

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.



Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the 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, 2017, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the transition date opening balance sheet as at 01 April, 2015 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March, 2015 dated 26 May, 2015 expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, and have been restated to comply with Ind AS. Adjustments made to the previously issued said financial information prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2017 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2017 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) 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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements- Refer to Note 9 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses- Refer Note 8(a) and 8(b) to the financial statements.



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- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company- Refer Note 8(c) to the financial statements.
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8 November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016. Based on audit procedures performed and the representations provided to us by the management we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management. Refer Note 17 to the financial statements
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)




RASHIM TANDON

(Partner)

(Membership No. 095540)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 May, 2017
RT/JB/2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting was 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting includes 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



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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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rashim Tandon".

RASHIM TANDON

(Partner)

(Membership No. 095540)

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 25 May, 2017

RT/JB/2017

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees or securities or made investments and consequently provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year. The Company does not have any unclaimed deposits and accordingly the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement to maintain cost records pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, and cess with the appropriate authorities during the year and that there are no undisputed amounts in respect of these dues which have remained outstanding as at 31 March, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

We are informed that the operations of the Company during the year did not give rise to any liability for Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax and Customs Duty.



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- (b) There are no dues of Income Tax, Service Tax and cess which have not been deposited as on 31 March, 2017 on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks and government. The Company has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No.117366 W / W-100018)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rashim Tandon".

RASHIM TANDON

Partner

(Membership No. 095540)

Place: Gurugram

Date: 25 May, 2017

RT/JB/2017

FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2017

	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
ASSETS				
I Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4 (i)	81,595.94	100,800.33	117,773.58
(b) Other intangible assets	4 (ii)	920.08	1,268.72	1,699.05
(c) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	4 (iv)	5,885.34	5,352.70	4,890.99
(d) Other non-current assets	4 (v)	826.46	1,309.88	1,793.31
Total non-current assets (A)		89,227.82	108,731.63	126,156.93
II Current assets				
(a) Inventories	4 (vi)	1,162.41	1,146.93	675.32
(b) Financial assets				
(ii) Trade receivables	4 (iii)	9,142.16	4,973.72	4,455.98
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4 (vii)	4,307.18	7,238.87	3,083.36
(iii) Other financial assets	4 (iv)	2,220.89	2,624.89	1,899.49
(c) Current tax assets (Net)	4 (viii)	10,085.24	10,323.43	9,132.79
(d) Other current assets	4 (v)	1,182.23	1,106.09	565.66
Total current assets (B)		28,100.11	27,413.93	19,812.60
Total assets (A+B)		117,327.93	136,145.56	145,969.53
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
III Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	4 (ix)	67,677.29	67,677.29	67,677.29
(b) Other equity	4 (x)	(165,187.61)	(145,322.39)	(110,626.39)
Total equity (C)		(97,510.32)	(77,645.10)	(42,949.10)
Liabilities				
IV Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	4 (xi)	121,157.72	101,506.92	90,437.90
(ii) Other financial liabilities	4 (xii)	13,214.55	8,043.09	3,768.13
(b) Provisions	4 (xiii)	2,537.00	1,953.00	1,412.00
(c) Other non-current liabilities	4 (xiv)	22.37	22.37	22.37
Total non-current liabilities (D)		136,931.64	111,525.38	95,640.40
V Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	4 (xv)	44,036.97	57,348.41	49,703.38
(ii) Other financial liabilities	4 (xii)	28,220.80	39,440.37	37,758.73
(b) Provisions	4 (xiii)	2,594.00	2,336.00	1,698.00
(c) Other current liabilities	4 (xiv)	3,054.84	3,140.50	4,118.12
Total current liabilities (E)		77,906.61	102,265.28	93,278.23
Total liabilities (D+E)		214,838.25	213,790.66	188,918.63
Total equity and liabilities (C+D+E)		117,327.93	136,145.56	145,969.53

See accompanying notes forming part of the 1-20 financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No.: 095440



Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED

DR. ANOOP MISRA
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02150996

Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017

RAKESH LADDHA
Director
DIN: 06987522

FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2017 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2016 (Rupees in '000)
I (a) Revenue from operations	4 (xvi)	252,340.03	237,206.80
II (b) Other income	4 (xvii)	1,212.58	846.96
III Total Income (I+II)		253,552.61	238,053.76
IV Expenses			
(a) Purchases of medical consumables and drugs		33,023.67	32,810.45
(b) (Increase)/ Decrease in inventories of medical consumables and drugs	4 (xviii)	(15.48)	(471.61)
(c) Employee benefits expense	4 (xix)	40,320.06	38,268.91
(d) Finance costs	4 (xx)	18,576.62	16,359.83
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 (xxi)	19,763.97	20,427.92
(f) Other expenses	4 (xxii)	162,207.99	164,738.16
Total Expenses IV		273,876.83	272,133.66
V Loss before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)		(20,324.22)	(34,079.90)
VI Exceptional item (Refer Note 15)		-	684.10
VII Loss before tax (V-VII)		(20,324.22)	(34,764.00)
VIII Tax expense			
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) Deferred tax		-	-
IX Loss for the year (VII-VIII)		(20,324.22)	(34,764.00)
Other comprehensive income/(Loss)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	4 (xxiii)	459.00	68.00
X Total other comprehensive income/(Loss)		459.00	68.00
XI Total comprehensive loss for the year (IX+X)		(19,865.22)	(34,696.00)
Loss per equity share :			
(a) Basic (in Rs.)		(0.29)	(0.51)
(b) Diluted (in Rs.)		(0.29)	(0.51)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-20

In terms of our report attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)


