

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Other Information (*Continued*)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

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.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (*Continued*)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
 - (A) As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (*Continued*)

- e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2019 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 38 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2019.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company 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 **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Mumbai
11 May 2019

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No. 046768

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report – 31 March 2019

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report the following:

- (i)
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment (fixed assets).
 - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) by which all the property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) are verified over a period of two years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, a portion of the property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of land or building). Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) Inventory has been physically verified by management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. Discrepancies noticed on such verification between physical stocks and the book records were not material and these have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, 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 Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has not made any investments under provisions of Section 186 of the Act during the year.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report – 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Goods and Service tax, and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax, Value added tax, Duty of excise and Cess.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amount payable, in respect of Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Goods and Service tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Value added tax, Duty of excise, 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.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise and Value added tax as at 31 March 2019 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute:
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks or the government nor any dues to debenture holders. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations, given to us, no material 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 the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration in accordance with provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report – 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS -24.
- (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 to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

Mumbai
11 May 2019

Akeel Master

Partner

Membership No: 046768

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date

In our opinion, the Company, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal financial controls with reference to the 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 the 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 the 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 the financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the 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.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibility (Continued)

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 the financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to the 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 the 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 the 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 the financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

Mumbai
11 May 2019

Akeel Master

Partner

Membership No: 046768

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	3	102.72	119.22
Goodwill	4	147.55	147.55
Other Intangible assets	4	0.08	0.14
Financial Assets:			
(i)Loans	5	1.60	1.36
(ii)Other non current financial assets	6	1.50	-
Non current tax assets (Net)	7	-	6.20
Total Non Current Assets		253.45	274.47
Current assets:			
Inventories	8	13.23	12.93
Financial Assets:			
(i)Investment	9	76.10	-
(ii)Trade receivables	10	120.80	112.62
(iii)Cash and cash equivalents	11	59.91	73.20
(iv)Loans	12	28.53	28.27
Other current assets	13	7.44	6.64
Total Current Assets		306.01	233.66
Total Assets		559.46	508.13
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(i)Equity share capital	14	101.00	101.00
(ii)Other equity	15	360.99	247.85
Total Equity		461.99	348.85
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	-	49.00
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	6.84	5.36
Provisions	18	4.83	3.86
Total Non Current Liabilities		11.67	58.22
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i)Trade payables			
-Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises	19	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	42.15	39.73
(ii)Other financial liabilities	20	25.35	57.04
Other current liabilities	21	5.33	4.28
Provisions	22	0.78	0.01
Current tax liabilities (net)	23	12.19	-
Total Current Liabilities		85.80	101.06
Total Equity and Liabilities		559.46	508.13
Significant accounting policies	1-2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited
CIN U93000MH2013PTC247672

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No. 046768

Ameera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095

Vijender Singh
Director
DIN: 07489284

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	625.67	605.86
Other income	25	6.10	0.88
Total Income		631.77	606.74
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	26	126.77	132.75
Laboratory testing charges	27	45.85	41.99
Employee benefits expense	28	103.67	129.61
Finance costs	29	3.70	4.88
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	23.96	27.52
Other expenses	31	169.83	135.98
Total expenses		473.78	472.73
Profit before tax		157.99	134.01
Tax expense:			
Current tax	32	44.00	39.00
Deferred tax expenses/(credit)	32	1.30	(1.41)
Tax adjustments for earlier years	32	-	0.79
Total Tax Expenses		45.30	38.38
Profit for the year		112.69	95.63
Other Comprehensive income			
<u>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</u>			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.63	(0.50)
Income tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.18)	0.14
Other comprehensive Gain /(loss) for the year, net of income tax		0.45	(0.36)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		113.14	95.27
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
(1) Basic earnings per share	34	11.16	9.47
(2) Diluted earnings per share	34	11.16	9.47

Significant accounting policies

1-2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Chartered Accountants

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

CIN U93000MH2013PTC247672

Akeel Master

Partner

Membership No. 046768

Ameera Shah

Director

DIN: 00208095

Vijender Singh

Director

DIN: 07489284

Place : Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2019

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity ('SOCIE')

