

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Malar Stars Medicare Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Registered Office :
5th Floor, Lodha Excelus
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N.M. Joshi Marg, Mahalakshmi
Mumbai - 400 011

**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Malar Stars Medicare Limited**

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Malar Stars Medicare Limited**

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on these statements on 15 May 2018.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Malar Stars Medicare Limited**

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- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2019.
4. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

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

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Amar Sunder
Partner
Membership No: 078305

Place: Chennai
Date: 6 May 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Malar Stars Medicare Limited
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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With reference to the Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets and hence reporting under paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not hold any inventory during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of which:
 - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans as applicable are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per applicable stipulations
 - (c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost record under sub section 1 of section 48 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of provident fund, service tax, employees' state insurance, sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess.

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

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**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Malar Stars Medicare Limited
(Referred to in our report of even date)**

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- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no dues in respect of income-tax, service tax or goods and services tax as at 31 March 2019 which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loan or borrowings from financial institutions, banks, and Government or has not issued any debentures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanation given to us, and based on our examination, the Company has not paid/provided any managerial remuneration to any of the managerial personnel. Accordingly paragraph 3(xi) not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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



Amar Sunder

Partner

Membership No. 078305

Place: Chennai

Date: 06 May 2019

B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Malar Stars Medicare Limited for the period ended 31 March 2019.

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Malar Stars Medicare Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

B S R & Co. LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Malar Stars Medicare Limited for the period ended 31 March 2019.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Amar Sunder

Partner

Membership No: 078305

Place: Chennai

Date: 06 May 2019

Malar Stars Medicare Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	1.48	1.43
Inconformity tax assets (net)	9	112.88	56.85
Total non-current assets		114.36	58.28
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	-	8.23
Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.15	0.58
Loans	8	6,130.00	6,130.00
Other financial assets	10	288.95	-
Total current assets		6,419.10	6,138.81
Total assets		6,533.46	6,197.09
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	5.00	5.00
Other equity		178.19	145.11
Total equity		183.19	150.11
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	5.38	4.82
Total non-current liabilities		5.38	4.82
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short term borrowings	13	6,010.00	6,010.00
Trade payables	14	21.59	16.14
Other financial liabilities	15	283.02	-
Provisions	16	0.30	0.68
Other current liabilities	17	29.98	15.34
Total current liabilities		6,344.89	6,042.16
Total liabilities		6,350.27	6,046.98
Total equity and liabilities		6,533.46	6,197.09

Significant accounting policies 3


The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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



Amar Sunder

Partner

Membership No.: 078305

Place : Chennai

Date : 06 May 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Malar Stars Medicare Limited

CIN: U93000TN2009PLC072209



Sanjay Pandey

Director

DIN: 07653455

Place : Chennai

Date : 06 May 2019



C.K. Nageswaran

Director

DIN 0008236347

Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue from operations	18	33.21	36.57
Other income	19	643.76	643.65
Total income		676.97	680.22
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	31.35	32.22
Finance costs	21	601.12	617.93
Other expenses	22	1.42	1.92
Total expenses		633.89	652.07
Profit before tax		43.08	28.15
Tax expense	23		
Current tax		11.67	10.11
Deferred tax credit		(0.47)	(0.02)
Total tax expense		11.20	10.09
Profit for the year		31.88	18.06
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		1.62	0.53
Tax expense relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.42)	(0.14)
Total other comprehensive income		1.20	0.39
Total comprehensive income for the year		33.08	18.45
Earnings per equity share	31		
Basic (in Rs.)		63.75	36.12
Diluted (in Rs.)		63.75	36.12

Significant accounting policies

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The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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


Amar Sunder
Partner

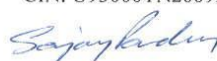
Membership No.: 078305

Place : Chennai
Date : 06 May 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Malar Stars Medicare Limited

