

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Fortis La Femme Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fortis La Femme Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, of its loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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



Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.



B S R & Co. LLP

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

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



Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership No. 076124
UDIN: 20076124AAAADH1813

Place: Gurugram
Date: September 30, 2020

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Fortis La Femme Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

- (i) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any fixed assets (Property, plant and equipment). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loan, or provided any guarantee or security or made any investment as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as mentioned in the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The Company does not have any revenue generating activities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income tax, Goods and services tax (GST) and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Excise duty, Sales tax, Value added tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and Service tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Goods and service tax, and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Duty of customs, Excise duty, Sales tax, Goods and service tax, Service tax and Value added tax which have not been deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities on account of any disputes as at 31 March 2020.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.



- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on and on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the results of the Company, managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided by the Company during the current year in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Refer note 25 to the financial statements.

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



Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership No. 076124
UDIN: 20076124AAAADH1813

Place: Gurugram
Date: September 30, 2020

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Fortis La Femme Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Fortis La Femme Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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



Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership No. 076124
UDIN: 20076124AAAADH1813

Place: Gurugram
Date: September 30, 2020

FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Non-current tax assets	5	36.39	36.39
Total non-current assets (A)		36.39	36.39
B. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	382.00	375.18
Total current assets (B)		382.00	375.18
Total assets (A+B)		418.39	411.57
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
C. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	7	500.00	500.00
(b) Other equity		(8,388.72)	(7,277.74)
Total equity (C)		(7,888.72)	(6,777.74)
Liabilities			
D. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	7,475.91	6,311.09
(ii) Other financial liabilities	9	672.13	564.82
Total non-current liabilities (D)		8,148.04	6,875.91
E. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	10		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		55.69	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		21.60	230.37
(b) Other current liabilities	11	81.78	83.03
Total current liabilities (E)		159.07	313.40
Total liabilities (D+E)		8,307.11	7,189.31
Total equity and liabilities (C+D+E)		418.39	411.57

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements

1-25

In terms of our report attached.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED



Deepak Narang
Director
DIN: 08374273

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 30, 2020



Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 30, 2020




FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
I Revenue from operations		-	-
Total income (I)		-	-
II Expenses			
Finance costs	12	748.00	635.13
Other expenses	13	362.98	297.49
Total expenses (II)		1,110.98	932.62
III Loss before tax (I-II)		(1,110.98)	(932.62)
IV Tax expense	14		
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
V Loss for the year (III-IV)		(1,110.98)	(932.62)
VI Other comprehensive income		-	-
VI Total comprehensive loss for the year (V-VI)		(1,110.98)	(932.62)
Earning per equity share of INR 10 each			
Equity shares of Rupees 10 each			
i) Basic (INR)	17	(22.22)	(18.65)
ii) Dilluted (INR)	17	(22.22)	(18.65)

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-25

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED



Deepak Narang
Director
DIN: 08374273

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 30, 2020



Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 30, 2020



FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(1,110.98)	(932.62)
Adjustments for :		
Finance cost	746.82	627.58
Operating profit/ (loss) before changes in following assets and liabilities	(364.16)	(305.04)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in trade payables	(153.08)	(0.60)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(1.25)	61.22
Cash used in operating activities	(518.49)	(244.42)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(518.49)	(244.42)
B. Cash flows from financing activities (Refer note (i) below)		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings from Holding company	600.00	300.00
Interest paid	(74.69)	(62.76)
Net cash generated in financing activities (B)	525.31	237.24
C. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	6.82	(7.18)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	375.18	382.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	382.00	375.18

(i) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Long term borrowings	Interest accrued
As at April 1, 2018	5,472.74	538.35
Proceeds from borrowings	300.00	-
Finance cost paid	-	(62.76)
Finance cost	-	627.58
Interest accrued converted in loan (refer note 8)	538.35	(538.35)
As at March 31, 2019	6,311.09	564.82
Proceeds from borrowings	600.00	-
Finance cost paid	-	(74.69)
Finance cost	-	746.82
Interest accrued converted in loan (refer note 8)	564.82	(564.82)
As at March 31, 2020	7,475.91	672.13



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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 (IND AS-7) Statement of Cash flows notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the relevant rules issued thereunder.