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2017	10,10,000	101.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
Balance as at 31 March 2018	10,10,000	101.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	10,10,000	101.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus
	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1 April 2017	152.58
Profit for the year	95.63
Loss on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	(0.36)
Total comprehensive income	95.27
Balance as at 31 March 2018	247.85
Balance as at 1 April, 2018	247.85
Profit for the year	112.69
Gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	0.45
Total comprehensive income	113.14
Balance as at 31 March 2019	360.99

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited
CIN U93000MH2013PTC247672

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No: 046768

Place :
Date : 11 May 2019

Ameera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Vijender Singh
Director
DIN: 07489284

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	157.99	134.01
Adjustments for :		
Sundry balance written (back)/ off (net)	-	(0.46)
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (net)	4.08	3.42
(Gain)/ Loss on redemption of mutual fund investment	(2.04)	-
Fair value gain on mutual funds measured at FVTPL	(4.06)	-
Interest expense	3.70	4.88
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23.96	27.52
Operating profit before working capital changes	183.62	169.37
Adjustments:		
(Increase) in Loans	(0.50)	(3.05)
(Increase) in Other non current financial assets	(1.50)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(0.30)	(4.79)
(Increase) in Trade receivables	(12.26)	(29.81)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(0.79)	0.43
Increase in Provision	2.36	1.29
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payable	2.41	(10.30)
Increase in Other current financial liabilities	4.96	8.22
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current liabilities	1.05	(0.34)
Cash generated from operating activities	179.05	131.02
Income tax paid (net)	(25.60)	(43.11)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	153.45	87.91
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(7.40)	(6.53)
Purchase of current investments	(160.00)	
Proceeds from sale of current investments	90.00	
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(77.40)	(6.53)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(40.35)	(0.49)
Repayment of long-term borrowing	(49.00)	(15.00)
Net cash (used in) Financing activities (C)	(89.35)	(15.49)
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	(13.29)	65.89
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	73.20	7.31
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	59.91	73.20

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited
CIN U93000MH2013PTC247672

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No. 046768

Ameera Shah **Vijender Singh**
Director Director
DIN: 00208095 DIN: 07489284

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019 Date : 11 May 2019

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

1 Background of the Company and nature of operation

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited (the 'Company') is engaged in the business of providing healthcare facilities. The principal activities of the Company consist of providing pathology and related healthcare services.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a Statement of compliance:

The Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2019 and summary of significant accounting policies and other financial information (together referred as 'financial statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2018.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 11 May 2019.

b Current vs non-current classification:

All the assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non current.

Assets:

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities:

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Based on the nature of products and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

c Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Net defined benefit (asset) / liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

d Key estimates and assumptions

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

- i. Determination of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangibles; (Note 2.2(a))
- ii. Impairment test of non-financial assets (Note 2.2(b))
- iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets; (Note 2.2(k))
- iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies; (Note 2.2(f))
- v. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 2.2(c))
- vi. Impairment of financial assets (Note 2.2(c))

e Measurement of fair values

Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the 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 (including Level 3 fair values). The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes
- Financial instruments (Note 35)

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in statement of profit and loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent expenditure:

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

Depreciation:

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, is provided under the written down value method in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, except in the following case where the life is different than as indicated in Schedule II of the Act which is based on the technical evaluation of useful life carried out by the management:

Particulars	Management's estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Laboratory Equipment's (Plant & Equipments) : (Electrical Machinery, X-ray & diagnostic equipment's namely Cat-stan, Ultrasound , ECG monitors.)	13 years	10 years
Computers	6 years	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	15 years	10 years
Vehicles	10 years	8 years

Leasehold improvement are depreciated over the tenure of lease term.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

b) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on a business combination is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses

Other Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization:

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software - 5 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted, if appropriate.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset (or where applicable, that of cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

d) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign exchange forward contracts, futures and currency options.

1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Amortized cost,
- Fair value through profit (FVTPL)

Amortized cost :

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'):

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest (basis EIR method) income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance income/ finance costs separately from the other gains/ losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Derecognition:

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

The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

- (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all equity instruments (measured at FVTPL). are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Loss allowances on trade receivables are measured following the 'simplified approach' at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In respect of other financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at 12 month ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

A financial liability is classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if it is classified as held-for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization done using the EIR method is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Inventories

Inventories comprise of reagents, chemicals, diagnostic kits, medicines and consumables. Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises the cost of purchase and all other costs attributed to bring the goods to that particular condition and location. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalentents

Cash and cash equivalentents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement includes cash at bank and on hand, deposits held at call with banks, with original maturities less than three months which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

g) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent Assets are not recognized till the realization of the income is virtually certain. However the same are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

Effective April 1, 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition. Refer Note 2(i) – Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, for the revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18.

