\$7.6	
(e) Balances with Government authorities		. 3.39
(d) Premium on option contracts	57.8.	
(e) Others	2.90	
	125.5	138.00
10 Inventories		
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value Medical, consumable and drugs	205.20	0 31.8.
The state of the s	205.2	





As at March 31, 2023 As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Jakhs) (₹ in laklis) 11 Trade receivables Non-Current Unsecured, unless otherwise stated Considered good From Related Parties 36,281.25 (b) Credit impaired From Related Parties (2,203.15) Less: Loss allowance 24,078.10 Current Unsecured, unless otherwise stated (a) Considered good From Others 166,50 124,40 41,162.24 From Related Parties 28,357.11 Credit impaired From Others From Related Parties 63.83 59.52 (59.52) (63.83) Less: Loss altowance 28,523,61 41,286,64

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection

As per terms of Hospital and Medical Services Agreements (HMSA'), the average credit period allowed is 05-11 days. For the outlet vendors with whom rental arrangements have been entered into by the Company, average credit period is upto 30 days. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing clinical establishment and other ancillary services. The risk of non-payment from the customer is considered low, as majority of the total balances are due from related parties for which the default risk is considered low.

The Company uses its judgments in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period. The provision matrix used to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables (other than due from related parties) are as follows:

Ageing bucket	Expected ered	lit allowance%
-	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
0 - 6 months	-	=
More than 6 months	2001	100%

The hospital operating companies have confirmed that it has the ability and intention to settle the outstanding dues payable to the Company in due course. Hence, the Company believes that no adjustment is required to be carried out in its financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023 with respect to the outstanding receivables, other than those already made.

The movement in Expected Credit Loss during the year is as follows:

		(Amount in ₹ lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
Balance at the beginning of the year	59,52	21.06
Add: Creation of the allowance for expected credit loss (Refer note 27)	2,214,34	47.34
Less: Utilisation of the allowance for expected credit loss	(88,6)	(8.88)
Bulance at the end of the year	2.266.98	59.52

Ageing of Trade Receivable

Non-current

***		March 31	, 2023 - Outsta	nding for the p	criod from the	due date of payment	
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -I year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	13,822.03	12,459.22		-	-	26,281.25
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-				-	-	
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good	-						-
 (v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk 		-	-	-	-		-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired					-	l	i
Trade Receivable (A)	-	13,822.03	12,459,22	-	-		26,281.25
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables (B)							(2,283.15)
Net Trade receivables (A-B)							24,078.10

Current

		March 3	l, 2023 - Outstai	iding for the pe	riad from the	due date of payment	
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	I-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	200.23	2,333.53	22,475.80	3,511.69	2.37	28,523.61
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-		•	-	-	
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables credit impaired		-	3.31	3.57	29.82	27.13	63.83
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good	-		- 1				-
 Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk 		-	-	-	-	-	•
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables credit impaired	-		-		-	-	-
Trade Receivable (A)	-	200,23	2,336,84	22,479.37	3,541.51	29.50	28,587.44
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables (B)							(63.83)
Net Trade receivables (A-B)							28,523.61





-V-V-51343	CHC70 - CHC70		
Particulars		As at	As at
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
			A. W. Co., And Advances

	}	March 31	l, 2822 - Outsta	uding for the pe	giod from the	due date of payment	
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6	6 months -i	t-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	l	months	year				
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	64.53	11,162.89	20,220.21	9,817.75	2.11	19.15	41,286.64
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-		-	÷	=	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired		-		0.42	7.32	12.27	20.01
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good		-					
 Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk 	-	-	-	-	•	-	,
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables credit impaired	-	-	_	29,88	9.63	-	39.51
Trade Receivable (A)	64.53	11,162.89	20,220,21	9,848.04	19.06	31,42	41,346.16
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables (B)	1						(59.52
Net Trade receivables (A-B)							41,286.6-

12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of each flow, each and each equivalents include each un hand and in banks. Cash and each equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of each flows can be reconciled to the related items in the Ind AS balance sheet as follows:

Saturday of wall from the control of		
(2) Cash on hand	2,48	0.74
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) in current accounts	7.45	15.66
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	9.93	16,40
(e) Bank overdrafts	(28.80)	
Cash and each equivalents as per balance sheet and statement of each flows	(18.87)	16.40





Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹in lakhs)
13 Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital;		
561,200,000 (561,200,000 as at March 31, 2022) equity shares of ₹10 each	56,120.00	56,120.00
Total authorised share capital	56,120.00	56,120.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
561,170,160 (561,170,160 as at March 31, 2022) equity shares of ₹10 each	56,117.02	56,117,02
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	56,117,02	56,117,02

Notes:

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

Particulars	As at March	31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022		
	Number	(₹ in lakbs)	Number	(₹in lakhs)	
At the beginning of the year	561,170,160	56,117.02			
Outstanding at the end of the year	561,170,160	56,117.02	561,170,160	56,117.02	

(h) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

(c) Shares held by the holding company/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	(∛in laklıs)	No. of Shares held	(₹in laktıs)
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	417,222,782	41,722.28	417,222,782	41,722.28
Fortis Health Management Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	143,947,378	14,394.74	143,947,378	14,394.74

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

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		, 2023 As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	417,222,782		417,222,782	74.35%
Fortis Health Management Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	143,947,378	25.65%	143,947,378	25,65%

^{*}including 6 equity shares held by its nominees

(e) Aggregate number of equity shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year cuded March 31, 2019
Number of equity shares allotted upon conversion	-	•	-	-	267,400,000.00
of compulsory convertible debentures (Refer note					***************************************
32(ii))					

(f) Details of shares held by the promoters

As at 31 March 2023

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No, of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	417,222,782	-	417,222,782	74.35%	-
Fortis Health Management Limited (Fellow	143,947,378	=	143,947,378	25,65%	-
Subsidiary)					•
Total	561,170,160	_	561,170,160	100.00%	+