RASHIM TANDON

Partner
Membership No.: 095440



Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED


DR. ANOOP MISRA

Whole-time Director
DIN: 02150996

Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017


RAKESH LADDHA

Director
DIN: 06987522



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

	Year ended 31 March 2017 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March 2016 (Rupees in '000)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(20,324.22)	(34,764.00)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19,763.97	20,427.92
Provision for doubtful receivables	2,966.72	768.91
Bad debts and sundry balances written off	413.95	1,999.19
Provision for doubtful advances	65.99	1,592.53
Unclaimed balances and excess provisions written back		(1,661.30)
Interest income	(661.33)	(222.24)
Interest expense	17,321.51	15,417.89
Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	19,546.59	3,558.90
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(7,549.11)	(3,285.84)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(15.48)	(471.61)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	212.65	(2,836.64)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(13,311.44)	9,306.31
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	1,301.00	1,247.00
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	(6,133.77)	4,978.98
Cash (used in)/generated operations	(5,949.56)	12,497.10
Income taxes paid/(received)	238.19	(1,190.64)
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities (A)	(5,711.37)	11,306.46
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment	(210.94)	(3,024.32)
Interest received	661.33	222.24
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities (B)	450.39	(2,802.08)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	19,650.80	11,069.02
Interest paid	(17,321.51)	(15,417.89)
Net cash generated/(used in) by financing activities (C)	2,329.29	(4,348.87)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(2,931.69)	4,155.51
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,238.87	3,083.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,307.18	7,238.87

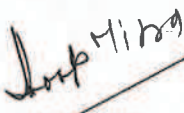
For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No.: 095440



Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED


DR. ANOOP MISRA
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02150996


RAKESH LADDHA
Director
DIN: 06987522

Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2017

Particulars (Rupees in '000)

a. Equity share capital

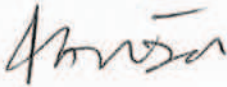
Balance at 01 April, 2015	67,677.29
(a) Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2016	67,677.29
(b) Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2017	67,677.29

b. Other equity

Particular	Reserve and surplus		Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at 01 April, 2015	36,131.25	(146,757.64)	(110,626.39)
(a) Loss for the year	-	(34,764.00)	(34,764.00)
(b) Other comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	68.00	68.00
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	(34,696.00)	(34,696.00)
Balance at 31 March, 2016	36,131.25	(181,453.64)	(145,322.39)
(c) Loss for the year	-	(20,324.22)	(20,324.22)
(d) Other comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	459.00	459.00
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year	-	(19,865.22)	(19,865.22)
Balance at 31 March, 2017	36,131.25	(201,318.86)	(165,187.61)

In terms of our report attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

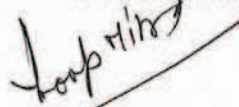


RASHIM TANDON
Partner
Membership No.: 095440



Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED



DR. ANOOP MISRA
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02150996

Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May, 2017



RAKESH LADDHA
Director
DIN: 06987522



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 (i) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)						
	Leasehold improvements	Plant & machinery	Medical equipments	Furniture & fittings	Computers	Office equipments	Total
Gross Block							
As at 01 April, 2015	59,623.71	9,480.54	39,812.28	7,808.86	821.43	226.76	117,773.58
Additions	-	-	2,741.80	80.00	93.37	-	2,915.17
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2016	59,623.71	9,480.54	42,554.08	7,888.86	914.80	226.76	120,688.75
Additions	-	67.80	-	27.00	18.25	-	113.05
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2017	59,623.71	9,548.34	42,554.08	7,915.86	933.05	226.76	120,801.80
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 01 April, 2015*	13,051.19	1,259.61	3,920.40	1,066.29	396.72	194.21	19,888.42
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2016	13,051.19	1,259.61	3,920.40	1,066.29	396.72	194.21	19,888.42
Charge for the year	12,930.33	1,221.42	4,023.37	1,068.62	41.15	32.55	19,317.44
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2017	25,981.52	2,481.03	7,943.77	2,134.91	437.87	226.76	39,205.86
Net Block(As at 01 April, 2015)	59,623.71	9,480.54	39,812.28	7,808.86	821.43	226.76	117,773.58
Net Block(As at 31 March, 2016)	46,572.52	8,220.93	38,633.68	6,822.57	518.08	32.55	100,800.33
Net Block(As at 31 March, 2017)	33,642.19	7,067.31	34,610.31	5,780.95	495.18	-	81,595.94

* The Company has elected to consider the carrying value of all its items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP and use the same as deemed cost in the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 (ii) Other intangible assets

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross Block		
As at 01 April, 2015	1,699.05	1,699.05
Additions	109.15	109.15
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March, 2016	1,808.20	1,808.20
Additions	97.89	97.89
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March, 2017	1,906.09	1,906.09
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 01 April, 2015*	-	-
Charge for the year	539.48	539.48
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March, 2016	539.48	539.48
Charge for the year	446.53	446.53
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March, 2017	986.01	986.01
Net block(As at 01 April, 2015)	1,699.05	1,699.05
Net block(As at 31 March, 2016)	1,268.72	1,268.72
Net block(As at 31 March, 2017)	920.08	920.08

* The Company has elected to consider the carrying value of all its items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP and use the same as deemed cost in the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
4 (iii) Trade receivables			
Current			
Unsecured			
(a) Considered good	9,142.16	4,973.72	4,455.98
(a) Considered doubtful	4,603.17	1,636.45	948.80
(c) Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	(4,603.17)	(1,636.45)	(948.80)
	9,142.16	4,973.72	4,455.98

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.

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance. There are customers who represents more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivable. The risk of non-payment from these customers is considered low as most of these balances relates to Government bodies / Government enterprises for which the default risk is considered low.

The Company uses judgements 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 different categories of trade receivables is as follows.

Age of receivables	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
0 - 1 year	11,840.69	6,075.89	4,967.94
1 - 2 year	1,451.58	492.18	432.71
2 - 3 year	416.03	42.09	4.14
More than 3 years	37.03		
	13,745.33	6,610.16	5,404.79
Less: Provision	(4,603.17)	(1,636.45)	(948.80)
	9,142.16	4,973.71	4,455.99

The Company has recorded an allowance of Rupees 4,603.17 ('000) towards trade receivables. The Management believes that there is no further provision required.

The trade receivables are pledged as security towards borrowings taken by the Company.