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-25

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Rajesh Arora

Partner

Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram

Date : September 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED




Deepak Narang

Director

DIN: 08374273

Place : Gurugram

Date : September 30, 2020



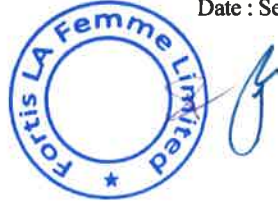
Ranjan Bihari Pandey

Director

DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram

Date : September 30, 2020



FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	Equity Equity Share Capital	Other equity Retained Earnings	(Rupees in '000) Total
Reserve and surplus				
Balance at April 1, 2018		500.00	(6,345.12)	(5,845.12)
Loss for the year		-	(932.62)	(932.62)
Balance at March 31, 2019		500.00	(7,277.74)	(6,777.74)
Loss for the year		-	(1,110.98)	(1,110.98)
Balance at March 31, 2020		500.00	(8,388.72)	(7,888.72)

See accompanying notes forming integral part of the financial statements 1-25

In terms of our report attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Rajesh Arora
Partner
 Membership Number: 076124

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED



Deepak Narang
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 DIN: 08374273

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Ranjan Bihari Pandey
 Director
 DIN : 07752372

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 30, 2020




1. Corporate Information

Fortis La Femme (the 'Company' or 'FLFL') was incorporated on April 13, 2011 to carry on the business of promotion, maintenance, management, operations and conduct of healthcare and related services and providing consultancy for establishment of healthcare services.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortis Healthcare Limited (FHL). FHL is a listed entity on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre Okhla Road, New Delhi.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on September 30, 2020.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(iii) Historical cost convention

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

(iv) Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis based on letter of support received from the Holding Company of the Joint Venturer. Also refer note 22.

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(b) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(c) Measurement of fair values

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

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

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

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

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(d) Financial instrument

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

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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the 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 (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

Debt instrument at FVOCI

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

Equity investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in such entities, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other equity investments which are in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. 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 FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss to retained earnings.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to 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.

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Financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative financial instruments

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

Offsetting

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

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Contingent liabilities

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

(g) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Finance cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

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Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the finance costs eligible for capitalization. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

(h) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current taxes

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

Deferred taxes

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

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

Deferred tax assets (DTA) include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

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

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

(i) Cash flow statement

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

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(j) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

3. (a) Critical estimates and judgements

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Financial instruments - Note 16
- Fair value measurement – Note 16
- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax– Note 4 and 14

(b) Applicable standards issued but not yet effective

MCA, vide notification dated 24 July 2020, has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 to amend certain Ind AS as listed below. The amendments are effective from annual periods commencing on or after 1 April 2020

- Practical expedient in Ind AS 116, Leases, relating to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemic;
- Amendment to definition of “business” (Ind AS 103, Business Combination);
- Refined definition of “material” (Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimate and Errors);
- Interest rate benchmark reform (Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments)

The Company does not expect any significant impact of the above amendment on its financial statements.

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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
4. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilise such temporary differences and brought forward losses.		
No deferred tax asset has been recognised on		
Business losses	6,627.29	6,846.53
Total	6,627.29	6,846.53
5. Non-current tax assets		
Advance income tax	36.39	36.39
	36.39	36.39
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Bank - on current account	382.00	375.18
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet and statement of cash flows	382.00	375.18





FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
7. Share capital		
Authorised Share capital		
5,000,000 (as at March 31, 2019 - 5,000,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total authorised share capital	50,000.00	50,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
50,000 (as at March 31, 2019- 50,000) equity shares of Rupees 10 each	500.00	500.00
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	500.00	500.00

Notes :

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

Equity Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	(Rupees in '000)	Number of shares	(Rupees in '000)
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

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

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

Equity shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number	(Rupees in '000)	Number	(Rupees in '000)
Fortis Healthcare Limited*, the Holding company *including 6 equity shares held jointly with nominee shareholders	50,000	500.00	50,000	500.00

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

Equity shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Fortis Healthcare Limited*, the Holding company *including 6 equity shares held jointly with nominee shareholders	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%



FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
8. Borrowings		
Non-current		
Unsecured at amortised cost		
(a) Loan from Holding company* (Refer note 15)	7,475.91	6,311.09
	<u>7,475.91</u>	<u>6,311.09</u>
*Note:		
Loan from Fortis Healthcare Limited carries interest @10.50% p.a. (previous year 10.00% p.a.) and is repayable on March 31, 2022. Interest accrued as at March 31, 2019 Rupees 564.82 ('000) [March 31, 2018: Rupees 538.35 ('000)] has been converted into loan during the year.		
9. Other financial liabilities (Unsecured)		
Non-current		
(a) Interest accrued on borrowings (Refer note 15)	672.13	564.82
	<u>672.13</u>	<u>564.82</u>
Interest accrued as at year end has been converted into loan subsequently on April 1, 2020 and April 1 2019 respectively.		
10. Trade payable		
Current - at amortised cost		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 18)	55.69	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21.60	230.37
	<u>77.29</u>	<u>230.37</u>
11. Other current liabilities		
(a) Statutory dues payable	81.78	83.03
	<u>81.78</u>	<u>83.03</u>