As at 31 March 2022

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company)*	417,222,782	-	417,222,782	74.35%	-
Fortis Health Management Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	143,947,378	•	143,947,378	25.65%	-
Total	561,170,160	7.	561,170,160	100.00%	-





14

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities			(₹in lakhs)
2	Lease Liabilites	Long term borrowings	Interest accrued
As at April 01, 2021	1,629.57	2,189.99	4,773.61
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	<u> </u>	1,376.78	-
Finance cost	142.55	· -	199.92
Finance cost paid	(142.55)	•	(4,965.93)
Repayment	(86,57)	(972,46)	
As at March 31, 2022	1,543.00	2,594.31	7.60
As at April 01, 2022	1,543.00	2,594.31	7.60
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		1,180.94	-
Finance cost	132.48	-	259.61
Finance cost paid	(132.48)	-	(263.67)
Repayment	(164,23)	(1,918.39)	_
As at March 31, 2023	1,378.77	1,856.86	3.54





FOR THE HOSPOTEL LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars .			As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
15 Non-current borrowings				
Secured				0.501.31
(a) Term loans from bank [refer note 32(i)]*			1,759.14	2,594.31
(b) Vehicle Loan [refer note 32(i)]*			97.73 (93.40)	(275.81)
Less: Current maturities clubbed under "Current borrowings"			(95,40)	(213,61)
		. =	1,763.47	2,318.50
Current borrowings				
Secured	•			
(a) Current maturities of non-current borrowings	•		93.40	275.81
(b) Bank overdrafts			28.80	-
(o) Main Overdania		-	122.20	275.81
*Term loans from banks have been utilized for the purpose for which they were raised.		<u></u>		
•				
16 Deferred tax liabilities (net)				
(a) Deferred tax assets	•		2,580.06	2,131.05
(b). Deferred tax liabilities			(2,639.14)	(2,614,08
		=	59,08	483,03
The following is the analysis of movement in deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in tinar	icial statements:			
2022-2023				(₹in laklıs
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	As at	Credit/(charge)	Credit to other	As at
	April 01, 2022	to profit and loss	comprehensive income	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset				
(a) Allowance for expected credit loss	14.98	555.62		570.60
(b) Defined benefit obligation	41,51	20,61	(5.74)	67.86
(c) Non convertible debentures	1,686.22	(91.63)		1,594.59
(d) Lease liabilities	388.34	(41.33)		347.01
	2,131.05	443.27	(5.74)	2,580.06
Deferred tax liabilities				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	(2,257.36)	(81.56)	=	(2,338.92
(a) Property, pain and equipment (b) Right-of-use asset	(356.72)	56.50	=	(300.22
(b) Eight-of-use laser	(2,614.08)		→	(2,639.14
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(483.03)	418.21	(5.74)	(59.08
2021-22				(₹in lakhs)
AVAX*55	As at	Credit/ (charge)	Credit to other	Asat
	April 01, 2021		comprehensive income	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax asset				
(a) Allowance for expected credit loss	5.30	9.68		14.98
(b) Defined benefit obligation	44.65	(2.71)	(0.43)	
(d) Non convertible debentures	1,640.84	45.38	-	1,686.23
(e) Lease liabilities	300.66	87.68		388.34
	1,991.45	140.03	(0.43)	2,131.05
Deferred tax liabilities				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	(2,207.45	(49.91)	-	(2,257.36
	(289.05			(356.72
(b) Right-of-use asset	(2,496,50			(2,614.0)
	12,770,20	, (11/130)		(-)~ , 110
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(505.05) 22.45	(0.43)	(483.0
= · · · ·	A			





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

articulars						As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in laichs)
7 Provisions							
Non-current							
Provision for employee ben	Ge.						
, -	1113					175.99	116.62
(a) Gratuity (Refer note 35)						67.75	39.67
(b) Compensated absences							
						243.74	156.29
Current							
Provision for employee ben	fits					,	
(a) Gratuity (Refer note 35)				*		17.94	4.67
(b) Compensated absences						7.94	3.96
Others (a) Provision for contingence	cs*					100.00 125.88	100,00 108.63
					:		
Provision for contingencies							
Particulars						As at	As at
						March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
						(₹in lakhs)	(₹in laklıs)
Opening balance						100.00	100.00
Less; utilised during the year			•			- 00.001	100.00
Closing balance *Provison for contingencies-							
8 Trade payables (a) Total outstanding dues	Cariana automatus and anno	II antararigan (Dafar no	ta 40i			126.00	31.5
	-				•	1,065.90	
(b) Total outstanding dues	f creditors other than micro	enterprises and small c	enterprises (MSME)			1,003.90	1,410.1.
						1,191.90	1,447.60
Particulars			March 31, 2023 - Ov				
	Unbi		Less than 1 year		· 2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total 126,00
(i) MSME			1.68 104.32 4.22 228.98		35.28	25.07	1,065,90
(ii) Others				- 11.13	33.20	23,01	3,005.50
(iii) Disputed dues – M (iv) Disputed dues - Oti		_			-		-
(IV) Disputed dues - Ot			5.90 333.30		35,28	. 25.07	1,191.90
			March 31, 2022 - Os		alad francisco dos	of warms out	
Particulars	Unbi	lled Not due			2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME			9.52 1.99			-	31.5
(ii) Others			0.33 190.23		0,28	. 47.87	1,416.15
(iii) Disputed dues – M				-	-		-
(iv) Disputed dues - Ot		-		_	-	-	-
		325.24 83	9.85 192,22	42.20	0,28	47.87	1,447.6
9 Other financial liabilities	•						
Unsecured							
(a) Interest accrued but no	due on					3.54	7.0
borrowings (Refer note							
(b) Security deposits recei-		•				65.19	86.
(c) Capital creditors*						2,585.40	
(d) Employee payables						153.40	
(f) Book Overdrafts						7.99	
(g) Derivative liability						4,9.	3
•	•					2,820.4	1,040.
	unt payable to micro and sm	all enterprises amounti	ing to ₹ 31.07 lakhs (as a	at March 31, 2022; 16	.98 takhs)		
20 Other liabilities					•		
Current							- 101
(a) Statutory dues payable						124.0.	
(b) Advance from custome	rs					1.2	
						125.2	8 106,8