4 (iv) Other financial assets

Non-current

Unsecured, considered good measured at amortised cost

(a) Security deposits	5,885.34	5,352.70	4,890.99
	5,885.34	5,352.70	4,890.99

Current

Unsecured, considered good measured at amortised cost

(a) Security deposits	90.00	84.00	240.00
(b) Staff advance	63.42	68.78	155.63
(c) Accrued operating income	2,067.47	2,472.11	1,503.86
	2,220.89	2,624.89	1,899.49

Unsecured, Doubtful measured at amortised cost

(a) Security deposits	180.00	180.00	-
(b) Staff advance	19.21	-	-
	199.21	180.00	-



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
Provision for Doubtful financial assets			
(a) Security deposits	(180.00)	(180.00)	-
(b) Staff advance	(19.21)	-	-
	(199.21)	(180.00)	-
	2,220.89	2,624.89	1,899.49
4 (v) Other assets			
<u>Non-current at amortised cost</u>			
Unsecured, considered good			
(a) Prepaid Expenses	826.46	1,309.88	1,793.31
	826.46	1,309.88	1,793.31
Unsecured, considered Doubtful			
(a) Capital advances	895.00	895.80	-
(b) Provision for doubtful assets	(895.00)	(895.80)	-
	826.46	1,309.88	1,793.31
<u>Current at amortised cost</u>			
Unsecured			
(a) Advance to vendors	212.44	373.65	80.91
(b) Prepaid expenses	969.79	732.44	484.75
	1,182.23	1,106.09	565.66
Unsecured, doubtful			
(a) Advance to vendors	564.31	516.73	-
(b) Provision for doubtful assets	(564.31)	(516.73)	-
	1,182.23	1,106.09	565.66
4 (vi) Inventories			
<u>(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)</u>			
(a) Medical consumables and drugs	1,162.41	1,146.93	675.32
	1,162.41	1,146.93	675.32
4 (vii) Cash and cash equivalents			
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:			
(a) Balances with Banks			
- in current accounts	4,036.87	6,891.74	2,619.57
(b) Cash on hand	270.31	347.13	463.79
Cash and cash equivalents	4,307.18	7,238.87	3,083.36
4 (viii) Current tax assets and liabilities			
<u>Current tax assets</u>			
(a) Advance income tax [net of provision for taxation - Nil (Previous year -Nil)]	10,085.24	10,323.43	9,132.79
	10,085.24	10,323.43	9,132.79



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
Equity			
4 (ix) Share capital			
Authorised Shares			
7,000,000 (Previous year 7,000,000) Equity shares of Rupees 10 each	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Total authorised share capital	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares			
6,767,729 (Previous year 6,767,729) Equity shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up	67,677.29	67,677.29	67,677.29
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	67,677.29	67,677.29	67,677.29

Notes :

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017		Year ended 31 March 2016		Year ended 31 March 2015	
	Number	Rupees in '000	Number	Rupees in '000	Number	Rupees in '000
At the beginning of the year	6,767,729	67,677.29	6,767,729	67,677.29	6,767,729	67,677.29
Issued during the year						
Outstanding at the end of the year	6,767,729.00	67,677.29	6,767,729.00	67,677.29	6,767,729.00	67,677.29

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

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

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

Name of Shareholder	Year ended 31 March 2017		Year ended 31 March 2016		Year ended 31 March 2015	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Hospitals Limited*	4,060,637	60%	4,060,637	60%	4,060,637	60%
* including 3 shares held by nominees,						
Dr. Angeli Misra	1,590,651	24%	1,590,651	24%	1,590,651	24%
Dr. Anoop Misra	1,092,354	16%	1,092,354	16%	1,092,354	16%
* including 3 shares held by nominees						

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



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
4 (x) Other equity			
(A) Securities premium reserve			
(i) Opening balance	36,131.25	36,131.25	36,131.25
(ii) Closing balance	36,131.25	36,131.25	36,131.25
(B) (Deficit)/Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
(i) Opening balance	(181,453.64)	(146,757.64)	(110,011.16)
(ii) Loss for the year	(20,324.22)	(34,764.00)	(36,746.48)
(iii) Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	459.00	68.00	-
Net (Deficit)/surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(201,318.86)	(181,453.64)	(146,757.64)
Total (A+B)	(165,187.61)	(145,322.39)	(110,626.39)
	(165,187.61)	(145,322.39)	(110,626.39)



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
4 (xi) Non-current Borrowings			
Secured - at amortised cost			
(a) Term loan from banks (see note below)*	16,392.28	41,542.02	67,246.40
(b) Current maturities of long term debt (See note 4(xi) above)	(16,392.28)	(25,149.74)	(25,775.00)
	<u> </u>	<u>16,392.28</u>	<u>41,471.40</u>
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
(b) Inter company loan**	121,157.72	85,114.64	48,966.50
	<u>121,157.72</u>	<u>85,114.64</u>	<u>48,966.50</u>
	<u>121,157.72</u>	<u>101,506.92</u>	<u>90,437.90</u>

* Loan from Bank carries interest @12.00-12.55% p.a. and secured by exclusive charge on entire fixed assets and current assets of the company (both present and future) along with corporate guarantee of Fortis Healthcare Limited and personal guarantee of Dr. Anoop Misra and Dr. Angeli Misra. The loan is repayable in 20 structured quarterly installment starting from June 30, 2013 amounting to:

Year	Amount in Rupees in '000
5% in the 1st year	5,155.00
20% in the 2nd year	20,620.00
25% in the 3rd year	25,775.00
25% in the 4th year	25,206.25
25% in the 5th year	16,265.15

** Loan from Fortis Hospitals Limited carries interest @13% p.a. and is repayable after March 31, 2018.

4 (xii) Other financial liabilities			
Non-current			
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	13,214.55	8,043.09	3,768.13
	<u>13,214.55</u>	<u>8,043.09</u>	<u>3,768.13</u>
Current			
(a) Current maturities of long term debt (See note 4(xi) above)	16,392.28	25,149.74	25,775.00
(b) Security deposits	40.00	-	-
(c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	219.05	486.22	776.08
(d) Capital creditors (Refer Note 9)	11,569.47	13,804.41	11,207.65
	<u>28,220.80</u>	<u>39,440.37</u>	<u>37,758.73</u>
4 (xiii) Provisions			
Non-current			
Provision for employees' benefits			
(a) Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 10)	2,537.00	1,953.00	1,412.00
	<u>2,537.00</u>	<u>1,953.00</u>	<u>1,412.00</u>
Current			
Provision for employees' benefits			
(a) Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 10)	106.00	56.00	22.00
(b) Provision for leave encashment	2,488.00	2,280.00	1,676.00
	<u>2,594.00</u>	<u>2,336.00</u>	<u>1,698.00</u>
4 (xiv) Other non-current liabilities			
(a) Others	22.37	22.37	22.37
	<u>22.37</u>	<u>22.37</u>	<u>22.37</u>
4 (xv) Trade Payable			
(a) Trade payables	44,036.97	57,348.41	49,703.38
	<u>44,036.97</u>	<u>57,348.41</u>	<u>49,703.38</u>
4 (xvi) Other current liabilities			
(a) Advance from patients	364.22	352.38	719.98
(b) Statutory payable	2,690.62	2,788.12	3,398.14
	<u>3,054.84</u>	<u>3,140.50</u>	<u>4,118.12</u>