Revenue comprise of revenue from providing healthcare services such as health checkup and laboratory services. Pathology service is the only principal activity and reportable segment from which the Company generates its revenue.

Revenue is recognised once the testing samples are processed for requisitioned test, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured.

i) Other Income

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions, call and similar options); expected credit losses are considered if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition

Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in statement of profit and loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

j) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, bonus, compensated absences and ex gratia including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are classified as short term employee benefits and are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid 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 obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which a company pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes contribution to provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employee State Insurance. Contribution paid or payable in respect of defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense in the year in which services are rendered by the employee.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The liability is recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gain losses and past service costs. The defined benefit/obligation are calculated at balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

k) Leases:

Lease payments

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in the arrangement.

As a lessee

Leases of assets where the company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Leases of assets under which significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments /receipts under operating leases are recognized as an expense / income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

l) Income-tax

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense income and deferred tax expense income. It is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

- Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount considered for tax purpose.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- i) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

m) Dividend

The Company recognizes a liability for any dividend declared but not distributed at the end of the reporting period, when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company on or before the end of the reporting period.

n) Earnings per share:

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted to take into account:

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

o) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined in Ind AS-108 'Operating Segments' for allocating resources and assessing performance.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

p) Recent IND AS Amendments:

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 and amendments to Ind ASs which the company has not applied as they are effective from 1 April 2019:

Ind AS 116 - Leases

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has notified Ind AS 116 'Leases' which is effective from 1 April, 2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this accounting standard.

Ind AS 12 - Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

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 or 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 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

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.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

p) Recent IND AS Amendments (Continued) :

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.

Ind AS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Company does not currently have any long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 – Joint Arrangements

The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The Company will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control / joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

3 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Laboratory equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2018	24.00	33.50	45.31	0.47	64.36	8.17	175.81
Additions during the year	-	1.23	2.89	-	3.13	0.16	7.40
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2019 (A)	24.00	34.73	48.20	0.47	67.49	8.33	183.21
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2018	9.02	11.81	14.00	0.16	17.26	4.34	56.59
Depreciation charged for the year	4.82	5.45	5.14	0.06	6.91	1.53	23.90
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2019 (B)	13.84	17.26	19.14	0.22	24.17	5.87	80.49
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019 (A) - (B)	10.16	17.47	29.06	0.25	43.32	2.46	102.72

(b) Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Leasehold Improvements	Laboratory equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross block as at 31 March 2017	24.00	33.01	44.15	0.47	61.01	6.64	169.28
Additions during the year	-	0.49	1.16	-	3.35	1.53	6.53
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2018	24.00	33.50	45.31	0.47	64.36	8.17	175.81
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2017	4.19	6.15	7.95	0.09	8.64	2.14	29.16
Depreciation charged for the year	4.83	5.66	6.05	0.07	8.62	2.20	27.43
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018	9.02	11.81	14.00	0.16	17.26	4.34	56.59
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	14.98	21.69	31.31	0.31	47.10	3.83	119.22

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Other Intangible assets

(a) Changes in the carrying value of Other Intangible assets for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Other Intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
	Software	Goodwill*	
Cost as at 1 April 2018	0.39	147.55	147.94
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2019 (A)	0.39	147.55	147.94
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2018	0.25	-	0.25
Amortisation recognised for the year	0.06	-	0.06
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2019 (B)	0.30	-	0.30
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019 (A) - (B)	0.08	147.55	147.64

(b) Changes in the carrying value of Other Intangible assets for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Other Intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
	Software	Goodwill*	
Cost as at 31 March, 2017	0.39	147.55	147.94
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March, 2018 (A)	0.39	147.55	147.94
Accumulated Depreciation			
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2017	0.16	-	0.16
Amortisation recognised for the year	0.09	-	0.09
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2018 (B)	0.25	-	0.25
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018 (A) - (B)	0.14	147.55	147.69

* Goodwill of Rs. 239.89 lakhs (net of accumulated depreciation as on 31 March 2016) are on account of acquisition of Bokil Laboratory situated at Satara during the year ended 31 March 2014.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Goodwill with indefinite useful life

Carrying amount of goodwill which is allocated to the pathology division as at 31 March 2019 is Rs. 147.55 lakhs (31 March 2018: Rs. 147.55 Lakhs). It was acquired on account of business purchase from Bokil Laboratory.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash generating units (CGU) which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

Cash Generating Unit	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited	147.55	147.55

The recoverable amount of a CGU is based on its value in use. The value in use is estimated using discounted cash flows over a period of 5 years. we believe 5 years to be most appropriate time scale over which to review and consider annual performance before applying a fix terminal value multiple to year end cash flow.