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particul	avs	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
21 Rev	enue from operations		
(a)	Sale of services		
` ,	Income from hospital and medical services (refer note 30)	31,686.89	29,029,96
		31,686.89	29,029.96
(b)	Sale of products - Trading Pharmacy	825.71	217.77
	Less: Trade discounts	(7,18)	(1.58)
		818.53	216.19
(c)	Other operating income		
	Income from rent (refer note 30)	626.29 626.29	695,29 695,29
		0.01.2.7	030123
	Total revenue from operations (a+b+c)	33,131.71	29,941.44
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	Goods transferred at a point in time	818.53	216.19
	Services transferred over time	31,686.89	29,725.25 29,941.44
		32,505.42	29,941.44
22 Otl	ner income		
(a)	Interest income from		
	(i) Non convertible debentures (refer note 30)	9,230.76	8,686.38 1.40
	(ii) Interest others (iii) Bank deposits	4.46	3.39
(b)	Other non-operating income		2.22
	(i) Liabilities no longer required written back	58,31 9,95	3,32
	(ii) Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (iii) Scrap sale	0.28	0,14
	(iv)Net.gain arising on financial assets designaated at FVTPL	204.11	-
	(iv) Miscellaneous income	-	0.17
	Total other income	9,507.87	8,694.80
23	Changes in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
	inventory at the beginning of the year	31.82	31.82
(b)	Inventory at the end of the year Changes in inventories {(a)-(b)}	205.20 (173,38)	(31,82)
24 Er	aployce benefits expense		
		2,508,63	1,473,71
(a)	Salaries, wages and bonus Gratuity expenses (Refer note 35)	28.42	21,47
(c)		32.29	17,25
(d		89.13 32.94	66,06 0.14
(e)	Staff welfare expenses		
		2,691.41	1,578.63
	nance costs		
(a) Interest expense (i) on term loan	194.90	171.11
	(ii) on delayed payment of income tax	- 100 to	11.15
	(iii) on lease liabilities (refer note 14)	132.48 11.58	
	(iv) on defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit	11.50	10.00
{b) Other borrowing cost	53.13	7.58
		392,09	342.47
	epreciation expense		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 5a)	2,014.63 253.25	
(t	Amortization of right-of-use assets (Refer note 31)		
		2,267.88	3 2,403.7





FORTIS HOSPOTEL LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2023 (₹ in lakhs)	For the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ in lakhs)
27 Other expenses		(\ (((((((((((((((((((v iii iiikiis)
(a) Contractual manpower		515.38	500.16
(b) Power and fuel		52.38	54.65
(c) Housekeeping expenses including const	amables	1,189.03	1,072.48
(d) Professional and consultation fees to do		2,116.94	1,701.79
(e) Repairs and maintenance		-1	-1
- Plant and equipment		481.89	471.86
- Others		14,35	4.70
(f) Legal and professional fee (refer note bo	elow)	345,10	248.66
(g) Loss on sale of property, plant and equip	oment		0.82
(h) Travel and conveyance		87,46	19,04
(i) Rates and taxes		152.96	123.53
(j) Printing and stationery		16.60	12,95
(k) Rent		39.04	26,09
(l) Insurance		73.16	110.03
(m) Directors sitting fee		0.47	0,59
(n) Allowance for doubtful receivables (Ref	fer note 11)	2,214.34	47.34
(o) Advance Income Tax (TDS) Written of	•	98.76	
(p) Corporate social responsibility expenses		469.91	362,04
(q) Foreign exchange fluctuation loss (net)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1.26	
(r) Amertisation of Premium on option con	ntracts	56.48	
(s) Miscellaneous expenses		10.13	29.9
(-)	•		
		7,935.64	4,786.65
Note: Payment to auditors (including indi-	rect tax)	·	
- For statutory audit		50.02	47.64
- For tax audit		1,40	1.33
 Out of pocket expenses 		5.56	2.04
		56.98	51.01
8 Income tax			
Recognised in statement of profit and loss			
Current tax			
Current income tax charge for the year		7,729.36	7,443.23
		7,729,36	7,443.23
Deferred tax credit (refer note 16)			
Deferred tax for the year		(418.21)	(22.45)
		(418.21)	(22.45
Tax expense recognised through the stater	nent of profit and loss	7,311.15	7,420.78
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Inco	me		
Deferred tax charge			
Tax related to items that will not be classified	d to Profit and Loss	5.74	0.43
Income tax charged to Other Comprehens	sive Income	5.74	0.43
The I			
•	oc reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:	20.517.70	20.14/.0-
Profit before tax from continuing operations Enacted income tax rate in India		28,516.60	29,146.85
Income tax expense calculated		25.17%	25.17%
Effect of expenses not deductible in determin	ning tayahie protit	7,177,06 95.45	7,335.68 95,94
Effect of tax in relation to previous years	mile taxable profit	30.67	(10.17
Others		7.97	(0.67
Income tax expense recognised in statement	nt of profit and loss	7,311.15	7,420.78
· · · ·	and the second s		
Profit/(Loss) as per statement of profit and lo		21,205.45	
Profit/(Loss) as per statement of profit and lo Weighted average number of equity shares of		561,170,160	561,170,160
, , ,			21,726.07 561,170,160 3.87 3.87





30. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	IHH Healthcare Berhad
	Integrated Healthcare Holdings Limited
Intermediate Holding Company	Parkway Pantai Limited
	Northern TK Venture Pte Ltd
Holding Company	Fortis Healthcare Limited ('FHL')
	Fortis Hospitals Limited ('FHsL')
	Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited ('EHSSHL')
	Fortis Health Management Limited ('FHML')
Fellow subsidiaries (parties with	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited ('FMHL')
whom transactions have taken place)	Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited ('HEPL')
	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited ('EHIRCL')
	Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited ('HHPL')
	International Hospital Limited ('IHL')
	Mr. Indrajit Banerjee
	Ms. Ritu Garg
Key Management Personnel ('KMP') / Director	Mr. Ashutosh Raghuvanshi
/ Director	Mr. Manu Kapila
,	Mr. Abhishek Jain
	Mr. Sunil Agarwal (w.e.f May 26, 2021)