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)
4 (xvi) Revenue from operations		
Sale of services		
(a) Operating Income - In Patient Department	136,954.98	131,825.37
(b) Operating Income - Out Patient Department	93,516.77	86,837.40
(c) Income from medical services	16,487.97	14,834.66
	246,959.72	233,497.43
Less: Trade discounts	429.86	1,584.48
	246,529.86	231,912.95
Other operating revenues		
(a) Income from academic services	1,457.96	84.00
(b) Income from rent	4,326.80	3,347.90
(c) Scrap sale	25.41	22.02
(d) Unclaimed balances and excess provisions written back	-	1,661.30
(e) Miscellaneous income	-	178.63
	5,810.17	5,293.85
	252,340.03	237,206.80
4 (xvii) Other Income		
(a) Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	538.64	486.46
(b) Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net)	12.61	-
(c) Interest on income tax refund	661.33	222.24
(d) Miscellaneous income	-	138.26
	1,212.58	846.96
4 (xviii) (Increase) / decrease in inventories of medical consumables and drugs		
(a) Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,146.93	675.32
(b) Inventory at the end of the year	1,162.41	1,146.93
	(15.48)	(471.61)
4 (xix) Employee benefits expense		
(a) Salaries, wages and bonus	36,877.75	34,498.29
(b) Gratuity expense	610.76	504.00
(c) Leave encashment	625.54	717.33
(d) Contribution to provident and other funds	1,958.67	1,798.19
(e) Staff welfare expenses	247.34	751.10
	40,320.06	38,268.91
4 (xx) Finance costs		
(a) Interest expense		
-on term loans	3,829.31	7,126.05
-on others	13,492.20	8,291.84
-on defined benefit plan	326.00	234.00
(b) Bank charges	929.11	707.94
	18,576.62	16,359.83

The weighted average rate on funds borrowed generally is 11% per annum (2015-2016: 11% per annum).



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2017 (Rupees in '000)	Year ended 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)
4 (xxi) Depreciation and amortisation expense		
(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	19,317.44	19,888.44
(b) Amortisation of intangible assets	446.53	539.48
	19,763.97	20,427.92
4 (xxii) Other expenses		
(a) Contractual manpower	7,291.98	7,547.17
(b) Power, fuel and water	5,789.28	5,954.45
(c) Housekeeping expenses including consumables	1,142.05	1,792.62
(d) Patient food and beverages	2,350.31	2,206.88
(e) Pathology laboratory expenses	11,153.26	12,137.12
(f) Radiology expenses	1,537.82	2,220.81
(g) Consultation fees to doctors	58,178.05	57,285.76
(h) Professional charges to doctors	28,491.82	28,159.06
(i) Cost of medical services	231.47	355.51
(j) Repairs and maintenance -		
- Building	72.54	583.91
- Plant and machinery	2,090.62	2,223.99
- Others	513.45	943.79
(k) Rent-		
- Hospital buildings	27,028.40	26,068.26
- Equipments	294.85	110.86
- Others	829.06	877.21
(l) Legal and professional fee (See note (i) below)	2,237.84	1,519.74
(m) Travel and conveyance	490.95	613.79
(n) Rates and taxes	64.92	67.29
(o) Printing and stationary	1,103.82	1,240.25
(p) Communication expenses	878.63	1,017.32
(q) Insurance	917.92	1,065.21
(r) Marketing and business promotion	5,865.31	6,102.44
(s) Bad debts and sundry balances written off	413.95	1,999.19
(t) Provision for doubtful receivables	2,966.72	768.91
(u) Provision for doubtful advances	65.99	1,592.53
(v) Miscellaneous expenses	206.98	284.09
	162,207.99	164,738.16
Note:		
(i) Payments to auditors (Exclusive of Service tax)		
(a) For audit	350.00	350.00
(b) For taxation matters	75.00	75.00
(c) For reimbursement of expenses	0.43	
	425.43	425.00
4 (xxiii) Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	459.00	68.00
	459.00	68.00



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) Nature of operations

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

Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited is a limited liability company, in which 60% of the paid up share capital is held by Fortis Hospitals Limited ('FHSL'). As per Joint Venture agreement dated 06 December, 2010, the Company is jointly controlled entity between FHSL and Dr. Anoop Misra, as each party have right to appoint equal number of directors in the Board of Directors of the Company.

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

2) Application of new and revised Ind ASs

On 16 February 2015, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The rules specify the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) applicable to certain class of companies and set out dates of applicability. Fortis C-Doc Healthcare Limited, being Joint venture of Fortis Hospitals Limited, for whom Ind AS is applicable from 01 April 2016 as defined in the said notification, is required to apply the standards as specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and accordingly the Company has adopted Ind AS from 01 April, 2016 with transition dates as 01 April, 2015.

As at the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Company has not applied the following revisions to the Ind AS that have been issued by MCA but are not yet effective:

Ind AS 102 (Amendment)	Measurement of cash settled awards, modification of cash settled awards and equity settled awards that includes a 'net settlement' feature
Ind AS 7 (Amendment)	Disclosure of changes in liabilities on account of financing activities.

The directors of the Company do not expect that the adoption of the amendments to the standards will have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3) Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

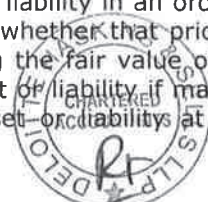
Upto the year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the Company first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 01 April, 2015. Refer Note 3.21 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Historical Cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company taken into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.4 Leasing

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

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Leases where the lessor effectively transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases and are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in 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. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

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.

3.5 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.