CIN: U93000TN2009PLC072209


Sanjay Pandey
Director

DIN: 07653455

Place : Chennai
Date : 06 May 2019


C.K. Nageswaran
Director
DIN 0008236347

Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		43.08	28.15
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on inter-corporate deposits given		(643.76)	(643.65)
Interest on inter corporate deposit received		601.11	617.93
		0.43	2.43
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>			
Increase in non current provisions		2.18	1.37
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		8.23	(8.23)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		5.45	(22.72)
Decrease in provisions		(0.38)	(0.34)
Increase in other financial liabilities		13.21	-
Increase in other current liabilities		14.64	0.27
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		43.76	(27.22)
Income tax paid (net)		(67.70)	(69.11)
Net cash used in operating activities		(23.94)	(96.33)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received on inter corporate deposit placed		354.81	1,277.65
Net cash generated from investing activities		354.81	1,277.65
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid on inter corporate deposit received		(331.30)	(1,035.41)
Inter corporate deposit repaid		-	(169.34)
Net cash used in financing activities		(331.30)	(1,204.75)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(0.43)	(23.43)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.58	24.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	0.15	0.58
Significant accounting policies	3		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No: 101248W/W-100022


Amar Sunder
Partner

Membership No.: 078305


Place : Chennai

Date : 06 May 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Malar Stars Medicare Limited

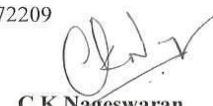
CIN: U93000TN2009PLC072209


Sanjay Pandey
Director

DIN: 07653455

Place : Chennai

Date : 06 May 2019


C.K. Nageswaran
Director

DIN 0008236347

Malar Siars Medicare Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
A. Equity share capital			
Balance at the beginning of the year		5.00	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-
Closing balance	11	5.00	5.00

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income (OCI)		Total
		Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		
Balance as at 31 March 2017	127.11	(0.45)		126.66
Profit for the year	18.06	-		18.06
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	0.39		0.39
Total comprehensive income	18.06	0.39		18.45
Balance as at 31 March 2018	145.17	(0.06)		145.11
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019	31.88	-		31.88
Profit for the year	-	1.20		1.20
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	31.88	1.20		33.08
Total comprehensive income	177.05	1.14		178.19

Significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Amar Sunder

Partner

Membership No.: 078305

Place : Chennai

Date : 06 May 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malar Siars Medicare Limited
CIN: U93000TN2009PLC072209



Sanjay Pandey

Director

DIN: 07653455

Place : Chennai

Date : 06 May 2019



C.K. Nageswaran

Director

DIN 0008236347

Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

1. Nature of operations:

Malar Stars Medicare Limited ('Malar Stars' or 'the Company') was incorporated on July 7, 2009 in Chennai. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited and is primarily engaged in the business of providing medical and surgical consultancy services to its Holding Company, Fortis Healthcare Limited is the Ultimate Holding Company.

As per the regulations of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Company would qualify as NBFC and it is Core Investment Company. However, the total assets is less than Rs.100 Crores, accordingly, the Company is exempted to obtain certification of registration under the RBI regulations.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant amendment rules issues thereafter, pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable to the Company and other provisions of the Act. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR/'Rs'), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Basis of measurement

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

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

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management/directors has made the following judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2019 is included in the following notes:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions; (refer note 3.2)
- Recognition and measurement of income taxes and deferred taxes (refer note 3.6)

e) Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the Company assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee

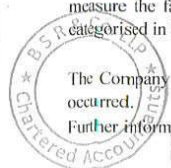
Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair values of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 28 – financial instruments.



3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Financial instruments

i Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

ii Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

- On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
 - amortised cost;
 - fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investment; or
 - FVTPL.

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

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

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

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

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

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Equity instruments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised loss is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

iv) Offsetting

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

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

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.2 Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

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.

ii) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

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.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment.

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:

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". 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.



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Employee benefits (continued)

i) Share-based compensation

The Company is covered under the Employee Stock Option Plan of Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited, the Holding Company. Under the plan, some of the eligible employees of the Company may be granted employee stock option of Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited in accordance with the terms and conditions as specified in the plan. The plan is assessed, managed and administered by the Holding Company, whose options have been granted to employees of the Company and the Holding Company has not transferred any charge on account of stock expense to the Company.