Transactions taken place during the year are as follows:

		(\lacs)
Transactions details	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income from hospital and medical services		MARKET TO THE STATE OF THE STAT
Fortis Hospitals Limited	19,622.70	17,827.40
Fortis Healthcare Limited	12,057.61	11,202.56
Consultation fees to doctors		
International Hospitals Limited	. 25.66	
Income from rent		ALAGAIIIAGAGGGGGG
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	110.08	95.28
Interest income on non-convertible debentures		
Fortis Hospitals Limited	4,707.71	4,430.08
International Hospital Limited	4,523.05	4,256.30
Interest paid on compulsory convertible debentures		AA
Fortis Healthcare Limited	-	4,772.16
Director sitting fee		
Mr. Indrajit Banerjee	0.47	0.59
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	602.23	359.61
Fortis Hospitals Limited	801.73	772.44
		<u> 40310 </u>

Transactions details	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company by	2.05	19.56
Fortis Healthcare Limited	2.85	18.56 161.34
Fortis Hospitals Limited	17.73	101.54
Transfer of medical, consumables and drugs		
Fortis Hospitals Limited	0.60	-
	AT	Politica -
Collection by the Company on behalf of	0.03	
Fortis Hospitals Limited	0.23	
Transfer of employee benefit liability by Company to		
Fortis Hospitals Limited		2.59
Fortis Healthcare Limited		0.32
Transfer of employee benefit liability to Company from		D . 1
Fortis Hospitals Limited	10.06	8.44
Fortis Healthcare Limited	0.01	
Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	-	1.95
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	0.32	4.28
International Hospitals Limited	0.32	-
Corporate guarantees withdrawn		
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	11,155.00	125.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited	48,679.82	42,176.00
Fortis Hospitals Limited	50,847.00	28,533.00
International Hospital Limited	14,025.00	4,875.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited	3,300.00	_
Corporate guarantees issued on the behalf of		
International Hospital Limited		11,600.00
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited		6,500.00
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited		2,400.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited		3,300.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited		2,400.00
Fortis Hospitals Limited	191	6,500.00
Corporate guarantees received from		
International Hospital Limited		7,500.00
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	-	7,500.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited	_	7,500.00
Fortis Hospitals Limited	_	7,500.00
Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited		7,500.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited	-	7,500.00
Corporate guarantees received from company withdrawn during the year		
International Hospital Limited	12,917.00	833.00
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	12,917.00	833.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited	89.00	833.00
Fortis Hospitals Limited	12,917.00	833.00
Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited	12,917.00	833.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited	9,917.00	V. \ <u>\</u> \\ 833.00

Balance outstanding at the year end	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
Financial Assets		
9.30% Non-convertible debentures		
Fortis Hospitals Limited	48,624.13	48,624.13
International Hospital Limited	46,716.77	46,716.77
Trade receivables		
Fortis Hospitals Limited	30,047.88	25,662.20
Fortis Healthcare Limited	24,424.36	15,099.83
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	164.44	44.82
International Hospital Limited	1.68	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Other financial assets		32000000000000000000000000000000000000
Interest accrued but not due on investments and loans		
International Hospital Limited	22,286.68	18,198.10
Fortis Hospitals Limited	23,510.94	19,021.95
Other non-current assets		
Technology renewal fund		
Fortis Hospitals Limited	124.50	111.50
Fortis Healthcare Limited	66,00	60.00
Corporate guarantees issued on the behalf of		
International Hospital Limited	-	14,025.00
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited		11,155.00
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited	-	2,450.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited		48,679.82
Fortis Hospitals Limited	-	50,847.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited	-	3,300.00
Corporate guarantees received from		Modern Landson London Landson London Landson London Landson London London Landson London Landson Lands
International Hospital Limited	-	12,917.00
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited		12,917.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited	12,828.00	12,917.00
Fortis Hospitals Limited	-	12,917.00
Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited		12,917.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited		9,917.00





31. Leases

As a lessee

The Company leases many assets including land, buildings and plant and equipment. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Leasehold land*	Building	Medical Equipment	Total ·
Gross carrying amount		10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
As at April 01, 2021	7,041.29	_	1,341.59	8,382.88
Additions	-	48.66	-	48.66
Derecognition				-
As at March 31, 2022	7,041.29	48.66	1,341.59	8,431.54
Additions	-	-	-	-
Derecognition	-			-
As at March 31, 2023	7,041.29	48.66	1,341.59	8,431.54
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 01, 2021			49.07	49.07
Charge for the year		12.98	206.18	219.16
Derecognition	-	-	- .	-
As at March 31, 2022	_	12.98	255.25	268.23
Charge for the year	-	35.68	217.57	253.25
Derecognition	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2023	-	48.66	472.82	521.48
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	7,041.29	35.68	1,086.34	8,163.31
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	7,041.29	-	868.77	7,910.06

(₹ in lacs)

Lease Liabilities*	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows			
Less than one year	318.95	295.07	
One to five years	972.98	1,259.38	
More than five years	3,971.10	4,003.66	
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at March 31, 2023	5,263.03	5,558.11	
Lease Liabilities included in the Balance Sheet			
Current	242.16	189.96	
Non-current	1,136.61	1,353.04	

^{*} Under the lease agreement, the Company is required to pay annual lease rental of ₹ 32.55 lacs till December 31,2032. Rent shall be revised thereafter at the end of each successive period of 30 years and such increase shall not at each such time exceed one-half of the increase in the letting value of land as assessed by collector or additional collector of Delhi. Lease liability of ₹ 971.64 lacs recorded in books represent the perpetuity value of annual lease payments.