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

3.6 Employee benefits

i) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense and
- remeasurement



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The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense' and "Finance Cost" respectively. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the company recognises any related restructuring costs.

ii) Short-term and other long-term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes and liability is determined using the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss under other comprehensive income and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet; to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

iii) Contributions to provident fund

The Company makes contributions to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Provident Fund is a defined benefit scheme the contribution of which is being deposited with "Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Employees Provident Fund Trust" managed by the Company; such contribution to the trust additionally requires the Company to guarantee payment of interest at rates notified by the Central Government from time to time, for which shortfall, if any has to be provided for as at the balance sheet date.

3.7 Taxation

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

i) Current tax

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

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates.



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ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

In the case of unused tax losses probability is evaluated considering factors like existence of sufficient taxable temporary differences, convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available. At the end of each reporting period, the company reassess unrecognized deferred tax assets and, the company recognizes a previously unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the Deferred Tax Asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

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

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment(PPE)

For transition to Ind AS, The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its PPE recognised as of 01 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Components of costs

The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost including import duties and non-refundable taxes, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its carrying value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

All other expenditure related to existing assets including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period during which such expenditure is incurred.



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Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest and such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of PPE when completed and ready to use.

The carrying amount of a PPE is de-recognised upon disposal of PPE or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on all PPE except land are provided on a straight line method based on the estimated useful life of PPE, which is follows:

PPE	Useful Lives
Plant and Machinery	15 years
Medical Equipment	13 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office equipment's	5 years

Depreciation on Leasehold improvements is provided over the primary period of lease or over the useful lives of the respective fixed assets, whichever is shorter.

The useful life of PPE are reviewed at the end of each reporting period if the expected useful life of the asset changes significantly from previous estimates, the effect of such change in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

3.9 Intangible Assets

For transition to Ind AS, The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of 01 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, when applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Indian Accounting Standards.

The Cost of Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life which is as follows.

Software

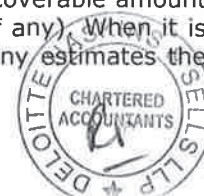
Cost of software is amortized over a period of 3-6 years, being the estimated useful life as per the management estimates.

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period if the expected useful life of the asset changes from previous estimates, the effect of such change in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible 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 when the asset is de-recognised.

3.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible asset

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication based on internal/ external factors that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the



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recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

3.11 Inventories

Inventories of medical consumables, drugs, and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

3.12 Provision

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

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.13 Contingent Liabilities

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

3.14 Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of healthcare services which is the only reportable business segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Healthcare services include various patient services delivered through clinical establishment, medical service companies, pathology and radiology services etc.



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The Company's business activity primarily falls within a single geographical segment.

3.15 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease earning per share from continuing operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

3.16 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.17 Financial Instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

Classification of financial assets

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



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Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI financial assets. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI financial assets are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for financial assets through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.



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The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.



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Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss since there are no designated hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.



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Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks which includes foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

Cash and cash equivalents (for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash and cash equivalents in Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.18 First time adoption – mandatory exceptions

Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of 01 April, 2015 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

a) Exceptions: -

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively.

b) Optional Exemptions

Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets recognised as of 01 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease



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The Company has applied Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease to determine whether an arrangement existing at the transition date contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

3.19 Critical Accounting Judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (refer note 3.24 below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Standalone financial statements.

Ongoing Litigation on the Company

Note 8 disclosed in the notes to financial statements describes that the Company has received a claim from a contractor dated 11 February 2015 for leasehold work carried at hospital premises amounting to Rupees 27,913.08 ('000) towards work completed under agreement dated 07 April, 2011, excluding interest @ 18% on claimed amounts from due date of payment. Against the claim, the Company has filed a counter claim amounting to Rupees 63,772.98 ('000) excluding interest of 18% towards deficiency and defects in work completed and delay in completion of work. The matter is pending with arbitrator for hearing and final disposal. In the opinion of the management, the claim filed on the Company is not sustainable and the Company will not be required to pay any claims except for the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

The above litigation may have an effect on the operations of the company / numbers presented in the financial statement.

Management has engaged external specialist (Legal Counsel) to defend its position in the ongoing litigation. The directors of the company have assessed that no provision / adjustment is required to be made in the financial statements for the above matters as they expects a favorable decision basis the advice given by external legal counsel of the Company.

3.20 Critical Accounting Estimates

Expected Credit Loss on Trade Receivables

The impairment provisions for trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements 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.



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5. Related party disclosure

(a) Name of the related parties and nature of relationship :

Description of relationship	Name of related parties
1. Entity having significant influence on the Company	Fortis Healthcare Holding Private Limited (Holding Company of Fortis Healthcare Limited) Fortis Healthcare Limited (FHL) (Holding Company of Fortis Hospitals Limited) Fortis Hospitals Limited (FHSL)
3. Subsidiaries of the entity having significant influence on the Company (with whom transactions have been taken place)	SRL Limited (SRL) (Subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited) Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited (Subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited) Fortis Emergency Services Limited (FESL) (Subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Holdings Private Limited) Religare Wellness Limited (RWL) (Subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Holdings Private Limited)
4. Key Managerial Personnel	Dr. Anoop Misra - Executive Chairman
5. Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel (s)	Dr. Angeli Misra - Director
6. Individuals having Control over Voting Power	Mr. Malvinder Mohan Singh Mr. Shivinder Mohan Singh

(B) Transaction during the year

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)	
	Year Ended 31 March 2017	Year Ended 31 March 2016
(i) Loan Received		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	28,000.00	32,380.00
(ii) Interest Converted into Loan		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	8,043.09	3,768.13
(iii) Income from Medical Services		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	10,492.57	9,467.86
(iv) Income from rent		
Religare Wellness Limited (RWL) (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	3,347.32	3,234.69
(v) Medical Consumables and Drugs		
Religare Wellness Limited (RWL) (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	11,798.60	17,672.31
(vi) Salaries, wages and bonus		
Dr. Anoop Misra (Key Managerial Personnel)	12,399.12	13,200.00
(vii) Staff Welfare Expenses		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	7.95
(viii) Interest expense-on others		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	13,484.23	8,291.84
(ix) Pathology laboratory expenses		
SRL Limited (SRL) (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	11,153.26	12,137.12



