CARE HOSPITALS

ANNUAL REPORT

GANGA CARE HOSPITAL LIMITED

2019-20

evercare group

AN AFRO-ASIAN HOSPITAL NETWORK

GANGA CARE HOSPITAL LIMITED

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr.Varun C. Bhargava - Managing Director

Dr.Raajiv Singhal - Non Executive Director

Mr. Sandeep Kumar - Non Executive Director

Mr. Ashokkumar Ramswaroop Agrawal - Non Executive Director

Mr. Lalitkumar Agrawal Omprakash - Non Executive Director

Mr. Mahadevan Narayanamoni - Non Executive Director

Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman – Non Executive Additional Director (w.e.f. 31.07.2020)

Mrs. Madhavi Darbha - Chief Financial Officer

REGISTERED OFFICE

3 Farmland, Panchsheel Square
Ramdaspet, Nagpur – 440 010

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s.Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
7th Floor, Block III, White House
Kundan Bagh, Begumpet
Hyderabad – 500 016

COST AUDITORS

M/s.Nageswara Rao & Co
Cost Accountants
H.No.30-1569/2, Plot No.35, Anantanagar Colony
Neredmet , Secunderabad.

BANKERS

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)

GANGA CARE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Regd.Office: 3 Farmland, Panchsheel Square, Ramdaspet, Nagpur – 440 010;
CIN: U85110MH2005PLC150811; **Email id:** info@carehospitals.com;
website: www.carehospitals.com; **Contact no**.: 0712-3982222

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 15th (Fifteenth) Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday the 22nd day of September 2020 at 11:00 A.M. through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio Visual means (OAVM) facility at Conference Hall of CARE Hospital, 3 Farmland, Panchsheel Square, Ramdaspet, Nagpur – 440 010 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020 and Statement of Profit & Loss account of the Company for the year ended on that date together with the Report of the Auditors' and Directors' thereon.

2. To appoint a Director in place of Dr. Raajiv Singhal (DIN: 03476950), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Lalitkumar Agrawal Omprakash (DIN: 00921037), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

4. To confirm the payment of Interim Dividend of Rs. 6.95/- (Rupee Six Point Nine Five paise only) per share amounting to Rs. 8,24,44,375/- (Rupees Eight Crore Twenty-Four Lakhs Forty-Four Thousand Three Seventy-Five Only) be paid for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT the Interim Dividend of Rs. 6.95/- (Rupee Six Point Nine Five paise only) per share amounting to Rs. 8,24,44,375/- (Rupees Eight Crore Twenty-Four Lakhs Forty-Four Thousand Three Seventy-Five Only), approved by the Board and already paid out of the profits of the Company, for the year ended 31st March, 2020, be and is hereby confirmed for the financial year 2019-20."

5. Appointment of Statutory Auditors of the Company

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 139, 142 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, pursuant to the recommendation of Audit Committee and

Board of Directors M/s. Price Waterhouse & Co. Chartered Accountants LLP, (Reg. No. 012744N/N500016), be and are hereby appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years commencing from this Annual General Meeting till the annual general meeting to be held in the year 2025, for conducting Statutory Audit at a remuneration agreed between Board of Directors and Auditors".

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

6. To Appoint Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman (DIN: 08787748) as a Director

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution with or without modification as an Ordinary Resolution

"RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman (DIN: 08787748) who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 31st July, 2020 by the Board of Directors in terms of Section 161 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, if any, and pursuant to the provisions of Articles of Association of the Company, and who holds such office until conclusion of the General Meeting and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 signifying his intention to propose Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman (DIN: 08787748), as a candidate for the office of Director of the Company be and is hereby appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company, who shall be liable to retire by rotation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Board of Directors, be and are hereby severally authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary, proper, expedient, required or incidental thereto, in this regard including but not limited to filing of requisite application/forms/ reports, etc. with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs or with such other authorities as may be required for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution".

For and on behalf of the Board
Ganga Care Hospital Limited

Sd/-
Dr.Raajiv Singhal
Director & Group CEO
DIN: 03476950

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10.08.2020

NOTES:

1. The explanatory statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Special Business to be transacted at Annual General Meeting is annexed hereto.

2. In view of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 read with circulars dated April 8, 2020 and April 13, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and MCA Circulars and relevant circulars and other applicable provisions, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM

3. The attendance of the Members attending the EGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the MCA Circulars through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.

5. Members desiring to seek any information/clarifications on the annual accounts are request to write to the Company at least seven (7) days before the Annual General Meeting to enable the management to keep the information ready.

6. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e. other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of its Board or governing body Resolution/Authorization etc., authorizing its representative to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM on its behalf and to vote. The said Resolution/Authorization shall be sent to the Company by email through its registered email address to cs.office@carehospitals.com

7. Members holding shares in physical/dematerialized mode, who have not registered/updated their email addresses with the Company are requested to register/update their email addresses by writing to the Company along with their details and folio number at cs.office@carehospitals.com

8. Members whose email ids are already registered with the Company or with Registrar and Share transfer agent will receive the Zoom Link (for video conferencing) for attending the Annual General Meeting which is also given below; Members are requested to attend the meeting through the given link and In case any member has not received the link via email then they are requested to send a mail from their E-mail account and write to cs.office@carehospitals.com.

   Zoom Link :

   https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81778719349?pwd=ZHNlVjl4SkhidG83ck1Tdzd4dlYwZz09

   Instructions:

   a) Type the exact link given above in the web address bar and enter

   Or

b) i) open Google Chrome/Mozilla Firefox/Internet Explorer
ii) Go to join.zoom.us and type
Meeting id: 817 7871 9349
Passcode: 817137
iii) Click **Join**

Dial by your location:
000 800 040 1530 India Toll-free
000 800 050 5050 India Toll-free

In case of any technical difficulties write to - venkateswarlu.dadagopu@carehospitals.com; or irfan.baig@carefamily.in;

9. In keeping with Ministry of Corporate Affairs' Green initiative measures, the Company hereby requests members who have not registered their email addresses so far, to register their email addresses for receiving all communication including annual report, notices, circulars, etc. from the Company electronically by writing to cs.office@carehospitals.com.

10. Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the Route Map is not annexed in this Notice.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

(Pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Item No.6

Board appointed Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman (DIN: 08787748) as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 31st July, 2020, and he holds the office till ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In terms of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has received notices in writing from Member(s) proposing his candidature.

Other than Director as mentioned herein above, being appointee, none of the other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives are concerned or interested financially or otherwise, in the resolution(s)

Your Board recommends the resolution set forth in the item no.6 of the Notice for approval of the members.

For and on behalf of the Board
Ganga Care Hospital Limited

Sd/-
Dr.Raajiv Singhal
Director & Group CEO
DIN: 03476950

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10.08.2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we take pleasure in presenting the 15th (Fifteenth) Annual Report of your Company along with the audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

1. Review of Operations

During the Financial Year 2019-20, the Company achieved a turnover of Rs. 441.66 Mn. The profit before Interest, depreciation and tax (EBIDTA) is Rs. 100.45 Mn. and the Net profit after, depreciation, finance cost and tax is Rs.46.56 Mn.