(₹ in lacs)

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	132.48	142.55
Short-term leases not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	39.04	26.09

Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash outflow for leases	164.23	86.57
Interest paid in relation to lease liabilities	132.48	142.55
Total cash outflows for leases	296.71	229.12

Details of Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in the name of the Company

Relevant line item in Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lacs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Right of use assets	Land held under perpetual lease located at Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi	7,041.29	Title deeds are in the name of Oscar Biotech Private Limited	No	Since 2007	The former name of the Company is Oscar Biotech Private Limited

<u>As a lessor</u>

(i) Assets given on operating lease:

The Company has sub-leased some portion of clinical establishments. In all the cases, the agreements are further renewable at the option of the Company. The total lease income received / receivable in respect of the above leases recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year are ₹ 626.29 lacs (March 31, 2022 ₹ 695.29 lacs).

(ii) Revenue from HMSA

The Company has entered into a Hospital and Medical Services Agreement (HMSA) with hospital operating companies wherein the Company is required to provide and maintain the Company's Clinical Establishments along with other services like outpatient diagnostics and radio diagnostic. The term of the individual HMSA is 15 years and the Company is entitled to receive composite service fee i.e. base and variable fee. The base fee is fixed and the variable fee is based on a percentage of net operating income of the hospital operating companies computed in accordance with the HMSA. Future minimum base fee receivable at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

(₹ in lacs)

T 4 1	As at	As at
Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Not later than one year	23,719.93	23,029.06
Later than one year but not later than five years	80,994.07	99,235.35
Later than five years		5,478.65
Total	104,714.00	127,743.06

32. Borrowings

i) Secured loans

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Non- Current	Current maturities	Non-Current	Current maturities	
Term Loan from HSBC bank	(a)	1,538.62	-	1,286.10		
Term Loan from DBS Bank	(b)	148.79	71.73	1,032.40	275.81	
Vehicle Loan from ICICI				-	-	
Bank	(c)	76.06	21.67			
OD from HSBC	(d)	_	28.80		•	
Total & Co		1,763.47	122.20	2,318.50	275.81	

a) The Company had taken term loan from HSBC bank with rate of interest being HSBC 3/12 month MCLR or any other rate as may be mutually agreed from time to time (previous year HSBC 3 month MCLR with quarterly reset payable monthly or any other rate as may be agreed upon from time to time). The loans are secured against first pari passu charge over moveable fixed assets (property, plant and equipment) and current assets of the Company along with Corporate Guarantee from Fortis Healthcare Limited, Fortis Hospitals Limited, Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited, International Hospital Limited, Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited and Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited and exclusive charge on the certain fixed assets (immovable) with minimum assets cover of 1.33X basis cumulative property value of Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited (immovable property situated in Mohali), International Hospital Limited (immovable property situated in Faridabad and Noida), Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited (immovable property situated in Ludhiana), Fortis Hospotel Limited (immovable property situated in Gurugram).

All corporate guarantee are withdrawn by the bank during the year except for Fortis Healthcare Limited.

Balance outstanding against the term loan as on March 31, 2023 is Rs. 1,538.62 Lacs (As at March 31, 2022 Rs. 1,286.10 Lacs). The loan was repayable in 24 equal quarterly installments. During the year, the Company has prepaid the quarterly installments due for the year 2023-24 and hence, there are no payable amounts in the next 12 months.

b) The Company had taken term loan from DBS Bank which is secured against first pari passu charge over moveable fixed assets (property, plant and equipment) and current assets of the Company along with Corporate Guarantee from Fortis Healthcare Limited, Fortis Hospitals Limited, Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited, International Hospital Limited and Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited and exclusive charge over immovable fixed assets of Escorts Heart and Super Speciality Hospital Limited located at Jaipur, Rajasthan with a security cover of minimum 1.33x with rate of interest being DBS Bank 3/12 months MCLR +1% margin or any other rate as may be mutually agreed upon (previous year DBS 3 month MCLR+ 100bps with quarterly rest payable monthly or any other rate as may be agreed upon from time to time).

All the corporate guarantees are withdrawn by the bank during the year except for Fortis Healthcare Limited. There is a put/call option during the previous year which is withdrawn by the bank during the current year.

Balance outstanding against the term loan as on March 31, 2023 is Rs. 220.52 (As at March 31, 2022 Rs. 1,308.21 Lacs). The loan is repayable in 16 structured quarterly instalments starting from June 01, 2023.

- c) During the current year, the Company has financed vehicle loans from ICICI bank which is secured against hypothecation of the vehicle financed and carries interest rate from 8.20% to 9.00% p.a. The loans are repayable in equated monthly installments over four years. As on March 31, 2023, the outstanding balance of vehicle loan is Rupees 97.73 lacs.
- d) During the current year, the Company has taken overdraft facility from HSBC bank which is secured by first pari passu charge over stocks, receivables and movable fixed assets of the company except the machinery and vehicles specifically financed by other banks or financial institutions and corporate guarantee from Fortis Healthcare Limited with interest rate being HSBC overnight MCLR (8.35% p.a. as on March 31, 2023). The outstanding balance as on March 31, 2023 is Rs. 28.80 lacs

ii) Unsecured loans

a) Compulsory convertible debentures (CCDs) (refer note 13a)

The Company originally issued 8,704,000 CCDs for an aggregate consideration of ₹87,040.00 lacs to Fortis Global Healthcare Infrastructure Pte. Limited (FGHIPL), which were transferred to Fortis Healthcare Limited (FHL) on January 15, 2019. These CCDs were convertible into 267,400,000 equity shares of the Company at a price ₹32.55 per share. The investor of CCDs had a right to convert each CCDs into equity share at any time on or prior to the maturity date which is 18 (eighteen) years from the date of issuance of the CCDs. These CCDs carried interest @ 17.5% per annum which was payable on quarterly basis (or such other periods as mutually agreed between the parties).