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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Particulars	(Rupees in '000)	
	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
(x) Radiology expenses		
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influen	284.39	1,243.47
(xi) Consultation fees to doctors		
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	113.59	2,181.66
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	355.39
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	5.96
(xii) Travelling Expenses		
Fortis Emergency Services Limited (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	165.00	181.20
(xiii) Transfer of CWIP		
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	61.65
(xiv) Reimbursement of Expenses (Paid)		
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	38.05
(xv) Expenditure incurred on behalf of		
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	21.72
Fortis Emergency Services Limited (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	14.31

(c) Balance as at year end

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
(i) Borrowings			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	121,157.72	85,114.64	48,966.50
(ii) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	13,214.55	8,043.09	36,758.13
(iii) Trade Receivable			
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	-	783.33	48.85
(iii) Trade Payable			
Fortis Healthcare Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	6,619.64	7,279.44	3,941.97
Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company)	392.44	502.53	106.07
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Center Limited (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	3,389.80	3,206.77	2,083.16
SRL Limited	10,682.86	16,208.07	14,795.04
Religare Wellness Limited (RWL) (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	779.82	9,710.31	12,089.92
Fortis Emergency Services Limited (Subsidiary of the entity having significant influence on the Company)	94.38	431.73	490.71
(iv) Salary Payable			
Dr. Anoop Misra (Key Managerial Personnel)	1,980.00	1,531.05	1,980.00



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Leases

(a) Assets taken on Operating Lease:

Hospital premises are obtained on operating lease. The total lease payments in respect of such leases recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year are Rupees 27,028.40 ('000) for 2016-17 and Rupees 26,068.26 ('000) for 2015-16.

The total future minimum lease payments under the non-cancellable operating leases are as under:

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Minimum lease payments:			
Not later than one year	25,202.00	23,520.00	22,880.00
Later than one year but not later than five years	48,800.25	74,002.25	97,522.25

(b) Assets given on Operating Lease:

The Company has sub-leased some portion of the hospital premises. The total lease income received / receivable in respect of the above leases recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year are Rupees 4,326.80 ('000) for 2016-17 and Rupees 3,347.90 ('000) for 2015-16. The Company has ended the sub-lease arrangement on 31 March 2017.

7. Borrowings

(i) Secured Loans

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)					
	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Term loan from a bank*	-	16,392.28	16,392.28	25,149.74	41,471.40	25,775.00

* Loan from Bank carries interest @12.00-12.55% p.a. and secured by exclusive charge on entire fixed assets and current assets of the company (both present and future) along with corporate guarantee of Fortis Healthcare Limited and personal guarantee of Dr. Anoop Misra and Dr. Angeli Misra. The loan is repayable in 20 structured quarterly installment starting from June 30, 2013 amounting to:

(Rupees in '000)	
Year	Amount in Rupees
5% in the 1st year	5,155.00
20% in the 2nd year	20,620.00
25% in the 3rd year	25,775.00
25% in the 4th year	25,206.25
25% in the 5th year	16,265.15

(ii) Unsecured Loans

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)					
	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Intercompany Loan**	121,157.72	-	85,114.64	-	48,966.50	-

** Loan from Fortis Hospitals Limited (Entity having significant influence on the Company) carries interest @13% p.a. and is repayable after 31 March, 2018.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Commitments:

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account [net of capital advances (As at 31 March 2016-Nil; As at 31 March 2015-Nil)]			
b. The Company has other commitments, for purchase/sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase / sale of services, employee's benefits. 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.			
c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.			
d. For Lease commitment - Refer Note 6 above			

9. Contingent liabilities (not provided for) in respect of:

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
a. During the year ended 31 March 2015, the Company received a claim from a contractor dated 11 February 2015 for leasehold work carried at hospital premises amounting to Rupees 27,913.08 ('000) towards work completed under agreement dated 07 Apr 2011, excluding interest @ 18% on claimed amounts from due date of payment. Against the claim, the Company has filed a counter claim amounting to Rupees 63,772.98 ('000) excluding interest of 18% towards deficiency and defects in work completed and delay in completion of work. The matter is pending with arbitrator for hearing and final disposal. In the opinion of the management, the claim filed on the Company is not sustainable and the Company will not be required to pay any claims except for the amounts recorded in the financial statements.	27,913.08	27,913.08	27,913.08



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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10. Employee Benefits Plan:

Defined contribution plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, where under 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 subject to a maximum limit of Rupees 1,000,000 in terms of the provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service. The Gratuity fund is unfunded.

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

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)		
	Year Ended 31 March 2017 (unfunded)	Year Ended 31 March 2016 (unfunded)	Year Ended 01 April 2015 (unfunded)
Defined benefit Cost:			
A. Statement of profit and loss			
Current Service cost	561.0	509.00	402.00
Past Service Cost-plan amendments	-	(5.00)	-
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	156.0	111.00	88.00
Cost recognised in P&L	717.0	615.0	490.0
B. Other Comprehensive Income			
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(177.0)	(40.00)	(5.00)
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	94.0	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the period	(83.0)	(40.00)	(5.00)
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	(83.0)	(40.0)	(5.00)
C. Defined Benefit Cost			
Service Cost	561.0	504.0	402.0
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	156.0	111.0	88.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	(83.0)	(40.0)	(5.0)
Defined Benefit Cost	634.0	575.0	485.0
Net Balance Sheet position:			
A. Development of Net Balance Sheet position			
Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	2,643.00	2,009.00	1,434.00
Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(2,643.00)	(2,009.00)	(1,434.00)
Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(2,643.00)	(2,009.00)	(1,434.00)
B. Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet position			
Net Defined Benefit asset/(liability) at the end of prior period	2,009.00	1,434.00	949.00
Service cost	561.00	504.00	402.00
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	156.00	111.00	88.00
Amount recognised in OCI	(83.00)	(40.00)	(5.00)
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,643.00	2,009.00	1,434.00

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Discount rate	7.25%	7.75%	7.75%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Mortality table referred	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ULT	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ULT	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) ULT
Withdrawal / Employee Turnover Rate			
Up to 30 years	18%	18%	18%
Up to 44 years	6%	6%	6%
Above 44 years	2%	2%	2%
Experience loss adjustments on plan liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

Experience history for the current and previous 3 periods are as follows:

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)			
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	(2,643.00)	(2,009.00)	(1,434.00)	(949.00)
Surplus/ (deficit)	(2,643.00)	(2,009.00)	(1,434.00)	(949.00)
Experience gain/ (loss) adjustment on plan liabilities	(177.00)	40.00	125.00	(815.00)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) due to change on assumptions	94.00	-	(120.00)	81.00

Notes:

a) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

b) Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discounted rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

(1) If the discount rate is 0.5% higher (Lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs. 94 ('000) [Increase by Rs. 102 ('000)] [as at March 31, 2016: decrease by Rs. 71 ('000) {increase by Rs. 78 ('000)}].