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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rupees in '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rupees in '000)
12. Finance costs		
(a) Interest expense -on borrowings	746.82	627.58
(b) Other borrowing cost (bank and other related charges)	1.18	7.55
	<u>748.00</u>	<u>635.13</u>
13. Other expenses		
(a) Legal and professional fee (refer note (i) below)	153.87	277.79
(b) Rates and taxes	48.06	19.70
(c) Marketing and business Promotion	19.45	-
(d) Director Sitting Fee	141.60	-
	<u>362.98</u>	<u>297.49</u>
Note:		
(i) Auditors' remuneration comprises (exclusive of tax)		
(a) Statutory audit fee	20.00	200.00
(b) Out of pocket expenses	6.00	-
	<u>26.00</u>	<u>200.00</u>
14. Tax expense		
Current tax		
Current income tax charge for the year	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge/ (credit) for the year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(1,110.98)	(932.62)
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company	25.17%	26.00%
Income tax credit calculated	(279.61)	(242.48)
Effect of tax in relation to DTA not recognised	279.61	242.48
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Expiry in financial year

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on below Business Losses :

	As on March 31, 2020		As on March 31, 2019	
	Gross Amount	Tax effect	Gross Amount	Tax effect
2019-20	-	-	1,330.22	345.86
2020-21	1,103.47	277.72	1,103.47	286.90
2021-22	588.20	148.04	588.20	152.93
2022-23	654.59	164.75	654.59	170.19
2023-24	744.13	187.28	744.13	193.47
2024-25	722.47	181.83	722.47	187.84
2025-26	770.83	194.00	770.83	200.42
2026-27	932.62	234.72	932.62	242.48
2027-28	1,110.98	279.61	-	-
	<u>6,627.29</u>	<u>1,667.95</u>	<u>6,846.53</u>	<u>1,780.09</u>

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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Names of Related Parties and related party relationship	
Ultimate Holding Company	IHH Healthcare Berhad (w.e.f. November 13, 2018)
Intermediate Holding Company	Integrated Healthcare Holdings Limited (w.e.f. November 13, 2018)
	Parkway Pantai Limited (w.e.f. November 13, 2018)
	Northern TK Venture Pte Ltd (w.e.f. November 13, 2018)
Holding Company	Fortis Healthcare Limited ('FHL')
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Arun Kumar Rastogi (Director) (w.e.f. November 1, 2018)
	Ritu Garg (Director) (upto September 17, 2019)
	Deepak Narang (Director) (w.e.f. May 16, 2019)
	Anurag Kalra (Director) (w.e.f. May 16, 2019)
	Daljit Singh (Director) (upto May 20, 2019)
	Ranjan Bihari Pandey (Director) (w.e.f. October 10, 2019)

Transactions during the year:

(Rupees in '000)

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Loans taken during the period		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	600.00	300.00
Interest expense on loans taken from		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	746.82	627.58
Director sitting fee		
Arun Kumar Rastogi	59.00	-
Ritu Garg	23.60	-
Deepak Narang	47.20	-
Ranjan Bihari Pandey	11.80	-
Interest accrued converted into loan		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	564.82	538.35

Balance outstanding at the year-end:

(Rupees in '000)

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings:		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	7,475.91	6,311.09
Other financial liabilities (non current):		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	-	564.82
Other financial liabilities (current):		
Fortis Healthcare Limited	672.13	-

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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Financial Instruments

a. Capital management

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

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 8 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's Board reviews the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Gearing ratio

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

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Debt*	8,148.04	6,875.91
Cash and bank balances	(382.00)	(375.18)
Net debt	7,766.04	6,500.73
Total equity	(7,888.72)	(6,777.74)
Net debt to equity ratio	(98.44%)	(95.91%)

*Debt is defined as long-term and short term borrowing including interest accrued thereon.

b. Financial risk management objectives

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

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

c. Market Risk

The Company's activity is not exposed to the market risks.

d. Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as interest rate on loans is reset annually based on the market rate of interest.

e. Credit risk management

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

Refer note 6 of the financial statements for carrying amount and maximum credit risk exposure for cash and cash equivalents.