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations

Assumptions	How determined
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate	Budgeted EBITDA has been based on past experience adjusted for the following: - Revenue in the diagnostic service is expected to grow on account of changing lifestyle and food habit. Revenue and EBIDTA are factored by focused approach towards B2C segment, network expansion , operational efficiencies and automation.
Terminal value growth rate	Long-term growth rate used for the purpose of calculation of terminal value has been determined by taking into account nature of business , long term inflation expectation and long term GDP expectation for the Indian economy
Pre-tax risk adjusted discount rate	The discount rate applied to the cash flows of company's operations is generally based on the risk free rate for ten year bonds issued by the government in India. These rates are adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities and the systematic risk of of the company.

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Pre tax discount rate	12.50%	12.50%
Terminal value growth rate	6.00%	6.00%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate	10.00% -15.00%	10.00% -15.00%

These assumptions are reviewed annually as part of management's budgeting and strategic planning cycles. These estimates may differ from actual results. The values assigned to each of the key assumptions reflect the Management's past experience as their assessment of future trends, and are consistent with external / internal sources of information.

The estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds its carrying amount. The company has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used and discount rate applied. Given the significant headroom that exists, and the results of the sensitivity analysis performed, it is concluded that there is no significant risk that reasonable changes in any key assumptions would cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed its value in use.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
5 Non current loans		
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
Security deposits	1.60	1.36
	<u>1.60</u>	<u>1.36</u>
There are no non-current loans which has significant increase in credit risk.		
6 Other non current financial assets		
<i>(Unsecured considered good)</i>		
Deposits with bank (maturity of more than twelve months)	1.50	-
	<u>1.50</u>	<u>-</u>
7 Non current tax assets		
Advance taxes (net of provision for taxes)	-	6.20
	<u>-</u>	<u>6.20</u>
8 Inventories		
Reagents, chemicals, diagnostic kits, medicines and consumables (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)	13.23	12.93
	<u>13.23</u>	<u>12.93</u>
9 Current investment		
Investments in mutual funds		
<u>Unquoted equity shares at Fair Value through Profit or Loss</u>		
DSP BlackRock liquidity Fund- 2020.25 (31 March 2018: Nil) Units of Rs.100 each	53.71	-
DSP - Low Duration Fund Reg (G)- 164,689 (31 March 2018: Nil) Units of Rs.100 each	22.39	-
	<u>76.10</u>	<u>-</u>
10 Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good*	120.80	112.62
Unsecured - significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Unsecured - credit impaired	30.82	26.74
	<u>151.62</u>	<u>139.36</u>
Less: Provision for debts having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less: Provision for debts which are credit impaired	(30.82)	(26.74)
	<u>120.80</u>	<u>112.62</u>
* Trade receivables includes amount receivable from companies where Director of the Company is a director [refer note 36]		
11 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	58.36	71.45
Cash on hand	1.55	1.75
	<u>59.91</u>	<u>73.20</u>
12 Current loans		
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
Security deposits	28.53	28.27
	<u>28.53</u>	<u>28.27</u>
There are no current loans which has significant increase in credit risk.		