(2) If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1% the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs. 212 ('000) [Decrease by Rs. 182 ('000)] [as at March 31, 2016: increase by Rs. 161 ('000) {decrease by Rs. 138 ('000)}].

(3) If the withdrawal increase (Decreases) by 5%, the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs. 69 ('000) [Increase by 81 ('000)] [as at March 31, 2016: decrease by Rs. 52 ('000) {increase by Rs. 62 ('000)}].



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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11. Financial Instruments

i) Capital Management

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

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

Gearing ratio

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

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Debt*	150,764.55	134,699.75	119,981.03
Cash and bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal group held for sale)	4,307.18	7,238.87	3,083.35
Net debt	146,457.37	127,460.88	116,897.68
Total equity	(97,510.35)	(77,645.12)	(42,949.11)
Net debt to equity ratio	1.5:1	1.64:1	2.72:1

*Debt is defined as long-term borrowings and current maturities, as described in notes 4 (x) and 4 (xi) and interest accrued but not due on borrowing as described in notes 4(xi).

ii) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	(Rupees in '000)		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Measured at amortised cost			
(a) Security Deposit (FVTPL)	5,975.34	5,436.70	5,130.99
(b) Cash and bank balances	4,307.18	7,238.87	3,083.35
(c) Trade Receivables	9,142.16	4,973.72	4,455.98
(d) Other Financial assets	2,130.89	2,540.89	1,659.49
Total	21,555.57	20,190.18	14,329.81

Financial liabilities	(Rupees in '000)		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Measured at amortised cost			
(a) Borrowings	121,157.72	101,506.91	90,437.90
(b) Trade payables	44,036.97	57,348.41	49,703.38
(c) Other financial liabilities	41,435.35	47,483.46	41,526.87
Total	206,630.04	206,338.78	181,668.15

Market Risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

a) Interest rate risk management

The company is exposed to interest rate risk because company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
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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.

If increase by 50 basis point

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Impact on profit or loss for the year	(81.96)	(207.71)	(336.23)
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(81.96)	(207.71)	(336.23)

If decrease by 50 basis point

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Impact on profit or loss for the year	81.96	207.71	336.232
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	81.96	207.71	336.232

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.

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 and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

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

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	(Rupees in '000)				
		Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2017						
Borrowings	13.77%	17,394.17	-	121,157.72	138,551.89	137,550.00
Trade payables		44,036.97	-	-	44,036.97	44,036.97
Capital Creditors		11,569.47	-	-	11,569.47	11,569.47
Security Deposit (Liability)		-	-	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other financial liabilities		219.05	-	13,214.55	13,433.60	13,433.60
Total		73,219.66	-	134,412.27	207,631.93	206,630.04

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	(Rupees in '000)				
		Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2016						
Borrowings	13.77%	29,246.21	17,394.17	85,114.64	131,755.02	126,656.66
Trade payables		57,348.41	-	-	57,348.41	57,348.41
Capital Creditors		13,804.41	-	-	13,804.41	13,804.41
Security Deposit (Liability)		-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		486.22	-	8,043.09	8,529.31	8,529.31
Total		100,885.25	17,394.17	93,157.73	211,437.15	206,338.79



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rupees in '000)						
Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2015						
Borrowings	13.77%	33,120.30	29,246.21	115,327.17	144,573.38	116,212.90
Trade payables		49,703.38	-	-	-	49,703.38
Capital Creditors		11,207.65	-	-	-	11,207.65
Security Deposit (Liability)		-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		776.08	-	3,768.13	3,768.13	4,544.21
Total		94,807.41	29,246.21	119,095.30	148,341.51	181,668.14

Financing Facilities

The company has access to financing facilities unused at the end of reporting period. The company expects to meet its other obligation from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

(Rupees in '000)			
Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Secured bank loan facilities			
- amount used	93,021.40	93,021.40	93,021.40
- amount unused	10,078.60	10,078.60	10,078.60
Total	103,100.00	103,100.00	103,100.00

12. Fair value measurement

Financial Assets measured at Amortised 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.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Earnings per share

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)	
	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Basic/ Diluted earnings per share	(2.94)	(5.13)
Loss as per statement of profit and loss	(19,865.23)	(34,696.01)
Earning used in calculation of basis earning per share	(19,865.23)	(34,696.01)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS	6,767,729	6,767,729

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

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

15. Exceptional items

Statutory bonus recorded amounting Rupees 684 ('000) in the previous year ended 31 March, 2016 represents the amounts accrued for bonus payable to existing employees of the company for the period from 01 April 2014 to December 31, 2015 due to enactment of The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 with retrospective effect from 01 April 2014.

16. The company does not have full time Company Secretary as on 31 March, 2017 which is not in accordance with Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013.

17. Disclosure On Specified Bank Notes

The details of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes, as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 30 March 2017, held and transacted during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 is provided in the table below:

Particulars	(Rupees in '000)		
	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	638.00	-	638.00
(+) Permitted receipts	-	4,723.44	4,723.44
(-) Permitted payments	-	110.48	110.48
(-) Amount deposited in banks	638.00	4,324.08	4,962.08
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	509.84	509.84

* For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated 8 November 2016.

18. First Time Ind AS Adoption Reconciliations

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP'). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP for the following

- a) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March, 2016 and 01 April 2015.
- b) Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2016 and 01 April 2015.