3.3 Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

3.4 Revenue recognition

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 3.2 – Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for returns, trade allowances for deduction, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

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

The Company assessed its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all its revenue arrangements.

Operating Income

Income from medical and surgical consultancy services provided to its Holding Company based on an agreed cost plus formula.

3.5 Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

3.6 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income

i) Current tax

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

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



Mala Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

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

3.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.8 Earnings per share

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

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

3.9 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.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new standard and amendments to existing Ind AS standards which the Company has not applied as they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019:

New Standard

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116, Leases is applicable from 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. It replaces existing leases guidance, Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company has completed its initial assessment and does not expect any impact on its financial statements.



4. Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to the existing standards

Ind AS 12 – Income taxes

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

Ind AS 19 – Employee benefits

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.



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Mar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
5- Deferred tax (net)		
Deferred tax assets		
Employee benefits	1.48	1.43
	<u>1.48</u>	<u>1.43</u>
6- Trade receivables		
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	-	8.23
	<u>-</u>	<u>8.23</u>
Includes receivable from related parties (refer note 24)	-	8.23
7- Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
Current account	0.15	0.58
	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.58</u>
8. Loans		
Secured, considered good		
Intercompany deposits to related parties (refer Note 33)	6,130.00	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Intercompany deposits to related parties (refer Note 33)	-	6,130.00
	<u>6,130.00</u>	<u>6,130.00</u>
9. Income tax assets (net)		
Income tax asset (net)	112.88	56.85
	<u>112.88</u>	<u>56.85</u>
10. Other financial assets		
Interest accrued but not due on inter corporate deposits	288.95	-
	<u>288.95</u>	<u>-</u>



Malar Stars Medicare Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
11. Share capital		
Shareholder's funds		
Authorised Shares		
50,000 (31 March 2018: 50,000) Equity shares capital of Rs. 10/- each	5.00	5.00
	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Share Capital		
50,000 (31 March 2018: 50,000) Equity shares capital of Rs. 10/- each	5.00	5.00
	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>

Notes :

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

Equity Shares

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Dividends are paid in Indian rupees. Dividends proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend. Repayment of Capital will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

(c) Shares held by the Holding Company and its Nominees

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited, including nominees	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

(d) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited, including nominees	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

(e) Employee Stock Compensation Cost - refer Note 26

11.1 Other equity

i) Reserve and surplus

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	145.17	127.11
Profit for the year	31.88	18.06
Closing balance	<u>177.05</u>	<u>145.17</u>

ii) Other comprehensive income

Opening balance	(0.06)	(0.45)
Remeasurement gain / (Loss) of defined employee benefit plans (net of taxes)	1.20	0.39
Closing balance	<u>1.14</u>	<u>(0.06)</u>

Total

178.19 145.11

Nature and purpose of reserve

Analysis of item of OCI (net of tax)

Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)

Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset) comprises actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest income).



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018			
12. Provisions					
Non-current liabilities					
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27)	5.38	4.82			
	<u>5.38</u>	<u>4.82</u>			
13. Short term borrowings					
Current					
Unsecured loans (refer note 33)	6,010.00	6,010.00			
	<u>6,010.00</u>	<u>6,010.00</u>			
Term and conditions of outstanding borrowing are as follow:					
	Currency	Nominal rate of interest	Year of maturity	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2018
Unsecured loan-Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	INR	10.00%	30-Jun-19	6,010.00	6,010.00
14. Trade payables					
Current liabilities					
Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note 32)				-	-
Due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises				21.59	16.14
				<u>21.59</u>	<u>16.14</u>
Includes payable to related parties (refer note 24)				13.21	-
15. Other financial liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Interest accrued but not due (refer note 24)				269.81	-
Payable to related parties (refer note 24)				13.21	-
				<u>283.02</u>	<u>-</u>
16. Provisions					
Current liabilities					
Provision for gratuity (refer note 27)				0.30	0.68
				<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.68</u>
17. Other current liabilities					
Statutory payables				29.98	15.34
				<u>29.98</u>	<u>15.34</u>



Mala Stars Medicare Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019***(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)*