2. Financial Performance for the year under Review

(Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	***As at 31 March***	
	2020	**2019**
Net Sales / Income from:		
Business Operations	419.84	454.85
Other Income	21.82	13.16
Total Income	**441.66**	**468.01**
Less: Expenditure	341.21	359.62
EBITDA	**100.45**	**108.39**
Less: Depreciation	24.35	18.61
Less: Finance cost	11.60	-
Profit before Tax	**64.50**	**89.78**
Less: Current Income Tax	19.97	29.15
Less: Previous year adjustment of Income Tax	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax	(2.03)	(2.35)
Net Profit after Tax	**46.56**	**62.98**
Other Comprehensive Income :		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	(1.56)	0.43
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0.40	(0.12)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	**45.40**	**63.29**
Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted))	**3.93**	**5.31**

3. Change in the Nature of Business

During the Financial year under review, there was no change in the business of the Company.

4. Dividend

During the year under review the board has declared an interim dividend of Rs. 6.95/- (Rupee Six Point Nine Five paise only) per share amounting to Rs. 8,24,44,375/- (Rupees Eight Crore Twenty-Four Lakhs Forty-Four Thousand Three Seventy-Five Only) out of the profits of the Company, for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

5. Transfer of unclaimed dividend to Investor Education and Protection Fund

The provisions of Section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 does not apply as there was no dividend declared and paid in the previous Financial Year 2018-19.

6. Transfer to Reserves

Board proposes to transfer an amount of Rs. 46.56 Mn to Reserves and Surplus.

7. Material changes and commitment if any affecting the financial position of the company occurred between the end of the Financial Year to which this financial statements relate and the date of the report

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the Financial Year to which this financial statements relate on the date of this report.

8. Conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

The particulars relating to Conservation of Energy Technology, Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo are as follows:

a) Conservation of Energy: Your Company gives high priority in conservation of energy and it is making efforts to utilize various energy conservation mechanisms.

b) Technology Absorption: The Company is not doing any R&D and hence no expenditure was incurred in this regard. Further no technology was imported by the Company during the year under review.

c) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo during the year:

Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows	Nil

Foreign Exchange outgo in terms of actual outflows	Nil

9. Details of Subsidiary / Joint Ventures / Associate Companies

The Company has no Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture Company. The Company is a subsidiary of M/s. Quality Care India Limited.

10. Deposits

The Company has not accepted / renewed any deposits during the Financial Year 2019-20.

11. Directors responsibility statement

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board hereby submits its responsibility Statement.

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, submit is responsibility statement:

i. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;

ii. Selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the Financial Year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

iii. Taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

iv. Prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

v. Laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively;

vi. Devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

12. Directors and key managerial personnel

During the year Dr. Raajiv Singhal (DIN: 03476950) and Mr. Lalitkumar Agrawal Omprakash (DIN: 00921037) Directors, retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

During the previous year 2018-19, Mr. Dilip Pancheriwala Banwarilal (DIN: 08142028) & Mr. Narayan Chandiram Demble (DIN: 01601521) were appointed as Additional Directors on 26th April 2018, but they resigned from the Company during the year under review on 08th May 2019.

During the year under review, Dr. Raajiv Singhal (DIN: 03476950) and Mr. Andrew Kenneth Currie (DIN: 08120177) were appointed as Additional Directors of the Company w.e.f. 12th April 2019 and Mr. Ashokkumar Ramswaroop Agrawal (DIN00082564) and Mr. Lalitkumar Agrawal Omprakash (DIN: 00921037) were appointed as Additional Directors of the Company w.e.f. 08th May, 2019 and Mr. Mahadevan Narayanmoni (DIN: 07128788) was appointed as an Additional Director w.e.f. 14th August 2019. All of the above Directors held office till conclusion of 14th Annual General Meeting held on 19th September, 2019 and on subsequent approval from the Members they were appointed as Directors of the Company.

During the year under review, Mrs. Madhavi Darbha was appointed as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company w.e.f. 08th May 2019.

Apart from the above changes, during the year under review, the following Directors have resigned from the Board w.e.f. 12th April 2019 -

1. Dr. B. Soma Raju
2. Dr. N. Krishna Reddy
3. Dr. D. N. Kumar
4. Dr. P. Raghava Raju
5. Mr. B. Kasi Raju

During the year under review, Mrs. P. Rajani, Company Secretary submitted her resignation to the Board effective from 06th January, 2020.

During the year current Financial Year 2020-21, in accordance with the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, Board appointed Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman (DIN: 08787748) as an Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 31st July, 2020, who holds office till the conclusion of ensuing Annual General Meeting and your Board recommends his appointment as Director of the Company.

During the year current Financial Year 2020-21, Mr. Andrew Kenneth Currie (DIN: 08120177) has resigned as a Director from the Board with effect from 31st July, 2020.

13. Number of Board Meetings – Six

	Attendance of Directors at the Board Meetings of the Company held during the year FY 2019-20						
S. No.	**Director's name**	**08.04.19**	**08.05.19**	**15.05.19**	**14.08.19**	**20.11.19**	**17.03.20**
1	Dr.B.Soma Raju***	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Dr. N. Krishna Reddy***	(LOA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

3	Dr. D. N. Kumar***	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Dr. P. Raghava Raju***	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Mr. B. Kasi Raju***	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Mr. Dilip Pancheriwala Banwarilal****	(LOA)	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Mr. Narayan Chandiram Demble****	(LOA)	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Dr.Varun C Bhargava	(LOA)	Yes	Yes	Yes (VC)	Yes (VC)	Yes (VC)
9	Mr. Sandeep Kumar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Dr. Raajiv Singhal*	NA	Yes	(LOA)	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Mr. Andrew Currie* and #	NA	(LOA)	(LOA)	Yes (VC)	Yes	Yes (VC)
12	Mr. Mahadevan Narayanamoni**	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes (VC)
13	Mr. Ashokkumar Ramswaroop Agrawal*****	NA	NA	(LOA)	Yes (VC)	Yes (VC)	Yes (VC)
14	Mr. Lalitkumar Agrawal Omprakash*****	NA	NA	Yes	Yes (VC)	(LOA)	Yes (VC)
15	Mr. Vaughan Erris Firman ##	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(LOA= Leave of Absence) (VC=Video conferencing)

*Appointed w.e.f. 12.04.2019
**Appointed w.e.f. 14.08.2019
***Resigned w.e.f. 12.04.2019
****Appointed w.e.f. 26.04.2018 & Resigned w.e.f. 08.05.2019
*****Appointed w.e.f. 08.05.2019
#Resigned w.e.f 31.07.2020
##Appointed w.e.f 31.07.2020

14. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company is committed to taking up Corporate Social Responsibility activities. The Company constituted Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as required under the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Corporate Social Responsibility Report is enclosed to this Board report as **Annexure II**

15. Particulars on loans guarantees or investments made pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided along with the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilized by the recipient are provided in the standalone financial statements. Please refer to Notes of the Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

16. Particulars of contracts or arrangements made with related parties pursuant to section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013

During the year under review, the Company did not enter into any new related party transactions which were not in the ordinary course of business. All the related party transactions were entered by the Company in its ordinary course of business and were in arm's length basis. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not required.

17. Annual Return

As required pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, an extract of Annual Return in Form MGT - 9 is enclosed as a part of this Annual Report as **Annexure I**

18. Statement of Risk Management

The Company has adequate internal financial control system in place which operates effectively. According to the Directors of your Company, elements of risks that threaten the existence of your Company are very minimal. Hence, no separate Risk Management Policy is formulated.

19. Details of the significant and material orders passed by the regulators / courts / tribunals impacting the going concern status and the company's operations in future

During the year no significant and material orders were passed by the regulators / courts / tribunals impacting the going concern status and the company's operations in future.

20. Information required under sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act, 2014

The Company has adopted a policy with the name "Policy On Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment". The policy is applicable for all employees of the organization, which includes corporate office, Units etc.