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the standalone profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2016.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
EFFECT OF IND AS ADOPTION ON THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2016 AND 01 APRIL, 2015

Note No.	IGAAP as on 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)	Effect of IND AS Transition (Rupees in '000)	Ind AS as on 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)	IGAAP as on 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	Effect of IND AS Transition (Rupees in '000)	Ind AS as on 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
(a)	117,773.58	-	117,773.58	100,800.33	-	100,800.33
(b)	1,699.05	-	1,699.05	1,268.72	-	1,268.72
(c)	7,680.75	(2,789.76)	4,890.99	7,656.00	(2,303.30)	5,352.70
(d)	474.19	1,319.12	1,793.31	223.12	1,086.76	1,309.88
	127,627.57	(1,470.64)	126,156.93	109,948.17	(1,216.54)	108,731.63
Current assets						
(a)	675.32	-	675.32	1,146.93	-	1,146.93
(b)	4,455.98	-	4,455.98	4,973.72	-	4,973.72
(i)	3,083.36	-	3,083.36	7,238.87	-	7,238.87
(ii)	1,899.49	-	1,899.49	2,624.89	-	2,624.89
(iii)	9,132.79	-	9,132.79	10,323.43	-	10,323.43
(c)	276.70	288.96	565.66	845.78	260.31	1,106.09
(d)	19,523.64	288.96	19,812.60	27,153.62	260.31	27,413.93
	147,151.21	(1,181.68)	145,969.53	137,101.79	(956.23)	136,145.56
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
(a)	67,677.29	-	67,677.29	67,677.29	-	67,677.29
(b)	(123,663.90)	13,037.51	(110,626.39)	(158,722.99)	13,400.60	(145,322.39)
	(55,986.61)	13,037.51	(42,949.10)	(91,045.70)	13,400.60	(77,645.10)
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
(a)	90,437.90	-	90,437.90	100,811.04	695.88	101,506.92
(i)	3,768.13	-	3,768.13	8,529.31	(486.22)	8,043.09
(ii)	1,412.00	-	1,412.00	1,953.00	-	1,953.00
(b)	14,961.52	(14,939.15)	22.37	1,342.67	(1,320.30)	22.37
(c)	110,579.55	(14,939.15)	95,640.40	112,636.02	(1,110.64)	111,525.38
Current liabilities						
(a)	49,703.38	-	49,703.38	57,348.41	-	57,348.41
(i)	37,758.73	-	37,758.73	39,579.43	(139.06)	39,440.37
(ii)	1,698.00	-	1,698.00	2,336.00	-	2,336.00
(b)	3,398.16	719.96	4,118.12	16,247.63	(13,107.13)	3,140.50
(c)	92,558.27	719.96	93,278.23	115,511.47	(13,246.19)	102,265.28
	203,137.82	(14,219.19)	188,918.63	228,147.49	(14,356.83)	213,790.66
	147,151.21	(1,181.68)	145,969.53	137,101.79	(956.23)	136,145.56



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED

EFFECT OF IND AS ADOPTION ON THE PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2016

	Note No.	IGAAP Year ended 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	Effect of opening Ind AS Adjustment (Rupees in '000)	Ind AS Year ended 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)
I	(a)	237,206.80	-	237,206.80
II	(a)	360.50	486.46	846.96
III	Total Income (I+II)	237,567.30	486.46	238,053.76
IV	Expenses			
(a)		32,810.45	-	32,810.45
(b)		(471.61)	-	(471.61)
(c)	(d)	39,119.02	(850.11)	38,268.91
(d)	(b)	16,278.95	80.88	16,359.83
(e)		20,427.92	-	20,427.92
(f)	(c)	164,461.65	276.51	164,738.16
Total Expenses IV		272,626.38	(492.72)	272,133.66
V	Loss before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)	(35,059.08)	979.18	(34,079.90)
VI	Exceptional item	684.10	-	684.10
VII	Loss before tax (V-VI)	(34,374.98)	979.18	(34,764.00)
VIII	Tax expense			
(a)	Current tax	-	-	-
(b)	Deferred tax	-	-	-
IX	Loss for the year (VII+-VIII)	(34,374.98)	979.18	(34,764.00)
	Other comprehensive income/(Loss)			
A (i)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	68.00	68.00
A (ii)	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
X	Total other comprehensive income/Loss	-	68.00	68.00
XI	Total comprehensive loss for the year (IX+X)	(34,374.98)	1,047.18	(34,696.00)



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL EQUITY AS AT 31 MARCH, 2016 AND 01 APRIL, 2015

	As at 31 March, 2016 (Rupees in '000)	As at 01 April, 2015 (Rupees in '000)
Total equity (shareholder's funds) under previous GAAP	(91,045.70)	(55,986.61)
Adjustment made :		
(a) Security Deposit	(509.99)	(511.70)
(b) Loan at effective rate of interest	(516.85)	(669.97)
(c) Reversal of lease equalisation	14,427.44	14,219.18
Total adjustment	13,400.60	13,037.51
Total equity (shareholder's funds) under per IND AS	(77,645.10)	(42,949.10)

(a) Under Ind AS, security deposit have been measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, where security deposits of non-current nature didn't carry any contractual interest or the interest was below market interest rate, the deposit were discounted based on the interest rate determined by the management equal to its interest cost of borrowing of the Company.

(b) Under Ind AS, interest cost on loans is measured at amortised cost which have been determined using effective interest rate method.

(c) Under previous GAAP, Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under Ind AS, such expense is not recognised on a straight line basis for leases where the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. The Management has analysed the increase in certain lease arrangements and has determined that such increase is to compensate the cost inflation, being in line with general cost inflation.

(d) Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in other comprehensive income under Ind AS instead of profit or loss. Also, Interest cost on defined benefit obligation have been classified under finance cost.



FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. Previous Year Comparatives

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

- 20.** The comparative financial information of the Company for the transition date opening balance sheet as at 01 April 2015 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2015 have been restated to comply with Ind AS and in accordance with the format prescribed in MCA Circular Notification No. GSR 404(E) [F.NO.17/62/2015CLV], dated 06 April 2016.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS C-DOC HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Anoop Misra
DR. ANOOP MISRA
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02150996

Rakesh Laddha
RAKESH LADDHA
Director
DIN: 06987522

Place : Gurugram
Date : 25 May 2017



A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to Rakesh Laddha, positioned below his name and title.