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
18. Revenue from operations		
Sale of services		
Income from medical and surgical consultancy services*	33.21	36.57
	<u>33.21</u>	<u>36.57</u>
*Include income pertaining to previous year amounting to Rs. 70,000.		
Revenue disaggregation as per type of service has been included above. The revenue recognized during the current year is the balancing number for transactions with customers after adjusting opening and closing balances of contract assets and liabilities		
Contract Assets and liabilities		
The following disclosure provide information about receivables, contract assets and liabilities from contract with customer:		
Receivable which are included in trade receivable (refer note 6)	-	8.23
19. Other income		
Interest Income on inter-corporate deposits	643.76	643.65
	<u>643.76</u>	<u>643.65</u>
20. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	29.55	31.19
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plans	1.80	1.03
	<u>31.35</u>	<u>32.22</u>
21. Finance costs		
Interest on inter corporate deposit received (refer Note 33)	601.11	617.93
Bank charges	0.01	-
	<u>601.12</u>	<u>617.93</u>
22. Other expenses		
Professional charges	0.12	0.41
Auditors' remuneration		
- Statutory audit	1.00	1.00
- GST on professional services	0.18	0.18
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.02
Miscellaneous expenses	0.12	0.31
	<u>1.42</u>	<u>1.92</u>
23. Income tax recognised in profit and loss (refer note 30)		
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	11.67	9.01
In respect of prior year	-	1.10
	<u>11.67</u>	<u>10.11</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(0.47)	(0.02)
	<u>(0.47)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>



24. Related Party Disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Description of Relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	IIHH Healthcare Berhad, Malaysia(effective from 13 November 2018)
Intermediate Holding Company	Integrated Healthcare Holdings Limited (effective from 13 November 2018) Parkway Pantai Limited, Singapore (effective from 13 November 2018) Northern TK Venture Pte Ltd, Singapore (effective from 13 November 2018) Fortis Healthcare Limited Fortis Hospitals Limited
Holding Company	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited
Follow Subsidiary Company	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited

The schedule of related party transactions is as follows:

Particulars	Name of the related party	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue			
Income from medical and surgical consultancy services	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	33.21	36.57
Interest income	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	643.76	643.65
Expenditure			
Finance costs	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	601.11	617.93
Reimbursement of expenses- statutory payments	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	51.32	66.15
Inter corporate deposits repaid	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	-	169.34
Liability			
Short term borrowings - Inter corporate deposit payable	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	6,010.00	6,010.00
Interest accrued but not due on inter corporate deposit Received	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	269.81	-
Assets			
Inter corporate deposit receivable	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	6,130.00	6,130.00
Interest accrued but not due on inter corporate deposit placed	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	288.95	-
Trade payables	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	13.21	-
Trade receivables	Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited	-	8.23

Notes:

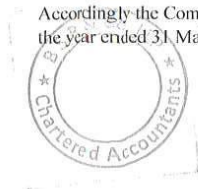
The Company accounts for costs incurred by / on behalf of the Related Parties based on the actual invoices / debit notes raised and accruals as confirmed by such related parties. The related parties have confirmed to the management that as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 there are no further amounts payable to / receivable from them, other than as disclosed above.

25. Contingent liabilities and commitments:

- (a) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, net of advances and not provided as at 31 March 2019 is Rs. Nil (As at 31 March 2018- Rs. Nil)
- (b) Contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2019 - Rs. Nil (As at 31 March 2018- Rs. Nil)
- (c) Other commitments as at 31 March 2019 - Rs. Nil (As at 31 March 2018 - Rs. Nil)

26. Employee Stock Option Plan

The Company is covered under the Employee Stock Option Plan of Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited, the Holding Company. Under the plan, some of the employees of the Company may be granted employee stock option of Fortis Malar Hospitals Limited in accordance with the terms and conditions as specified in the plan. As at 1 April 2015, being the transition date, all outstanding stock options were vested. Accordingly the Company elected to use the intrinsic value method to account such options and there is no stock compensation expense for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

27. Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

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 without any ceiling (31 March 2018: subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 20 lakhs) in terms of the provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service.