A Complaints Committee has also been set up to redress complaints received on sexual harassment as required under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2014. During the Financial Year under review, the Company has not received any complaints of sexual harassment.

21. Statutory Auditors

M/s. Walker & Chandiok Co, LLP were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 2 years in the Annual General Meeting held on 02.05.2019 till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2020.

As M/s. Walker & Chandiok Co, LLP have completed two terms of five consecutive years, they are no longer eligible to continue as the statutory auditors of the Company as per section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore it is proposed to appoint M/s. Price Waterhouse & Co. Chartered Accountants LLP, (Reg. No. 012744N/N500016), as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years commencing from this Annual General Meeting till the annual general meeting to be held in the year 2025.

REPLY TO COMMENTS IN AUDITORS' REPORT

As required to be stated under section 134 (3)(f) of the Act, there are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by the Auditors in their independent auditor's report. The auditors' report and notes to accounts forming part of financial statements are self-explanatory and do not call for further explanation.

22. Vigil Mechanism

Pursuant to section 177 (9) of Companies Act, 2013, the Company formulated Whistle Blower Policy.

The Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism provides a mechanism for the Director / Employee to report violations without fear of victimisation of any unethical behaviour, suspected or actual fraud etc. which are detrimental to the organisation's interest. The mechanism protects whistle blower from any kind of discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other unfair employment practice.

23. Acknowledgements

Your Directors take this opportunity to thank the customers, shareholders, suppliers, bankers, business partners / associates, financial institutions and Central and State Governments for their consistent support and encouragement to the Company. I am sure you will join our Directors in conveying our sincere appreciation to all employees of the Company and Associates for their hard work and commitment.

For and on behalf of the Board

	Sd/-	**Sd/-**
	Varun Chandraprakash Bhargava	**Dr.Raajiv Singhal**
Place: Hyderabad	**Managing Director**	**Director & Group CEO**
Date: 10.08.2020	**DIN: 00811414**	**DIN: 03476950**

Annexure 1

FORM NO. MGT 9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on 31.03.2020

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1.	CIN	U85110MH2005PLC150811
2.	Registration Date	25/01/2005
3.	Name of the Company	Ganga Care Hospital Limited
4.	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Healthcare Industry
5.	Address of the Registered office & contact details	3 Farmland, Panchsheel Square, Ramdaspeth, Wardha Road, Nagpur – 440012
6.	Whether listed company	No
7.	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	Nil

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Hospital Services	86100	100

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S.No	Name And Address Of The Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary /Associate	% Of Shares Held	Applicable Section
01	Quality Care India Limited 6-3-248/2, Road No1, Banjara Hills Hyderabad - 500 034.	U85110TG1992PLC014728	Holding	74.13	2 (46)

VI. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year [As on 31-March-2019]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2020]				% Change During the Year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter									
(1) **Indian**									
a) Individual/ HUF	0	573,500	573,500	4.83%	353500	220000	573500	4.83%	No change
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp.	0	8,794,000	8,794,000	74.13%	8794000	0	8794000	74.13%	No change
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total shareholding of Promoter (A)	**0**	**9,367,500**	**9,367,500**	**78.97%**	**9,147,500**	**220,000**	**9,367,500**	**78.97%**	**No change**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
c) Central Govt	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Sub-total (B)(1):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	**No change**
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	0	785,000	785,00	6.62%	0	692,500	692,50	5.84%	(0.78)

			0				0		
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	0	193,000	193,000	1.63%	52000	135000	187000	1.58%	(0.05)
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	0	1,517,000	1,517,000	12.79%	566000	1049500	1615500	13.62%	+0.83
c) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Non Resident Indians	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Overseas Corporate Bodies	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Foreign Nationals	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Clearing Members	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Trusts	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Foreign Bodies - D R	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Sub-total (B)(2):-	0	2,495,000	2,495,000	21.03%	6,18,000	1,877,000	2,495,000	21.03%	**No change**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	**0**	**2,495,000**	**2,495,000**	**21.03%**	**6,18,000**	**1,877,000**	**2,495,000**	**21.03%**	**No change**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00%**	0
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**0**	**11,862,500**	**11,862,500**	**100.00 %**	**9,765,500**	**2,097,000**	**11,862,500**	**100%**	**No change**

B) Shareholding of Promoter- No Change

Shareholding of Promoter								
S. No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total	

				shares			shares	
1	Quality Care India Limited	8794000	74.13%	0.00%	8794000	74.13%	0.00%	No Change
2	Dr.Varun Chandraprakash Bhargava	238500	2.01%	0.00%	238500	2.01%	0.00%	No Change
3	Mr.Lalit Omprakash Agarwal	110000	0.93%	0.00%	110000	0.93%	0.00%	No Change
4	Mr.Narayan C. Demble	110000	0.93%	0.00%	110000	0.93%	0.00%	No Change
5	Mr.Dilip B.Pacheriwala	110000	0.93%	0.00%	110000	0.93%	0.00%	No Change
6	Dr.(Mrs.) Alka Varun Bhargava	5000	0.04%	0.00%	5000	0.04%	0.00%	No Change

C) **Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change) -No Change**

	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year				
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment /transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):				
	At the end of the year				

D) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders:
(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

SN	**For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders**	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company

1	Mr Vinay Agarwal				
	At the beginning of the year	220000	1.85%	220000	1.85%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	220000	1.85%	220000	1.85%
2	Goyal Iron & Steel (Nagpur) Pvt. Ltd.,				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
3	Mr.Bhupesh Pitahlia				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
4	Sunvijay Rolling & Engg. Ltd.,				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
5	Bahadur Ali				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
6	Malu Paper Mills Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
7	Solar Explosives Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
8	Asha Lalchand Garg				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	change during the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
9	Mr.Vimal Agarwal				
	At the beginning of the year	100000	0.84%	100000	0.84%

	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	100000	0.84%	100000	0.84%
10	Mr. Ratan Babulal Poddar				
	At the beginning of the year	86000	0.72%	86000	0.72%
	change during the year	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	At the end of the year	86000	0.72%	86000	0.72%

E) **Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:**

	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Dr. Varun Chandraprakash Bhargava**				
	At the beginning of the year	238500	2.01%	238500	2.01%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year (specify reason)	**No Change**			
	At the end of the year	238500	2.01%	238500	2.01%
2.	**Mr. Lalit Omprakash Agarwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in shareholding during the year (specify reason)	**No Change**			
	At the end of the year	110000	0.93%	110000	0.93%

V) **INDEBTEDNESS -**Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	0	0	0	0
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	0	0	0	0

Change in Indebtedness during the financial year	0	0	0	0
* Addition	0	0	0	0
* Reduction	0	0	0	0
Net Change	0	0	0	0
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	0	0	0	0
i) Principal Amount	0	0	0	0
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	0	0	0	0

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL-

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
		Dr. Varun C Bhargava	
1	Gross salary	18,60,000	18,60,000
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	0	0
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	0	0
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	0	0
2	Stock Option	0	0
3	Sweat Equity	0	0
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	0	0
5	Others, please specify	0	0
	Total (A)	18,60,000	18,60,000
	Ceiling as per the Act		

B. Remuneration to other directors - Nil

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors				Total Amount
		-----	----	----	---	
1	Independent Directors					
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

	Commission	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total (1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Other Non-Executive Directors					
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Commission	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total (2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total (B)=(1+2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total Managerial Remuneration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act					