33. Commitments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of capital advances of ₹ 785.40 lacs (as at March 31, 2022 ₹ 432.22 lacs).	11,886.13	7,961.10





- a) The Company has other commitments, for purchase/sales orders which are issued after considering requirements as per operating cycle for purchase/sale of services. The company does not have any long-term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/ contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses except mentioned in note 19.
- b) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

34. Contingent liabilities to the extent not provided for:

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	As at	As at	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
1	Claim raised by project vendor	3,040.12	2,832.90	
2	Income tax related matters			
	- Disallowance of interest on CCDs (Refer note 2 below)	17,504.40	17,504.40	
	- Others		44.20	
	Total	20,544.52	20,381.50	

- The Company believes none of these matters, either individually or in aggregate, are expected to have any material adverse
 effect on its financial statements. The cash flows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipt of
 judgements/decisions pending at various stages/forums.
- 2) As per clause 7 of the sponsor agreement dated September 18, 2012 the Company is indemnified by Fortis Healthcare Limited (Holding Company) for any losses suffered or to be suffered arising from outstanding assessments/ litigations relating to non-allowance of interest on compulsorily convertible debentures or optionally convertible debentures. Based on the management's own assessment, the Company believes that an unfavorable outcome is remote for the indemnified outstanding assessments/ litigations.

Guarantees:

Outstanding guarantees furnished to banks on behalf of the holding company and/ or fellow subsidiaries are Nil (Previous year ₹ 130,456.82 lacs).

35. Employee Benefits Plan:

Defined Contribution Plan

Under the defined contribution plans, the Company makes provident fund (PF) and employee state insurance (ESI) contributions for qualifying employees. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the salary to fund the benefits based on rates specified in the rules of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 respectively.

The Company has recognised ₹ 89.13 lacs (Previous year ₹ 66.06 lacs) for Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Contribution in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in rules to the scheme.

Defined Benefit Plan

(i) Gratuity

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

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet.

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
i. Movement in Net Liability	·		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	121.29	110.25	
Current service cost	28.42	21.47	
Interest cost	8.86	6.93	
Actuarial loss recognised to other comprehensive income	22.80	1.71	
Obligation transferred from other companies	17.76	7.57	
Benefits paid	(5.20)	(26.64)	
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	193.93	121.29	

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at	
- Annual Control Contr	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Present value of unfunded obligation			
Amounts in the Balance Sheet			
(a) Liabilities	193,93	121.29	
(b) Assets	-		
(c) Net liability/(asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet	193.93	121.29	
Current Liability	17.94	4.67	
Non-Current Liability	175.99	116.62	

(₹ in lacs)

ii. Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss is as	Year ended	Year ended
follows:	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Amount recognised in employee benefit expense		2004110400000
Service cost	28.42	21.47
Total	28.42	21.47
Amount recognised in finance cost		
Interest cost	8.86	6.93
Total	8.86	6.93
Total Amount charged to Statement to Profit and Loss	37.28	28.40

(₹ in lacs)

iii. Expense recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive income is as follows:	Year ended	Year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to experience adjustment	22.80	1.71	
Net actuarial loss / (gain) due to assumptions changes		NA.	
Total	22.80	1.71	

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

	As at	As at	
Principal Actuarial assumptions for gratuity and compensated absences	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Discounting rate (p.a.)	7.25%	7.00%	
Expected salary increase rate (p.a.)	7.50%	7.50%	
Withdrawal rate		1000	
Age up to 30 years	18%	18%	
Age from 31 to 44 years	6%	6%	
Age above 44 years	2%	2%	
Mortality table used	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	





Notes:

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

(₹ in lacs)

	As March 3		As at March 31, 2022	
Particulars	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 0.5%	(9.08)	9.87	(6.14)	6.68
Change in salary increase rate by 1%	20.38	(17.56)	13.77	(11.83)
Change in withdrawal rate by 5%	(6.65)	6.45	(4.66)	5,05

Expected benefit payments for the future years

(₹ in lacs)

| Year ended March 31, |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| March 31, | 2029 to year ended |
| 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | March 31, 2033 |
| 18.57 | 28.01 | 9,13 | 11.85 | 31.45 | |

36. Financial Instruments

i) Capital Management

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

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 15, 19 and 31 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements other than for covenants under various loan arrangements of the Company.

The Company's Board reviews the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Amongst other things, the company's objective for capital management is to ensure that it maintains stable capital management by monitoring the financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The gearing ratio at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Gearing ratio

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

(₹ in lacs)

		(`)
Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Debt*	3,267.98	4,144.91
Less: Cash and cash equivalents [Refer note 12]	(9.93)	(16.40)
Net debt	3,258.05	4,128.51
Total equity	248,804.00	227,615.61
Net debt to equity ratio	1.31%	1.81%

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (including interest accrued on borrowings, lease liabilities and excluding Corporate guarantees contracts and contingent consideration).

(ii) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks including market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposure by magnitude of risk.

(a) Market Risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates

(i) Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company borrows funds at floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

(₹ in lacs)

	(
If increase by 50 basis point	Interest impact
Doutionland	Year ended
Particulars	March 31, 2023
Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax	(9.43)

If decrease by 50 basis point	Interest impact
Particulars	Year ended
1 articulars	March 31, 2023
Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax	9.43

(ii) Foreign exchange derivative and Non derivative financial instrument

The Company uses derivative for hedging financial risks that arise from its commercial business activities. The group's Corporate Treasury team manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within 12 months for hedges of forecasted purchases and capital expenditures. When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting payable that is denominated in the foreign currency. All identified exposures are managed as per the policy duly approved by the Board of Directors.

The following table details the foreign currency derivative contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

			Ma	nturity
Outstanding Contracts*	No. of Deals Contract value of foreign Currency (In lacs) **		Up to 12 months Nominal Amount* (Rs. In lacs)	More than 12 months Nominal Amount* (Rs. In lacs)
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
USD/INR Buy forward	4	1,414.32	1,419.25	

^{*}Computed using marked to market rate.

^{**} Sensitivity on the above forward-contracts in respect of foreign currency exposure is not material.