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2019 31 March 2018

13 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advances to employees	0.80	0.34
Prepaid expenses	5.23	4.83
Others	1.41	1.47
	7.44	6.64

14 Equity share capital

Details of authorised, issued and subscribed share capital & reconciliation of number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

14.1 Authorised equity share capital	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each		
As at 31 March 2018	10,10,000	101.00
As at 31 March 2019	10,10,000	101.00
14.2 Issued equity capital	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid		
As at 31 March 2017	10,10,000	101.00
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	10,10,000	101.00
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	10,10,000	101.00

a Terms and Rights attached to equity shareholders:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, will be paid in Indian Rupees and will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b Shares held by holding company/ultimate holding company, subsidiaries/associates of holding company or ultimate holding company:

Shareholding structure	No. of shares	Amount
Metropolis Healthcare Ltd.		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each		
As at 31 March 2017	7,67,600	76.76
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	7,67,600	76.76
Add: Movement during the year	2,42,400	24.24
As at 31 March 2019	10,10,000	101.00

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2019 31 March 2018

15 Equity share capital (Continued)

c Shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares in the Company as at the balance sheet date :

Shareholders	31 March 2019	
	Number	% shareholding
Metropolis Healthcare Ltd.*	10,10,000	100.00%
Total	10,10,000	100.00%

Shareholders	31 March 2018	
	Number	% shareholding
Metropolis Healthcare Ltd.*	7,67,600	76.00%
Dr.Shrikant Bokil	2,42,400	24.00%
Total	10,10,000	100.00%

*includes one share held by Ms.Ameera Shah (As a Nominee of Metropolis Healthcare Limited)

d Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the date 31 March 2019

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy back of shares during the five years immediately preceding 31 March 2019.

15 Other equity

Retained earnings	360.99	247.85
Closing balance	360.99	247.85

15.1 Retained earnings

Opening balance	247.85	152.58
Add: Profit for the year	112.69	95.63
<u>Less: Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings</u>		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	0.45	(0.36)
Closing balance	360.99	247.85

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2019 31 March 2018

16 Non current borrowings

Unsecured

from Holding company

	-	85.65
	-	85.65
Less:Interest accrued	-	36.65
	-	49.00

Terms of borrowings:

i)From Holding Company

Loan is taken from Golwilkar Metropolis Health Services (India) Private Limited (merged with Metropolis Healthcare Limited w.e.f 1 April 2018) , the Holding Company and carries interest rate of 9%.The loan does not specify any repayment schedule but will be repaid as per mutual agreement. During the current year, the Company has repaid the loan.

17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Deferred tax liability arising on account of :

Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

21.07 18.21

Difference between book base and tax base of current investments

1.13 -

Total (A)

22.20 18.21

Deferred tax asset arising on account of :

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

(8.57) (7.44)

Provision for employee benefits

(6.79) (5.40)

Total (B)

(15.37) (12.85)

Net deferred tax liabilities (A+B)

6.84 5.36

18 Non current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:

- Gratuity [refer note 41A]

4.83 3.86

4.83 3.86

19 Trade payables

Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises [refer Note 40]

- -

Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro and small enterprises*

42.15 39.73

42.15 39.73

* It includes amount due to related parties [refer Note 36]

20 Other current financial liabilities

Employee related dues

19.39 16.35

Security deposit

2.75 1.50

Accrued expenses

2.28 2.54

Capital Creditors

0.93 -

Interest accrued but not due

- 36.65

25.35 57.04

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2019 31 March 2018

21 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers	0.84	0.53
Statutory dues*	4.49	3.75
	<u>5.33</u>	<u>4.28</u>

* Statutory Dues payable include Tax Deducted at Source, Provident Fund, Professional tax & Other

22 Current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:		
- Gratuity [refer Note 41A]	0.13	0.01
- Compensated absences	0.65	-
	<u>0.78</u>	<u>0.01</u>

23 Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision for taxation (net of advance tax)	12.19	-
	<u>12.19</u>	<u>-</u>

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
24 Revenue from operations		
Service income	625.67	605.40
Other operating income		
Sundry balance written back	-	0.46
	<u>625.67</u>	<u>605.86</u>
25 Other income		
Fair value gain on mutual funds measured at FVTPL	6.10	-
Miscellaneous income	-	0.88
	<u>6.10</u>	<u>0.88</u>
26 Cost of materials consumed		
Opening stock [Refer note 8]	12.93	8.13
Add: Purchases during the year	127.07	137.55
Less: Closing stock [Refer note 8]	(13.23)	(12.93)
	<u>126.77</u>	<u>132.75</u>
27 Laboratory testing charges		
Laboratory testing charges	45.85	41.99
	<u>45.85</u>	<u>41.99</u>
28 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	90.02	118.04
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer note 41b]	8.66	8.46
Gratuity expenses [refer Note 41A]	1.71	1.28
Staff welfare expenses	3.27	1.83
	<u>103.67</u>	<u>129.61</u>
29 Finance costs		
Interest on term loan	3.70	4.88
	<u>3.70</u>	<u>4.88</u>