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

SN	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	CS	CFO	Total
1	Gross salary	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Stock Option	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Commission	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	- as % of profit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	others, specify…	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	**Section of the Companies Act**	**Brief Description**	**Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed**	**Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]**	**Appeal made, if any (give Details)**
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	Section 96 (1) & 99	Delay in Conducting of Annual General Meeting	NIL	Regional Director, West Region, Maharashtra	NIL
Adjudication	Section 203	Appointment of Key Managerial Personnel		ROC West Region , Maharashtra	NIL
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	Section 96 (1) & 99	Delay in Conducting of Annual General Meeting	NIL	Regional Director, West Region, Maharastra	NIL
Adjudication	Section 203	Appointment of Key Managerial Personnel		ROC West Region , Maharashtra	NIL
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Adjudication	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Varun Chandraprakash Bhargava
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director & Group CEO
DIN: 03476950

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10.08.2020

ANNEXURE II

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT

1. **A brief outline of the Company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs**

   A detailed CSR Policy is framed inter-alia with the following:

   - Rural Development Projects
   - Promotion of education, including special education ;
   - Eradicating extreme hunger, poverty;
   - Promoting gender equality and empowering women; and
   - Ensuring environmental sustainability and ecological balance

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee**

   The Committee composition is as follows:
   1. Dr.N.Krishna Reddy - Chairman – Resigned w.e.f 12th April 2019
   2. Dr.P.Raghava Raju - Member - Resigned w.e.f 12th April 2019
   3. Dr.D.N.Kumar - Member - Resigned w.e.f 12th April 2019

3. **Average net profit of the company for last three Financial Years**: Rs. 7,62,76,585/-

4. **Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above):** Rs.15,25,531.70/-

5. **Details of CSR spent during the Financial Year**

   a. Total amount to be spent for the financial year; Rs.21,00,000/-
   b. Amount unspent, if any; Nil
   c. Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S.No	CSR project or activity identified.	sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify city the State and district where projects or Programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs **Subheads:** (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs.	Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period.	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency

					(2) Overheads :		
1	Implementation of safe drinking water supply and sanitation in schools of Odhisa	Sanitation	Odhisa	21,00,000/-	21,00,000/-	21,00,000/-	Through Implementing Agency

6. In case the Company has failed to spend the two per cent, of the average net profit of the last three Financial Years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report. Not Applicable

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Varun Chandraprakash Bhargava
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director & Group CEO
DIN: 03476950

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10.08.2020

7th Floor, Block III, White House,
Kundan Bagh, Begumpet,
Hyderabad-500 016.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Ganga Care Hospital Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ganga Care Hospital Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is 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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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.

6. In preparing the financial statements, management is 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

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

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

   - 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.

9. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

11. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

    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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 10 August 2020 as per Annexure B expressed unmodified opinion; and

    g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

        i. the Company, as detailed in note 4.30 (a) to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2020;

        ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2020;

        iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020; and

        iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: **20207660AAAACT4506**

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Ganga Care Hospital Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its PPE under which PPE are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, physical verification was conducted during the year by engaging an outside expert, and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's services and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid and provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: **20207660AAAACT4506**

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Ganga Care Hospital Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Ganga Care Hospital Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance

with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: **20207660AAAACT4506**

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Ganga Care Hospital Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4.1 (a)	121.38	109.55
(b) Right-of-use assets	4.1 (b)	111.78	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Loans receivables	4.9	6.88	6.88
(ii) Other financial assets	4.2	0.20	2.00
(d) Non-current tax assets (net)	4.3	7.09	8.72
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	4.24 (d)	9.96	7.53
(f) Other non-current assets	4.4	60.20	66.60
Total non-current assets (A)		**317.49**	**201.28**
B. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4.5	9.37	5.62
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4.6	5.16	4.78
(ii) Trade receivables	4.7	53.39	49.75
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4.8 (a)	9.82	49.31
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	4.8 (b)	235.20	158.20
(v) Loans receivables	4.9	0.01	0.03
(vi) Other financial assets	4.2	16.23	11.92
(c) Other current assets	4.4	0.88	1.01
Total current assets (B)		**330.06**	**280.62**
Total assets (A+B)		**647.55**	**481.90**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	4.10 (a)	118.63	118.63
(b) Other equity	4.10 (b)	246.92	300.91
Total equity (A)		**365.55**	**419.54**
B. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	4.22	114.72	-
(b) Provisions	4.11	8.45	6.90
Total non-current liabilities (B)		**123.17**	**6.90**
C. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.12	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		37.31	32.78
(ii) Lease liabilities	4.22	4.82	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	4.13	3.88	5.33
(b) Other current liabilities	4.14	109.17	14.14
(c) Provisions	4.11	3.65	3.21
Total current liabilities (C)		**158.83**	**55.46**
Total liabilities (B+C)		**282.00**	**62.36**
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		**647.55**	**481.90**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Directors ofChartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Bhargava Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of
Ganga Care Hospital Limited
CIN: U85110MH2005PLC150811

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director and Group Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03476950

Sd/-
Dr. Varun C.
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Madhavi Darbha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Place: Nagpur
Date: 10 August 2020

Ganga Care Hospital Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
I	Revenue from operations	4.15	419.84	454.85
II	Other income	4.16	21.82	13.16
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**441.66**	**468.01**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(i) Purchases of medical supplies, drugs and other consumables		88.59	93.25
	(ii) Changes in inventories of medical supplies, drugs and other consumables	4.17	(3.75)	0.38
	(iii) Employee benefits expense	4.18	66.33	57.50
	(iv) Other expenses	4.20	190.04	208.49
	Total expenses (IV)		**341.21**	**359.62**
V	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (III-IV)**		**100.45**	**108.39**
	(v) Depreciation and amortisation expense	4.21	24.35	18.61
	(vi) Finance costs	4.19	11.60	-
VI	**Profit before tax**		**64.50**	**89.78**
VII	**Tax expenses:**			
	(i) Current tax	4.24 (a)	19.97	29.15
	(ii) Deferred tax	4.24 (a)	(2.03)	(2.35)
	Total tax expenses (VII)		**17.94**	**26.80**
VIII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**46.56**	**62.98**
IX	**Other Comprehensive Income:**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(1.56)	0.43
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	4.24 (b)	0.40	(0.12)
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (IX)		**(1.16)**	**0.31**
X	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII+IX)**		**45.40**	**63.29**
	Earnings per equity share (EPES) [Nominal value of share INR 10 (31 March 2019: INR 10)] (in absolute terms)			
(i)	Basic and diluted (in absolute terms)		3.93	5.31

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganga Care Hospital Limited
CIN: U85110MH2005PLC150811

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director and Group Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03476950

Sd/-
Dr. Varun C. Bhargava
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Madhavi Darbha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Place: Nagpur
Date: 10 August 2020

Ganga Care Hospital Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	64.50	89.78
Adjustments for operating activities:		
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	24.35	18.61
- (Gain)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (PPE), net	(0.01)	0.15
- Interest income	(15.92)	(11.20)
- Finance costs	11.60	-
- Changes in fair value of mutual funds	(0.38)	(0.35)
- Income/liabilities written back from operating activities	(4.22)	-
- Allowance for trade receivables	11.12	3.66
Operating profit before working capital changes	**91.04**	**100.65**
Changes in:		
Loans receivables	0.02	0.17
Inventories	(3.75)	0.38
Trade receivables	(14.76)	1.52
Other financial assets	(0.22)	4.92
Other current assets	0.13	0.69
Other non-current assets	0.22	1.12
Trade payables	4.84	(3.98)
Other current liabilities	(4.36)	(0.51)
Other financial liabilities	2.63	1.91
Provisions	0.12	(0.02)
Cash generated from operations	**75.91**	**106.85**
Taxes paid (net)	(18.34)	(27.50)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**57.57**	**79.35**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(19.19)	(18.53)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	0.50	0.05
Interest received	11.83	3.51
Investment in deposits, net	(75.20)	(146.42)
Net cash used in investing activities (C)	**(82.06)**	**(161.39)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of lease rentals	(15.00)	-
Net cash used in financing activities (B)	**(15.00)**	**-**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(39.49)	(82.04)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	49.31	131.35
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (note 1 below)	**9.82**	**49.31**