(iii) Currency option contracts

The Company uses currency options for hedging financial risks that arise from its commercial business activities. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur for hedges of forecasted purchases and capital expenditures. When a contract is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those contracts to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting payable that is denominated in the foreign currency. All identified exposures are managed as per the policy duly approved by the Board of Directors.

The following table details the option contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

Outstanding Contracts*	No. of Deals	Option premium paid (In lacs)	Nominal Amount (USD. In lacs)
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
USD/INR Buy Option	1	56.10	16.50
USD/INR Buy Option	1	53.29	16.50
USD/INR Buy Option	1	48.51	16.50

The Company has entered into option contracts with DBS Bank and HSBC for purchase of machinery (MR-Linac, Ultrasound & Cath lab).

(iv) Other price risks

The Company's investments are in group companies and are held for strategic purposes rather than for trading purposes.

(b) Credit risk management

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

Refer note 11 of the financial statements for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for trade receivables.

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

Company carries other financial assets such as investments and interest accrued on such investments, security deposits, bank deposits and interest accrued thereon, balances with banks, loans to related parties and interest accrued thereon, other receivable etc. Company monitors the credit exposure on these financial assets on a case-to-case basis. Investments and loans to related parties are assessed for credit risk based on the underlying valuation of the entity and their ability to repay within the contractual repayment terms. Company creates loss allowance wherever there is an indication that credit risk has increased significantly. None of the Company's financial assets are impaired, as there are no indications that defaults in payments obligation would occur.

Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of INR 9.93 lacs at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: INR 16.40 lacs). The cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which have high credit ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk management

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

Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period.

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 Year	1-2 year	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount
As at March 31, 2023					A 1100 A
Term Loan from Banks	234.74	845,27	1,082.58	2,162.59	1,885.87
Lease Liabilities	318.95	318,95	4,625,13	5,263.03	1,378.78
Trade Payables	1,191.90		-	1,191.90	1,191.90
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	3.54	-	_	3.54	3.54
Other financial liabilities	2,811.95		-	2,811.95	2,811.95
Total	4,561.08	1,164.22	5,707.71	11,433.01	7,272.04

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 Year	1-2 year	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount
As at March 31, 2022					
Term Loan from Banks	275.81	780.42	1,538.08	2,594.31	2,594.31
Lease Liabilities	295.07	318.95	4,944.09	5,558.11	1,543.00
Trade Payables	1,447.66	_	-	1,447.66	1,447.66
Interest accrued and due on					
borrowing	7.60	_	-	7.60	7.60
Other financial liabilities	1,033.09		-	1,033.09	1,033.09
Total	3,059.23	1,099.37	6,482.17	10,640.77	6,625.66

The company has a secured bank loan that contains a loan covenant. A future breach of covenant may require the company to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the above table. Borrowings from HSBC and DBS bank will become repayable on demand if the company's loan to EBITDA ratio exceeds 4. Under the agreement, the covenant is monitored on a regular basis by the treasury department and regularly reported to management to ensure compliance with the agreement.

37. Fair value measurement

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

31 March 2023

Particulars		C	Fair value		
	Note	Fair value through profit and loss (FHTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	
Financial assets					
Investment in non-convertible debentures (including accrued interest)	(e)	7	140,886.47	140,886.47	127,364.24
Other financial assets (non-current)	(b)	_	202.21	202.21	202.21
Trade receivables	(a)	-	52,601.71	52,601.71	52,601.71
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	_	9.93	9.93	9.93
Other financial assets (current)	(a)	-	31,41	31.41	31.41
Derivative assets	(f)	174.47		174.47	174.47
Total	'	174.47	193,731.73	193,906.20	180,383.97





- ANI		Fair value			
Particulars	Note	Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	(c)	m.	1,889.21	1,889.21	1,889.21
Lease liabilities (non-current)	(d)		1,136.61	1,136.61	1,136.61
Lease liabilities (current)	(d)	_	242.16	242.16	242.16
Trade payables (current)	(a)	Marie Control of the	1,191.90	1,191.90	1,191.90
Other financial liabilities (current)	(a)	-	2,811.95	2,811.95	2,811.95
Derivative liabilities	(f)	4,93	-	4.93	4.93
Total		4,93	7,271.83	7,276.76	7,276.76

31 March 2022

(₹ in lacs)

The state of the s			1	Fair value	
Particulars	Note	Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	
Financial assets					
Investment in non-convertible debentures (including accrued interest)	(e)	-	132,560.95	132,560.95	117,823.52
Other financial assets (non-current)	(b)		269.17	269.17	269.17
Trade receivables	(a)	_	41,286.64	41,286.64	41,286.64
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	16.40	16.40	16.40
Other financial assets (current)	(a)	-	15.79	15.79	15.79
Total		-	174,148.95	174,148.95	159,411.52

(₹ in lacs)

					(X III Iacs)
Particulars	Note		Fair value		
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	(c)		2,601.91	2,601.91	2,601.91
Lease Liabilities (Non-current)	(d)	-	1,353.04	1,353.04	1,353.04
Lease Liabilities (current)	(d)	-	189.96	189.96	189.96
Trade Payables	(a)	-	1,447.66	1,447.66	1,447.66
Other financial liabilities (current)	(a)	-	1,033.09	1,033.09	1,033.09
Total		-	6,625.66	6,625.66	6,625.66

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

(a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Fair valuation of non-current financial assets has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.



(c) The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

(d) Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required.

(e) The fair value of investment in non-convertible debentures (including interest accrued) is calculated based on cash flows discounted using the current borrowing rate. This is classified as Level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs.

(f) The fair value of derivative assets is classified as Level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs.