(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Service cost		
- Current service cost	1.38	0.67
Net interest expense	0.41	0.36
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	1.80	1.03
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.02	(0.10)
Actuarial gains and loss arising from experience adjustments	(1.63)	(0.43)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.62)	(0.53)
Total	0.18	0.50

(i) The current service cost and interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee Benefits Expense" in the statement of profit and loss under the line item "Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plans"

(ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

(b) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
I. Net (Asset)/Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 31 March	5.68	5.50
Fair value of plan assets as at 31 March	-	-
(Surplus)/ Deficit	5.68	5.50
Current portion of the above	0.30	0.68
Non current portion of the above	5.38	4.82

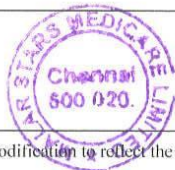
(c) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Change in the obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	5.50	5.00
Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss:		
- Current service cost	1.38	0.67
- Interest expense / (income)	0.41	0.36
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
i. Financial assumptions	0.02	(0.10)
ii. Experience adjustments	(1.63)	(0.43)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	5.68	5.50

(d) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.44%	7.50%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.50%	7.50%
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Withdrawal rate	4.00%	4.00%
Mortality*	IALM 2006-08(Ult)	IALM 2006-08(Ult)

* Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect the expected changes in mortality/others



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

27. Employee benefits (continued)

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

(i) If the discount rate is 1% higher (lower) the defined benefit obligation would decrease to Rs. 5.30 lakhs (increase to Rs.6.10 lakhs) (As at 31 March 2018; decrease to Rs. 5.31 lakhs (increase to Rs. 5.70 lakhs)).

(ii) If the expected salary growth rate increase/(decreases) by 1% the defined benefit obligation would increase to Rs. 6.09 lakhs (decrease to Rs.5.29 lakhs) (As at 31 March 2018 ; increase to Rs. 5.7 lakhs (decrease to Rs. 5.31 lakhs)).

(iii) If the life expectancy increases(decreases) by one year for men and women the defined benefit obligation would increase to Rs. 5.68 lakhs (decrease to Rs. 5.68 lakhs) (As at 31 March 2018 ; increase to Rs.5.5 lakhs (decrease to Rs.5.5 lakhs)).

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

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

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

28. Financial instruments

(I) Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to the stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance. The Capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and total equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement. In order to maintain the capital structure in consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio.

Gearing ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Debt (refer note 13)	6,010.00	6,010.00
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)	(0.15)	(0.58)
Total debt	6,009.85	6,009.42
Total equity	183.19	150.11
Net debt to equity ratio	32.81	40.03

(II) Categories of financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	-	8.23
Cash and cash equivalents	0.15	0.58
Loans	6,130.00	6,130.00
Other financial assets	288.95	-

(b) Financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Measured at amortised cost		
Short term borrowings	6,010.00	6,010.00
Trade payables	21.59	16.14
Other financial liabilities	283.02	-

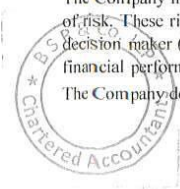
(III) Risk management framework

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Liquidity and interest risk

The Company manages financial risk relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk) and liquidity risk. The focus of the chief operating decision maker (CODM) is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects, if any, on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose.



28. Financial Instruments (continued)

(IV) Liquidity and interest risk tables

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

Particulars	Weighted average interest rate	Within 1 Year	1-2 years	More than 2 Years	Total
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
As at 31 March 2019					
- Trade payables	NA	21.59	-	-	21.59
- Short term borrowings	10%	6,010.00	-	-	6,010.00
- Other financial liabilities	NA	283.02	-	-	283.02
Total		6,314.61	-	-	6,314.61
As at 31 March 2018					
- Trade payables	NA	16.14	-	-	16.14
- Short term borrowings	10%	6,010.00	-	-	6,010.00
- Other financial liabilities	NA	-	-	-	-
Total		6,026.14	-	-	6,026.14

29. Fair value measurement

There are no financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The management considers that the carrying amount of all the financial asset and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the financial statements approximate the fair values and, accordingly, no disclosures of the fair value hierarchy is required to be made in respect of these assets/liabilities.