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
30 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	23.90	27.43
Amortisation of intangible assets [refer note 4]	0.06	0.09
	<u>23.96</u>	<u>27.52</u>
31 Other expenses		
Electricity expenses	15.16	13.82
Rent	27.88	24.81
<u>Repairs and maintenance</u>		
Buildings	1.23	1.20
Plant and equipment	1.07	1.12
Others	6.61	8.29
Insurance	2.32	2.30
Legal and professional	69.67	37.90
Travelling and conveyance	2.57	2.63
Printing and stationery	8.49	9.32
Sales promotion expenses	6.42	2.94
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (net)	4.08	3.42
Donation	1.41	4.10
Sample collection charges	8.14	13.68
Postage and courier	5.51	1.35
Payments to auditors [refer Note 39]	1.77	1.77
Communication	4.76	5.16
Bank charges	1.10	0.77
Facility maintenance charges	0.77	0.52
Miscellaneous expenses	0.87	0.88
	<u>169.83</u>	<u>135.98</u>

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

32 Income taxes

Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current tax expense		
Current year	44.00	39.00
Changes in estimates related to prior period	-	0.79
	44.00	39.79
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.30	(1.41)
	1.30	(1.41)
Tax expense for the year	45.30	38.38

(b) Current tax and deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year

	Before tax	31 March 2019 Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	0.63	(0.18)	0.45
	0.63	(0.18)	0.45
	Before tax	31 March 2018 Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.50)	0.14	(0.36)
	(0.50)	0.14	(0.36)

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Profit before tax	157.99	134.01
Statutory income tax rate	27.82%	27.55%
Expected income tax expense	43.95	36.92
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not allowed under Income tax:	0.20	0.57
Tax adjustment of earlier years	-	0.79
Due to change in tax rate	-	0.70
Others	1.15	(0.60)
Total tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	45.30	38.38
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	45.30	38.38

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

32 Income taxes

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances for the Year March 2019

	31 March 2019					
	Net balance April 1, 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net deferred tax	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability						
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	18.21	2.86	-	21.07	-	21.07
Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	-	1.13	-	1.13	1.13	-
Deferred tax asset						
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(7.44)	(1.13)	-	(8.57)	(8.57)	-
Provision for employee benefits	(5.41)	(1.55)	(0.18)	(6.80)	(6.80)	-
Tax Liabilities (Assets)	5.36	1.30	(0.18)	6.82	(14.25)	21.07
Net tax liabilities	5.36	1.30	(0.18)	6.82	(14.25)	21.07

(e) Movement in deferred tax balances for the Year March 2018

	31 March 2018					
	Net balance April 1, 2017	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net deferred tax	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability						
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15.76	2.45	-	18.21	-	18.21
Deferred tax asset						
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(7.21)	(0.23)	-	(7.44)	(7.44)	-
Provision for employee benefits	(1.64)	(3.62)	0.14	(5.41)	(5.41)	-
Tax Liabilities (Assets)	6.91	(1.41)	0.14	5.36	(12.85)	18.21
Net tax liabilities	6.91	(1.41)	0.14	5.36	(12.85)	18.21

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

34 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting profit impact of dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
i. Profit attributable to equity holders (Rs in lakhs)		
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS	112.69	95.63
	112.69	95.63
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares (no. of shares)	10,10,000	10,10,000
iii. Basic earnings per share & Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	11.16	9.47

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	31 March 2019							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non Current Financial assets								
Security deposit	-	-	1.60	1.60	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets								
Investment in mutual funds	76.10	-	-	76.10	-	76.10	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	120.80	120.80	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	59.91	59.91	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	28.53	28.53	-	-	-	-
	76.10	-	210.85	286.95	-	76.10	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	42.15	42.15	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	25.35	25.35	-	-	-	-
	-	-	67.50	67.50	-	-	-	-
	31 March 2018							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non Current Financial assets								
Security deposit	-	-	1.36	1.36	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	112.62	112.62	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	73.20	73.20	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	28.27	28.27	-	-	-	-
	-	-	215.45	215.45	-	-	-	-
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	49.00	49.00	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	39.73	39.73	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	57.04	57.04	-	-	-	-
	-	-	145.77	145.77	-	-	-	-