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

38. The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Since, during the year the Company has not entered into any international transaction with the associated enterprises, provisions of Section 92E of Income Tax Act, 1961 are not applicable to the Company. The management is of the opinion that its international transactions entered during the earlier years were at arm's length, thus the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the Ind AS financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

39. Segment information

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

Sales by market- Revenue from customers by location of customers

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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
India	33,131.71	29,941.44	
Outside India	-		
Total	33,131.71	29,941.44	

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

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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at . March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
India .	62,397.82	60,777.25
Outside India		-
Total	62,397.82	60,777.25

Major customer

- 1. Fortis Healthcare Limited, holding company contributes more than 10% to the revenue of the Company. The revenue carned during the current year is ₹12,057.61 lacs (March 31, 2022 ₹ 11,202.56 lacs).
- 2. Fortis Hospitals Limited, a fellow subsidiary contributes more than 10% to the revenue of the Company. The revenue earned during the current year is ₹ 19,622.70 lacs (March 31, 2022 ₹ 17,827.40 lacs).





40. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises*	157.07	48.49
-Interest due on above	-	7
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	~
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	
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 section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006		

^{*} this also includes amount due to capital creditors of ₹ 31.07 Lacs (as at March 31, 2022: 16.98 lacs).

41. Details of loans given to subsidiaries and associates and firms/ companies in which directors are interested

(i) The particulars of investments made by the Company as required to be disclosed by Section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013 are as below:

Nature of the instrument	Issuer's name	Rate of interest (refer	Redemption date	Secured/ unsecured	Principal outstanding amount (₹ in lacs) as at	
·		note 2)			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-convertible debentures (NCD)	Fortis Hospitals Limited	9.3% per annum	October 12, 2026	Unsecured	48,624.13	48,624.13
Non-convertible debentures (NCD)	International Hospital Limited	9.3% per annum	October 12, 2026	Unsecured	. 46,716.77	46,716.77

Note 1: The above investment has been made for the purpose of business expansion.

Note 2: These NCDs carry floating rate of interest based on the performance of the respective issuer as below:





Sr. No.	Level of EBIT	Rate of Interest
1	Less than 3,000 Crore	9.30% p.a.
2	3,000 Crore to 3,250 Crore	18% p.a., provided additional 8.7% p.a. from closing date to the beginning of the year for which EBIT is more than 3,000 Crore
3	3,250 Crore to 3,500 Crore	20% p.a., provided additional 2% p.a. from closing date to the beginning of the year for which EBIT is more than 3,250 Crore
4	more than 3,500 Crore	22% p.a., provided additional 2% p.a. from closing date to the beginning of the year for which EBIT is more than 3,500 Crore

The interest accrued on the above NCDs is payable at the time of maturity or at early repayment date, as mutually agreed between the parties.

(ii) The Company has issued corporate guarantees for the related parties in respect of term loan, overdraft, letter of credit, bank guarantee facilities availed from banks as tabulated below.

In accordance with the policy of the Company, the Company has designated such guarantees as 'Insurance Contracts'. The Company has classified the Corporate guarantees as contingent liabilities. Accordingly, there are no liabilities recognised in the Ind AS Financial Statement under these contracts.

(₹ in lacs)

Entity name	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	_	11,155.00
Fortis Healthcare Limited	-	48,679.82
Fortis Hospitals Limited	-	50,847.00
International Hospital Limited	-	14,025.00
Hiranandani Healthcare Private Limited	_	2,450.00
Hospitalia Eastern Private Limited	-	3,300.00
Total		130,456.82

42. Corporate social responsibility

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules therein, the Company is required to spend at least 2% of average net profit of preceding three years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure as certified by Management are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	
(i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	469.91	362.04	
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	469,91	362.04	
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-	
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	<u>-</u>	***	
(v) Reasons for shortfall			
(vi) Nature of CSR activities undertaken by the Company	Donation to Indian Council of Medical Research & IIT Madras	Donation to Indian Council of Medical Research	
(vii) Details of related party transactions e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant accounting standard	***		





43. Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	6.25	13.09	(52.25%)	Due to reclass of trade receivables from current assets to non current assets. Due to debt
Debt- Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.01	0.02	(34.40%)	repayments in the current year.
Debt Service Coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	10.43	17.59	(40.69%)	Increase is on account of Increase in net profit during the year and prepayment of principal amount for next year.
Return on Equity ratio (in %)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	8.90%	10.02%	(11.16%)	,
Inventory Turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	7.05	23.75	(70.30%)	Change on account of increase in pharmacy inventory.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	0.95	0.83	14.36%	-
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	0.76	0.38	101.26%	Change on account of increase in pharmacy inventory
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	1.36	0.78	75.00%	Due to reclass of trade receivables from current assets to non current assets.
Net Profit ratio (in %)	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	64.00%	72.56%	(11.79%)	
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	11.47%	12.70%	(9.72%)	-
Return on Investment (in %)	Income from average invested funds	Average invested funds	9.68%	9.11%	6.28%	-





44. Other statutory information

- i. The Company is not declared the willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- ii. The Company has not made any transaction with the companies struck off under section 248 of the companies act 2013 or section 560 of the companies act 1956.
- iii. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- iv. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- vi. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts of the Company that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- vii. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act.
- viii. The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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ix. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

45. Interest on delayed payment of service fees

As per the HMSA arrangement with the hospital operating companies, the Company receives service fee consideration from the Hospital operating companies, as an when due. As per terms of the HMSA, in the event of any delay in payment of the Service Fee, an interest at a rate of State Bank of India base rate plus 2% per annum (on a compounded monthly basis) shall be payable by hospital operating companies to the Company. The Company and hospital operating companies have agreed that no interest would be charged/demanded for the delay in the payments on amounts under HMSA for the financial year 2021-22 and 2022-23 on account of the continued business relation. Consequently, the Company has not recognised interest on the delayed payment of the service fees/technology renewal fund during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

For BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Arora Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place: Gurugram Date: May 15, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Fortis Hospotel Limited

Ritu Garg Whole Time Director

DIN: 07202866

Tay Mi

Abhishék Jain Company Secretary Membership No.: A39191

Place: Gurugram Date: May 15, 2023 Ashutosh Raghuvanshi

Director

DIN: 02775637

Sunil Agarwal

ry Chief Financial Officer A39191