Note 1:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (refer note 4.8 (a))		
Cash on hand	0.33	0.70
Balances with banks - in current accounts	9.49	43.03
Balances with banks in deposit accounts with maturity up to 3 months	-	5.58
Total cash and cash equivalents	**9.82**	**49.31**

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganga Care Hospital Limited
CIN: U85110MH2005PLC150811

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director and Group Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03476950

Sd/-
Dr. Varun C. Bhargava
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Madhavi Darbha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Place: Nagpur
Date: 10 August 2020

Ganga Care Hospital Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2018		**11,862,500**	**118.63**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	4.10 (a)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019		**11,862,500**	**118.63**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	4.10 (a)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020		**11,862,500**	**118.63**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018	237.62	**237.62**
Profit for the year	62.98	**62.98**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (net of tax)	0.31	**0.31**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**300.91**	**300.91**
Profit for the year	46.56	**46.56**
Interim dividend of INR 6.95 per share (including dividend distribution tax of INR 16.95)	(99.39)	**(99.39)**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (net of tax)	(1.16)	**(1.16)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**246.92**	**246.92**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganga Care Hospital Limited
CIN: U85110MH2005PLC150811

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director and Group Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03476950

Sd/-
Dr. Varun C. Bhargava
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Madhavi Darbha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Place: Nagpur
Date: 10 August 2020

1. Company overview

Ganga Care Hospital Limited (the "Company" or "GCHL") is headquartered in Nagpur, India and was incorporated on 25 January 2005 in accordance with the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in providing healthcare and related services.

The Company has its registered office at #3, Farmland, Panchsheel Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440012.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 10 August 2020.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with all the material aspects of the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA')).

The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented, except for the adoption of Ind AS 116 with effect from 1 April 2019, refer section "adoption of Ind AS 116".

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under historical cost, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification;
- lease arrangements in accordance with Ind AS 116; and
- employee defined benefit liability are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use or for the purpose of better presentation of financial statements. Management evaluates all recently issued or revised Accounting Standards on an ongoing basis and accordingly changes the Accounting policies as applicable.

b. Estimation uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the revenues and profitability of the Company for the month of March 2020 and continued subsequently with a decline in occupancy impacting significantly the business revenues, profitability and cash flows. However, with a slew of cost saving measures the Company has been able to partly reduce the significant negative impact on business.

The Company has a well-capitalized Balance Sheet and has managed its liquidity position via cost efficiency initiatives, better working capital management and external funding.
With the lockdown restrictions easing, the Company has begun to witness signs of gradual improvement in operations but would continue to see an impact on its financial statements till normalization of business.

The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next one year and of the recoverability and carrying values of its assets comprising Property, plant and equipment, trade receivables, inventories, Investments among others as at the reporting date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required to the financial statements. The management has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 pandemic in preparation of the financial statements. In developing the assumptions and estimates relating to the uncertainties as at the Balance Sheet date in relation to the recoverable amounts of these assets, the Company's management has considered the global economic conditions prevailing as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The actual outcome of these assumptions and estimates may vary in future due to the impact of the pandemic.

c. Adoption of Ind AS 116

Ind AS 116 Leases
On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019, which notified Ind AS 116 - Leases. The amendment rules are effective from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. This standard replaces current guidance under Ind AS 17.

The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

The Company as a lessee
The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

d. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

e. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue primarily comprises fees charged under contract for inpatient and/or outpatient hospital services and includes sale of medical and non-medical items. Hospital services include charges for accommodation, medical professional services, equipment, radiology, laboratory, pharmaceutical goods among others, used in treatments provided to the patients.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:
- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs;
- the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Goods and services tax is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected by the Company on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Revenue from health care services and related activities

Income from healthcare services is recognised as revenue when the related services are rendered unless significant future uncertainties exists. Revenue is also recognised in relation to the services rendered, to the patients who are undergoing treatment/observation on the balance sheet date to the extent of services rendered. Revenue is recognised net of discounts and concessions, if any, given to the patients and disallowances including claims. Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when each performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when inpatient/ outpatients has actually received the service and accepted/consumed.

Other operating revenue comprises revenue from various ancillary revenue generating activities such as clinical research, income from outsourced facilities and academic/training services. The revenue in respect of such arrangements is recognized as and when services are performed.

Unbilled receivables and Unearned revenue

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Other contract assets have been disclosed as contract assets within other assets.

Unearned revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues. The billing schedules agreed with customers could include periodic performance-based payments and/or milestone-based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period. Advances received for services are reported as liabilities until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

Contract modifications - Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

Revenue from sale of pharmacy

In respect of sale of pharmacy, where the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognised when control is transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection.

Income from academic services/workshops

Income from academic services/workshops (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) is recognized on pro-rata basis on the completion of such services over the duration of the program.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included under other income in the statement of profit and loss.

g. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income (‘OCI’) or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method Balance Sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is reasonably certain that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

h. Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

Property plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price (net of discounts and rebates), borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for the intended use. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the basis of straight line method, in the manner prescribed and at the useful lives which coincides with useful lives prescribed by Schedule II of the Act.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the useful life of asset or lease period including the renewal option, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on assets which are available for use during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from the date of their availability.

Capital work-in-progress are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a PPE is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss ("SPL") when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

i. Inventories

Inventory of medical supplies, drugs, and other consumables are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of medical supplies and drugs is determined on the basis of specific identification method. Other consumables are valued on the basis of first-in-first-out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories include purchase price, import duties and other taxes excluding taxes those are subsequently recoverable from the concerned authorities, freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) 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 CGU (or the asset).

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.

k. Provision and contingencies

Provisions

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the SPL net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are identified and disclosed with respect to following:

- a possible obligation 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; or

- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
  - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
  - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed, unless inflow of economic benefits is probable. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

l. Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits are accounted for in the period during which the services have been rendered.

Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

Provident Fund: Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the provident fund administered by the Central Government under the Provident Fund Act, 1952, are charged to the SPL for the year in which the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

Gratuity: The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising mainly of actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated absences: Accrued liability for compensated absences including sick leave is determined on actuarial valuation basis using Projected Unit Credit (PUC) Method at the end of the year and provided completely in profit and loss account as per Ind AS - 19 "Employee Benefits".

m. 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 assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in SPL. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in SPL.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A ‘debt instrument’ is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

De-recognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables, unbilled receivables and bank balances.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in SPL. The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per agreed terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in SPL.

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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o. Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared as per the Indirect Method. Cash Flow Statements present the cash flows by operating, financing and investing activities of the Company. Operating cash flows are arrived by adjusting profit or loss before tax for the effects of transactions of a non- cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

q. Investments

Investments are classified as current investments, if the management does not intend to hold the investments for more than one year. Investments other than current investments are classified as long-term investments.

Non-current investments are carried at cost. Provision is made, wherever necessary, for any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment.

Current investments represent investments made in mutual funds, the Company has recognised such investments at fair value through profit and loss.

r. Measurement of profit/Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of profit and loss.