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values (Continued)

B. Fair value hierarchy

Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instrument - Disclosure' requires classification of the valuation method of financial instruments measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurements). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to un-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to un-observable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy under Ind AS 107 are described below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs
Non current financial assets measured at amortized cost	Discounted cash flows: Under discounted cash flow method, future cash flows are discounted by using rates which reflect market risks. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate and credit risk. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Transfers between Levels

There have been no transfers between levels during the reporting year.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (*Continued*)

Financial risk management

The company' Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company' risk management framework. Key roles and responsibilities are defined in line with risk management plan and are reviewed at regular interval. This self regulatory process and procedure ensures efficient conduct of business in micro and macro risk environment.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The maximum exposure to credit risk in case of all the financial instruments covered below is restricted to their respective carrying amount

a. Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company does not have any significant concentration of credit risk except 2 customers which constituted 10% of the total trade receivables (31 March 2018 :10%).

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

	Gross carrying amount	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Future dues not impaired		
Not due	11.18	35.98
Past due 1–30 days	20.64	1.23
Past due 31–90 days	14.50	10.21
Past due 91–180 days	24.26	4.37
Past due 181–365 days	17.71	27.95
More than 365 days	63.33	59.62
	151.62	139.36

The movement in the provision for bad and doubtful debts for the year ended 31 March 2019 is as follows:

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Credit risk (*Continued*)

	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2017	23.32
Movement during the year	3.42
Balance as at 31 March 2018	26.74
Movement during the year	4.08
Balance as at 31 March 2019	30.82

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs 58.36 lakhs at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. 71.45 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

c. Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Other than trade and other receivables, the Company has no other financial assets that are past due but not impaired

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in foreign currency revenues and costs.

Capital Disclosure

The objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company has equity capital and other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders, as the only source of capital and the company does not have any interest bearing borrowings/ debts as on the reporting date. Hence, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	49.00
	-	49.00
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	49.00

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

Liquidity risk

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.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities:

31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 year
Financial liabilities (Current)					
Trade payables	42.15	42.15	42.15	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	25.35	25.35	25.35	-	-
Total	67.50	67.50	67.50	-	-

31 March 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 year
Financial liabilities (Non-current)					
Borrowings	49.00	49.00	-	-	49.00
Financial liabilities (Current)					
Interest payables on borrowings	-	22.05	4.41	8.82	8.82
Trade payables	39.73	39.73	39.73	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	57.04	57.04	57.04	-	-
Total	145.77	167.83	101.18	8.82	57.82

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

36 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

A. Relationships –

Category I: Ultimate Holding company

Metropolis Healthcare Limited

Category II: Holding company

Golwilkar Metropolis Health Services (India) Private Limited (upto 31 March 2018)

Category III: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Dr.Shrikant Bokil - Director (upto 11th February 2019)

Ms. Ameera Shah – Director

Vijender Singh – Director

Category IV: Relatives of KMP

Mr.Siddharth Shrikant Bokil (upto 11th February 2019)

Dr.Varsha Shrikant Bokil (upto 11th February 2019)

Category V: Companies in which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence (Other related parties)

Symbiosis Hospital and Research Centre Private Limited (upto 11th February 2019)

Satara hospital and Research Centre Private Limited (upto 11th February 2019)

Satara Diagnostic Centre and Multispecialty Hospital Private Limited (upto 11th February 2019)

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

36 Related party disclosures (Continued) :

B) The transactions with the related parties are as follows:		
Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1) Receipts of services		
<i>Ultimate Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	45.74	29.17
<i>Holding company</i>		
Golwilkar Metropolis Health Services (India) Private Limited	-	17.75
2) Interest expense		
<i>Ultimate Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	3.70	-
<i>Holding company</i>		
Golwilkar Metropolis Health Services (India) Private Limited	-	4.88
3) Repayment of loan		
<i>Ultimate Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	49.00	-
<i>Holding company</i>		
Golwilkar Metropolis Health Services (India) Private Limited	-	15.00
4) Consultancy fees		
<i>Key Management Personnel (KMP)</i>		
Dr.Shrikant Bokil	38.16	44.06
<i>Relatives of KMP</i>		
Dr.Varsha Shrikant Bokil	12.72	14.69
Mr.Siddharth Shrikant Bokil	6.36	7.34
5) Rent paid		
<i>Key Management Personnel</i>		
Dr.Shrikant Bokil	2.41	1.80
<i>Relatives of KMP</i>		
Dr.Varsha Shrikant Bokil	2.26	2.05
7) Services rendered		
Companies in which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence (Other related parties)		
Symbiosis Hospital and Research Centre Private Limited	14.71	16.65
Satara Diagnostic Centre and Multispecialty Hospital Private Limited	27.55	43.01
Satara hospital and Research Centre Private Limited	56.45	89.30