30. Current tax and deferred tax

(i) Income tax expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	11.67	9.01
Prior year income tax charge	-	1.10
Deferred tax		
Provision for employee benefits	(0.47)	(0.02)
Total tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	11.20	10.09

(ii) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Amount	Tax amount	Amount	Tax Amount
Profit before tax from operations	43.08		28.15	
Income Tax using the Company's domestic Tax rate at 26.00% (31 March 2018: 30.90%)#		11.20		8.70
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years.		-		1.10
Effect of change in tax rate		-		0.29
Income Tax recognised In P&L from Operations	43.08	11.20	28.15	10.09

The tax rate used for the 2018-2019 and 2017-2018 reconciliations above is the Corporate tax rate of 25% (31 March 2018: 30%), applicable surcharge and cess payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the India Law.



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

(iii) Income tax on other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Deferred tax		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(0.42)	(0.14)
Total	(0.42)	(0.14)

Following is the analysis of the deferred tax asset/(liabilities) presented in the Balance sheet.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Employee Benefits	1.43	0.47	(0.42)	1.48
Net tax asset / (liabilities)	1.43	0.47	(0.42)	1.48

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Employee Benefits	1.54	0.02	(0.14)	1.43
Net tax asset / (liabilities)	1.54	0.02	(0.14)	1.43



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Malar Sit 2019 Medicare Limited

Notes for the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

31. Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Net Profit attributable to equity Shareholders - in Rs.	31.88	18.06
Weighted average number of equity shares (Face value of Rs. 10/- each)	0.50	0.50
Earnings per share - in Rs.		
- Basic - in Rs.	63.75	36.12
- Diluted - in Rs.	63.75	36.12

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

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 28 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 ('the Act'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2019 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date.

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

33. Inter corporate deposit

(a) The Company had received an amount of Rs. 6,179.34 lakhs as inter corporate deposit from the Holding Company at 10% interest per annum. Further, the Company has placed an amount of Rs. 6,130 lakhs as inter-corporate deposits with one of its Group Companies "Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited" at an interest rate of 10.50% p.a. The above inter corporate deposits placed to Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited are secured through corporate guarantee issued by Fortis Healthcare Limited on 11 May 2018. As per Guarantee agreement executed, amount payable by Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited including interest if any till 30 June 2019, on default shall be repayable by Fortis Healthcare Limited to the Company.

(b) Details of loans given to entities under common control

The particulars of loans given as required to be disclosed by Section 186 (4) of Companies Act 2013 are as below:

Name of the Party	Closing balance	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	(current)	(current)
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	6,130.00	6,130.00

Name of the party	Rate of interest	Due date for Interest	Secured / unsecured	31 March 2019
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	10.50%	On Maturity	Secured	6,130.00

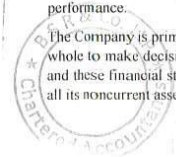
Name of the party	Rate of interest	Due date for Interest	Secured / unsecured	31 March 2018
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	10.50%	On Maturity	Unsecured	6,130.00

Particulars	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	Entity under common control	
Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Limited	6,130.00	6,130.00
Total	6,130.00	6,130.00

34. Segment reporting:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Director to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company is primarily engaged in only one business namely in the health care services. The entity's chief operating decision maker considers the Company as a whole to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Accordingly, the Company does not have multiple segments and these financial statements are reflective of the information required by the Ind AS 108. The Company's operations are entirely domiciled in India and as such all its noncurrent assets are located in India.



Malar Stars Medicare Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and as stated)

35. **Subsequent events**

There are no subsequent events that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of approval of these financial statements.

36. **Previous year comparative**

Previous period financial statements were audited by firm other than B S R & Co. LLP. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to confirm current year's classification.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Anar Sunder
Partner
Membership No.: 078305

Place : Chennai
Date : 06 May 2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Malar Stars Medicare Limited
CIN: U93000TN2009PLC072209



Sanjay Pandey
Director
DIN: 07653455

Place : Chennai
Date : 06 May 2019



C.K. Nageswaran
Director
DIN 0008236347