In its measurement of EBITDA, the Company includes other income but does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance cost and tax expense.

3. **Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

(i) Defined benefit plans and other long term benefit plan

The cost and present value of the defined benefit gratuity plan and leave encashment (other long term benefit plan) are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation and other long term benefits are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and thereby could have an impact on the future years.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model.

(v) Recognition and measurement of provisions

The recognition and measurement of provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known as at the Balance Sheet date. Therefore, the actual outflow of resources at a future date may vary.

(vi) Expected credit loss

The impairment provision for trade receivables and unbilled receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.

(vii) Deferred tax assets

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits. The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

(viii) Income Taxes

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty.

(ix) Assessment of claims and litigations disclosed as contingent liabilities

There are certain claims and litigations which have been assessed as contingent liabilities by the Management which may have an effect on the operations of the Company should the same be decided against the Company.

The Management has assessed that no further provision / adjustment is required to be made in these Financial Statements for the above matters, other than what has been already recorded, as they expect a favourable decision based on their assessment and the advice given by the external legal counsels / professional advisors.

(x) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives.

Ganga Care Hospital Limited
Summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.1 (a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)							
As at 1 April 2018	18.73	1.48	114.77	3.34	2.19	2.83	143.34
Additions during the year	0.91	-	7.80	0.13	0.49	1.41	10.74
Disposals during the year	-	-	(0.42)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.43)
As at 31 March 2019	**19.64**	**1.48**	**122.15**	**3.47**	**2.68**	**4.23**	**153.65**
Additions during the year	2.79	-	20.53	0.17	0.57	1.47	25.51
Disposals during the year	-	(0.05)	(2.98)	-	-	-	(3.03)
As at 31 March 2020	**22.43**	**1.43**	**139.70**	**3.64**	**3.25**	**5.70**	**176.13**
Accumulated depreciation							
Up to 31 March 2018	2.00	0.45	19.89	1.09	1.02	1.27	25.72
Charge for the year	1.03	0.22	15.62	0.41	0.49	0.84	18.61
On disposals	-	-	(0.22)	-	-	(0.01)	(0.23)
Up to 31 March 2019	**3.03**	**0.67**	**35.29**	**1.50**	**1.51**	**2.10**	**44.10**
Charge for the year	1.19	0.22	9.74	0.37	0.50	1.17	13.19
On disposals	-	-	(2.54)	-	-	(0.00)	(2.54)
Up to 31 March 2020	**4.22**	**0.89**	**42.49**	**1.87**	**2.01**	**3.27**	**54.75**
Carrying amounts (net)							
At 31 March 2019	**16.61**	**0.81**	**86.86**	**1.97**	**1.17**	**2.13**	**109.55**
At 31 March 2020	**18.21**	**0.54**	**97.21**	**1.77**	**1.24**	**2.43**	**121.38**

4.1 (b) Right-of-use assets

Carrying amount of Right-of-use assets recognized and movement during the year

Particulars	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Total
As at 1 April 2019	**100.63**	**22.31**	**122.94**
Addition during the year	-	-	-
	100.63	**22.31**	**122.94**
Amortization for the year	9.23	1.93	11.16
As at 31 March 2020	**91.40**	**20.38**	**111.78**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.2 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non-current, at amortised cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Fixed deposit towards margin money against bank guarantees	0.20	2.00
	0.20	**2.00**
Current, at amortised cost		
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with bank	12.22	8.13
Unbilled receivables	4.01	3.79
	16.23	**11.92**

4.3 Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	7.09	8.72
	7.09	**8.72**

4.4 Other assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances:		
Advances to related parties*	55.37	55.37
Others	0.58	6.76
Advances other than capital advances:		
Prepaid expenses	4.25	4.47
	60.20	**66.60**

*Refer note 4.26 for details.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances other than capital advances:		
Prepaid expenses	0.84	0.97
Others	0.04	0.04
	0.88	**1.01**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.5 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Medical supplies and drugs	8.90	5.14
Other consumables	0.47	0.48
	9.37	**5.62**

4.6 Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Investment in mutual funds (quoted) - at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		
(a) 176,889 (176,889 as at 31 March 2019) units in IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund-Growth-(Direct Plan)	5.11	4.73
(b) 1,390 (1,390 as at 31 March 2019) units in IDFC Super Saver Income Fund-Medium-Term Plan-Growth	0.05	0.05
	5.16	**4.78**

4.7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Unsecured, receivables considered good	14.64	14.19
Unsecured, receivables with significant increase in credit risk	80.37	66.06
Total receivables	**95.01**	**80.25**
Less: Allowance for trade receivables	(41.62)	(30.50)
Net trade receivables	**53.39**	**49.75**

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection. The management believes that there is no further provision required in excess of the allowance for receivable.
The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company’s historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.
The Company's exposure to credit and loss allowance related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 4.27(iii)(b).

4.8 Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	9.49	43.03
- in deposit account (original maturity less than 3 months)	-	5.58
Cash on hand	0.33	0.70
	9.82	**49.31**
b) Other bank balances		
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	233.00	155.50
Deposit towards margin money against bank guarantee	2.20	2.70
	235.20	**158.20**
Total	**245.02**	**207.51**

4.9 Loans receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	6.88	6.88
Total	**6.88**	**6.88**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	0.01	0.03
	0.01	**0.03**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.10 (a) Share capital

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised		
15,000,000 (15,000,000 as at 31 March 2019) equity shares of INR 10 each	150.00	150.00
Total authorised share capital	**150.00**	**150.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
11,862,500 (11,862,500 as at 31 March 2019) equity shares of INR 10 each	118.63	118.63
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	**118.63**	**118.63**

Notes:

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

Equity shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the beginning of the year	11,862,500	118.63	11,862,500	118.63
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**11,862,500**	**118.63**	**11,862,500**	**118.63**

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Where dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors, it is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Equity shares held by the holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up held by				
Quality Care India Limited	8,794,000	87.94	8,794,000	87.94

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up held by				
Quality Care India Limited	8,794,000	74.13%	8,794,000	74.13%

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

(e) The Company has not bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the last balance sheet date.

(f) The Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the last balance sheet date.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.10 (b) Other equity

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Retained earnings - surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
At the beginning of the year	300.91	237.62
Interim dividend of INR 6.95 per share (including dividend distribution tax of INR 16.95)	(99.39)	-
Net profit for the year	46.56	62.98
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (net of tax)*	(1.16)	0.31
At the end of the year	**246.92**	**300.91**

***Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (net of tax)**
The reserves represents the remeasurement gains/(losses) arising from the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligations of the Company. The remeasurement gains/(losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under this reserve within equity.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.11 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 4.25(A))	6.40	4.65
Compensated absences	2.05	2.25
	8.45	**6.90**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 4.25(A))	2.73	2.09
Compensated absences	0.92	1.12
	3.65	**3.21**

4.12 Trade payables

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year;	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the accounting year;	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purposes of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Explanation - The terms 'appointed day', 'buyer', 'enterprise', 'micro enterprise', ' small enterprise' and 'supplier', shall have the same meaning assigned to them under clauses (b), (d), (e), (h), (m) and (n) respectively of section 2 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
This information is required to be disclosed has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company. Auditors have placed reliance on the information provided by the Management.

4.13 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Creditor for capital goods	0.25	0.11
Other payables	3.63	5.22
	3.88	**5.33**

4.14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statutory dues payable	19.91	3.29
Interim dividend payable	82.44	-
Unearned revenue	6.82	10.85
	109.17	**14.14**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.15 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from healthcare services	390.90	429.06
Revenue from pharmacy	28.94	25.79
Total	**419.84**	**454.85**

The Company has derived 100% of its revenue from operations from locations based out of India.