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

36 Related party disclosures (Continued) :

c) The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:		
Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1) Trade payable and other liabilities		
<i>Ultimate Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	12.72	2.30
<i>Holding Company</i>		
Golwilkar Metropolis Health Services (India) Private Limited	-	19.09
2) Trade receivables		
<i>Companies in which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence (Other related parties)</i>		
Symbiosis Hospital and Research Centre Private Limited	-	7.22
Satara Diagnostic Centre and Multispecialty Hospital Private Limited	-	25.34
Satara hospital and Research Centre Private Limited	-	41.57
3) Borrowing		
<i>Ultimate Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	-	49.00
4) Interest Payable		
<i>Ultimate Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	-	36.65
5) Other payables		
<i>Rent Payable</i>		
Shrikant Anant Bokil -Rajpath Center	-	0.14
Dr Varsha Bokil	-	0.16

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

37 Commitments

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Capital commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for	0.85	-
Total	0.85	-

38 Contingent liabilities not provided for

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Employee related dues	3.02	3.02
Total	3.02	3.02

39 Auditors' remuneration

	31 March 2019	31 March 2017
Statutory audit fees	1.77	1.77
Total	1.77	1.77

40 Micro and small enterprises

There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2019. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	-	-
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Company 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	-	-
d. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act,2006)	-	-
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

41 Employee benefits

(a) Defined benefits plan

The Company has gratuity as defined benefit retirement plan for its employees. Details of the same as at year end are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
A. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	4.96	3.87
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	4.96	3.87
Out of which,		
Non-current portion	4.83	3.86
Current portion	0.13	0.01
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
B. Change in projected benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	3.87	2.09
Current service cost	1.43	1.14
Interest cost	0.28	0.14
Actuarial loss	(0.63)	0.50
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	4.96	3.87
D. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	1.43	1.14
Interest cost	0.28	0.14
Recognized net actuarial loss	-	-
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	1.71	1.28
E. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Net actuarial loss	(0.63)	0.50
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
	(0.63)	0.50
F. Assumptions used	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.59%	7.35%
Long-term rate of compensation increase	7.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	For service 4 years and below 26.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 4.00% p.a.	20.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15 years (31 March 2018: 7 years).

H. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.57)	0.69	(0.20)	0.22
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.69	(0.57)	0.21	(0.20)
Employee Turnover (1% movement)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.10)	0.11

Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

41 Employee benefits (Continued)

I. Expected future cash flows

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2019					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	0.13	0.19	0.89	16.57	17.78
Total	0.13	0.19	0.89	16.57	17.78

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2018					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	0.01	0.42	1.85	3.99	6.27
Total	0.01	0.42	1.85	3.99	6.27

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Company contributes towards statutory provident fund as per the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and towards employee state insurance as per the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The amount of contribution to provident fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme recognised as expenses during the year is Rs. 8.66 lakhs ((31 March 2018: Rs. 8.46 lakhs)

42 Segment Reporting

The Company operates in a single segment i.e. "Pathology", Accordingly, in terms of paragraph 4 of the Indian Accounting Standard 108 (IND AS-108) "Segment Reporting", no disclosures related to segments are presented in these financial statements.

43(a) Disclosure as per Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Contract asset- unbilled revenue		
Contract liabilities		
Advances from customers	0.84	0.53

43(b) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company believes that the information provided under Note 24, Revenue from Operations, is sufficient to meet the disclosure objectives with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

44 Other matters:

Information with regard to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Act is either Nil or not applicable to the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

45 Consequent to the issuance of " Guidance Note on Division -II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 certain items of the financial statements have been regrouped/reclassified.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bokil Golwilkar Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited
CIN U93000MH2013PTC247672

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No. 046768

Ameera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095

Vijender Singh
Director
DIN: 07489284

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2019