The below table describes reconciliation between gross to net revenues from healthcare services

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from healthcare services, gross	398.88	434.85
Adjustment for disallowance and discount	7.98	5.79
Revenue from healthcare services, net	**390.90**	**429.06**

4.16 Other income

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(a)	**Interest income**		
	- on financial assets (bank deposits) measured at amortised cost	15.92	11.20
(b)	**Other non-operating income**		
	Net gains and losses arising on mutual funds designated at FVTPL	0.38	0.35
	Profit on sale of PPE	0.01	-
	Miscellaneous income	1.29	1.61
(c)	**Income/liabilities written back from operating activities***	4.22	-
		21.82	**13.16**

*Represents operating liabilities and provisions no longer required written back amounting to INR 4.22 (31 March 2019: Nil). These operating expenses were adjusted in computation of the Company's EBIDTA for such years.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.17 Changes in inventories of medical supplies, drugs and other consumables

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(a) Inventory at the beginning of the year	5.62	6.00
(b) Inventory at the end of the year	9.37	5.62
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories [(a)-(b)]	**(3.75)**	**0.38**

4.18 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	55.49	52.09
Contribution to provident fund (refer note 4.26(F))	4.62	3.35
Gratuity and compensated absences	2.32	1.70
Staff welfare expenses	3.90	0.36
	66.33	**57.50**

4.19 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest on lease liabilities	11.60	-
	11.60	-

4.20 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Hospital maintenance	4.91	4.80
In-house catering charges	2.02	2.31
Water charges	0.69	0.70
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	0.94	0.83
- Machinery and equipment	2.88	5.05
Power and fuel	12.52	12.29
Insurance	0.34	2.78
Security charges	1.52	4.53
Housekeeping service charges	21.61	16.42
Diagnostics expenses	10.37	9.02
Rent	1.12	19.01
Rates and taxes, excluding tax on income	8.60	5.25
Travelling and conveyance	0.55	0.79
Communication expenses	0.69	0.53
Printing and stationery	2.71	2.55
Marketing and business promotion	2.99	1.39
Legal and professional charges	3.49	2.65
Allowance for trade receivables	11.12	3.66
Contribution towards Corporate social responsibility (refer note 4.30)	2.10	1.40
Payments to the auditor		
- for audit	0.50	1.50
- for reimbursement of expenses	0.07	0.03
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.15
Professional fees to doctors	97.06	109.66
Bank charges	0.87	0.89
Miscellaneous expenses	0.37	0.30
	190.04	**208.49**

4.21 Depreciation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4.1 (a))	13.19	18.61
Amortisation on right-of-use asset (refer note 4.1 (b))	11.16	-
	24.35	**18.61**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.22 Leases

Effective 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective method, the Company has adopted and applied Ind AS 116 'Leases' to all lease contracts existing as on 1 April 2019. The Company has recognised lease liabilities measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and right-of-use (ROU) assets at an amount equal to lease liabilities. Accordingly, comparatives as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been not retrospectively adjusted.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of Right-of-use assets of INR 122.94 and lease liabilities of INR 122.94. The effect of this adoption is significant on the profit before tax, profit for the year and earnings per equity share. Ind AS 116 has resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:
1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the ROU assets at the date of initial application.
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

While measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating lease, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 9.55% per annum.

Particulars	**Amount**
Operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2019 as disclosed under Ind AS 17 in the Company's financial statements	144.35
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019	**122.94**
Commitments relating to short-term leases	-
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019	**122.94**

Carrying amount of lease liabilities and movement during the year

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
As at 1 April 2019	122.94
Addition during the year	**-**
Finance cost accrued during the year	11.60
Payment	(15.00)
As at 31 March 2020	**119.54**
Current	4.82
Non Current	114.72

The Following are the amount recognized in statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Depreciation expenses of Right-to-use assets	11.16
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	11.60
Expenses related to short-term lease (included under other expenses)	1.11
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	23.87

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Company's lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Less than 1 year	16.03
1 - 2 years	33.26
3 - 5 years	55.60
More than 5 years	87.95

The operating lease rent which was accounted under other expenses in the previous years has now been accounted as depreciation and finance cost. The additional rent expenditure, which would have been recognised in the Statement of profit and loss under the erstwhile accounting policies, for the year ended 31 March 2020 would have been INR 15.00.

4.23 Segment Information

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Medical and Healthcare Services'. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements. Further the business operation of the Company are concentrated in India, and hence, the Company is considered to operate only in one geographical segment.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.24 Income tax

a. Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Current tax	19.97	29.15
Deferred tax	(2.03)	(2.35)
Tax expense for the year	**17.94**	**26.80**

b. Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		
- Before tax	(1.56)	0.43
- Tax (expense)/ benefit	0.40	(0.12)
- Net of tax	**(1.16)**	**0.31**

c. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Profit before tax	64.50	89.78
Enacted tax rates	25.17%	29.12%
Tax expense at enacted rates	**16.23**	**26.14**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/ (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses		
Impact of change in tax rates	(1.35)	0.43
Adjustments in respect of income-tax for earlier years	-	-
Other adjustments	3.06	0.23
Total	**17.94**	**26.80**

d. Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

(i) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Deferred tax asset		
Allowances for trade receivables	10.19	8.88
Provision for employee benefits	2.59	3.57
Provision for bonus	0.38	-
Lease liability	29.26	-
Total deferred tax asset	**42.42**	**12.45**
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipment	5.09	4.92
Right-of-use assets	27.37	-
Total deferred tax liability	**32.46**	**4.92**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**9.96**	**7.53**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Movement in temporary differences

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
Allowance for trade receivables	8.88	1.31	-	10.19
Provision for employee benefits	3.57	(1.38)	0.40	2.59
Provision for bonus	-	0.38	-	0.38
Lease liability	-	29.26	-	29.26
Property, plant and equipment	(4.92)	(0.17)	-	(5.09)
Right-of-use assets	-	(27.37)	-	(27.37)
Total	**7.53**	**2.03**	**0.40**	**9.96**

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
Allowance for trade receivables	7.40	1.48	-	8.88
Provision for employee benefits	3.42	0.27	(0.12)	3.57
Property, plant and equipment	(5.52)	0.60	-	(4.92)
Total	**5.30**	**2.35**	**(0.12)**	**7.53**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.25 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

The Company operates post-employment defined benefit plan that provide gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous services, to receive one-half month's last drawn salary for each year of completed services at the time of retirement/exit. The scheme is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's obligation in respect of gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and loss immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company accrues gratuity as per the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act,1972 as applicable as at the balance sheet date and accordingly the maximum payment is restricted to INR 2.00 (31 March 2019: INR 2.00).

A Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Defined benefit obligations liability	9.44	7.06
Plan assets	0.31	0.32
Net defined benefit liability	**9.13**	**6.74**
Non-current	6.40	4.65
Current	2.73	2.09

B Reconciliation of net defined benefit (assets)liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (assets) liability and its components.

i) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	7.06	6.54
Benefit payments from plan assets	(0.84)	(0.60)
Current service cost	1.22	1.11
Interest cost	0.51	0.50
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- changes in financial assumptions	0.22	0.07
- experience adjustments	1.27	(0.56)
Defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date	**9.44**	**7.06**

ii) Reconciliation to fair value of plan assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Plan assets at beginning of the year	0.32	0.12
Contributions paid into the plan	0.87	0.84
Interest income	0.02	0.02
Benefits paid	(0.83)	(0.60)
Remeasurement - return on assets (excluding interest income)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Plan assets at end of the year	**0.31**	**0.32**

C (i) Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Current service cost	1.22	1.11
Interest on net defined liability/ (asset)	0.49	0.48
Net cost, included in 'employee benefits'	**1.71**	**1.59**

C (ii) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Actuarial (gain) / loss on defined benefit obligation	1.49	(0.49)
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.07	0.06
Closing amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	**1.56**	**(0.43)**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.25 Employee benefits (continued)

D Plan assets

Plan assets comprises of the following:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Fund managed by Insurer	0.31	0.32

E Other disclosures

i) Actuarial assumptions

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Principal actuarial assumptions	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Attrition rate	25.00%	25.00%
Discount rate	6.81%	8.00%
Salary escalation rate	4.00%	4.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Notes:

a) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The Company evaluates these assumptions annually based on the long-term plans of growth and industrials standards.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Discount rate (+ 1% movement)	0.28	0.21
Discount rate (- 1% movement)	(0.27)	(0.20)
Salary escalation (+ 1% movement)	(0.31)	(0.23)
Salary escalation (- 1% movement)	0.32	0.24
Attrition rate (+ 1% movement)	0.00	-
Attrition rate (- 1% movement)	0.03	0.02

c) The expected contribution for the Company during the next year is INR 4.57 (31 March 2019: INR 3.37).

F Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution towards its provident fund is a defined contribution retirement plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is deposited with Provident Fund Commissioner which is recognised by the Income Tax authorities. Details for the expenditure recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss towards		
i) Provident fund	4.62	3.35

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.26 Related party disclosure

(a) Parties where control exists or where significant influence exists and with whom transactions have taken place during the current year or previous year

Nature of relationship	Names
Holding Company	Quality Care India Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	Abraaj Growth Markets Health Fund General Partner Limited (Ultimate holding company) - upto 21 June 2019 Evercare Health Fund, L.P. (Cayman) (Ultimate holding company) - with effect from 21 June 2019
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Dr. Varun C. Bhargava
Relatives of KMP	Dr. Neha Bhargava Mr. Vijay Bhargava Dr. Alka Bhargava
Enterprises where KMP exercise significant influence	CARE Foundation Relisys Medical Devices Limited

(b) The schedule of related party transactions are as follows:

Transaction details	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Transactions during the year		
1. Dr. Varun C. Bhargava		
Remuneration *	1.86	1.86
Professional fees	1.50	2.12
2. Dr. Alka Bhargava		
Professional fees	0.93	1.34
3. Quality Care India Limited		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	1.65
Reimbursement of expenses	0.57	0.17
4. Dr. Neha Bhargava		
Professional fees	1.08	1.23
5. Mr. Vijay Bhargava		
Rent	0.23	0.17
6. CARE Foundation		
Professional fees	0.04	0.36
7. Relysis Medical Devices Limited		
Purchase of medical supplies	0.33	1.71

*does note include post employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits expenditure which are computed for the Company as a whole.

(c) Balances receivable/(payable)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Balances outstanding from/ to the related parties		
Quality Care India Limited	55.37	55.37
Care Foundation	-	(0.04)
Relisys Medical Devices Limited	(0.02)	(0.13)
Dr. Varun C. Bhargava	(0.11)	(0.11)
Dr. Neha Bhargava	(0.04)	(0.10)
Dr. Alka Bhargava	(0.04)	(0.07)

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.27 Financial instruments

i) Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The aforesaid ratio is not applicable as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 as the Company does not have debt.

ii) Categories of financial instruments

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investments - current	5.16	4.78
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans receivables - non-current	6.88	6.88
Other financial assets - non-current	0.20	2.00
Trade receivables- current	53.39	49.75
Cash and cash equivalents	9.82	49.31
Bank balances other than above	235.20	158.20
Loans receivables - current	0.01	0.03
Other financial assets- current	16.23	11.92
Total	**326.89**	**282.87**

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables	37.31	32.78
Lease liabilities - non-current	114.72	-
Lease liabilities- current	4.82	-
Other financial liabilities- current	3.88	5.33
Total	**160.73**	**38.11**

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled. At the end of the reporting periods, there are no significant concentrations of financial instruments designated at FVTPL.

iii) Financial risk management

The Company’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

a) Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company’s risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Company’s activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all the employees understand their roles and obligations.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The credit risk arises principally from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits to whom credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The collection from the trade receivables are monitored on a continuous basis by the receivables team. The Company takes due care while extending any credit. Refer note 4.7 for further details.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.27 Financial instruments (continued)

The Company establishes an allowance for credit loss that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables based on the past and the recent collection trend. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to INR 95.01 as on 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019 : INR 80.25). The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

Allowance for credit losses	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Opening balance	30.50	26.84
Credit loss added, net	11.12	3.66
Closing balance	**41.62**	**30.50**

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

None of the Company's cash equivalents, including fixed deposits, were either past due or impaired as at 31 March 2020.

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

The Company's credit period for customers generally ranges from 0-90 days. The aging of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired is given below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Not due	15.57	14.19
Past due not impaired:		
0 - 180 days	30.92	25.58
Greater than 180 days	6.91	9.98
	53.39	**49.75**

Ind AS requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets are impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial assets have increased significantly since the initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

c) 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.

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	37.31	-	-	-	37.31
Other financial liabilities	3.88	-	-	-	3.88
Total	**41.19**	-	-	-	**41.19**

Please refer note 4.22 for the details towards minimum lease rentals at various reporting dates.

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	32.78	-	-	-	32.78
Other financial liabilities	5.33	-	-	-	5.33
Total	**38.11**	-	-	-	**38.11**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.27 Financial instruments (continued)

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Considering the nature of the Company's financial instruments, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk.

i) Interest rate risk exposure

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments in deposits and mutual funds are with banks and reputed financial institutions and significantly with electricity authorities and therefore do not expose the Company to significant interest rates risk.

The exposure of the Company's financial assets on interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	242.28	170.66
	242.28	**170.66**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets - investment in mutual funds	5.16	4.78
	5.16	**4.78**

4.28 Fair value measurement

i) Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Particulars	Valuation technique and key input	Fair value hierarchy	Fair value as at (in INR)	
			As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	Based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at balance sheet date. (quoted prices in active market)	Level 2	5.16	4.78

There was no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 in the period.

ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

4.29 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
i) Pending litigations		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
Patient legal claims*	9.29	9.29

*In respect of above contingent liabilities, future cash outflows are determinable only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

ii) During February 2019, the Supreme Court of India issued a judgement which provided further guidance for companies in determining which components of their employees' compensation are subject to statutory withholding obligations, and matching employer contribution obligations, for Provident Fund contributions under Indian law. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to this judgement. However, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the Supreme Court's judgement. The Company will evaluate the same and update its provision, if any on receiving further clarity on the subject.

b) Commitments

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Capital commitments	2.73	6.78

4.30 Corporate social responsibility

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.53	1.43
b) Amount spent during the year		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above		
Promoting preventive healthcare	2.10	1.40
Amount to be spent in future years	**-**	**0.03**

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganga Care Hospital Limited
CIN: U85110MH2005PLC150811

Sd/-
Dr. Raajiv Singhal
Director and Group Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 03476950

Sd/-
Dr. Varun C. Bhargava
Managing Director
DIN: 00811414

Sd/-
Madhavi Darbha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 10 August 2020

Place: Nagpur
Date: 10 August 2020

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