The cash and cash equivalent balances are held with reputable banks in India.

f. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, however the Company does not have significant funding requirement as the Company currently does not have any revenue generating



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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

activities. Funding requirements of the Company are met through borrowings from Holding company. Holding company has also agreed to provide financial support to the company as may be required in the near future (refer note 22).

Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

(Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2 year	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	-	7,475.91	-	7,475.91	7,475.91
Other financial liabilities					
Trade payables	77.29	-	-	77.29	77.29
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	672.13	-	672.13	672.13
Total	77.29	8,148.04	-	8,225.33	8,225.33

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 year	More than 2 year	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2019					
Fixed interest rate instrument					
Borrowings	-	6,311.09	-	6,311.09	6,311.09
Other financial liabilities					
Trade payables	230.37	-	-	230.37	230.37
Interest accrued on borrowings *	-	564.82	-	564.82	564.82
Total	230.37	6,575.91	-	7,106.28	7,106.28

* Interest accrued at the year end has been converted into loan subsequently on 1 April 2020 and 1 April 2019 respectively.

g. Fair value measurement

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

(Rupees in'000)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	Level 3
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	382.00	382.00	-
Total		-	382.00	382.00	-



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FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	Level 3
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (non current)	(b)	-	7,475.91	7,475.91	-
Trade payables (current)	(a)	-	77.29	77.29	-
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	(b)	-	672.13	672.13	-
Total		-	8,225.33	8,225.33	

March 31, 2019

(Rupees in '000)

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	Level 3
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	375.18	375.18	-
Total		-	375.18	375.18	-

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using
		Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Amortized cost	Total	Level 3
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (non current)	(b)	-	6,311.09	6,311.09	-
Trade payables (current)	(a)	-	230.27	230.37	-
Other financial liabilities (non current)	(b)	-	564.82	564.82	-
Total		-	7,106.28	7,106.28	-

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

- (a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- (b) The Company's borrowings have been at fixed rate of interest, which are reset annually based on market rate of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued) approximates fair value.

The fair value is determined by using the valuation model/technique with observable/ non-observable inputs and assumptions.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

(Signature)



FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of financial asset and 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.

17. Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS)	Denomination	Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Loss as per statement of profit and loss	Rupees in '000	(1,110.98)	(932.62)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	Numbers	50,000	50,000
Basic and Diluted EPS	Rupees	(22.22)	(18.65)

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

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

(Rupees in '000)

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	55.69	-
-Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year		
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-



FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. Commitment

- a. The Company does not have other commitments, for purchases/sales orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase/sale of services and employees benefits, in normal course of business. The Company does not have any long term commitments/contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.
- b. The Company does not have any commitments on account of capital item purchases.
- c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

20. Contingent Liabilities (not provided for) in respect of :

The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

21. The disclosures regarding details of specified bank notes held and transacted during the period November 8, 2016 to December 31, 2016 have not been made since the requirement does not pertain to financial year ended March 31, 2020.

22. Going concern

The Company has incurred a net loss of Rupees 1,110.98 ('000) during the year ended March 31, 2020. Also, as at 31 March 2020, the net worth of the Company has been fully eroded. The Company currently does not have any revenue generating activities. These events or conditions raise doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a Going Concern. However, the management is evaluating various business options and intends to carry out business activities through this entity in the foreseeable future. Based on the financial and operational support provided by its Holding Company, the management has considered it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a Going Concern basis.

23. The COVID-19 pandemic was declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with adverse impact on economy and business. The Company has used internal and external information in light of these circumstances and has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of assets as well as the liabilities accrued. The Company has also assessed the impact of this whole situation on its capital and financial resources, liquidity position and internal financial reporting controls and is of the view that based on its present assessment this situation does not materially impact these financial statements. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on these financial results may differ from that estimated due to unforeseen circumstances and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

24. As the Company currently does not have any revenue generation activities, there are no reportable business segment under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

25. The main object of the Company is to carry on the business of healthcare and all other activities related to it. Further, in earlier years, the financial assets of the Company constituted more than 50 per cent of its total assets and income from financial assets constituted more than 50 per cent of its gross income due to grant of an inter-company loan to one of its fellow subsidiary. As a result, the Company met the eligibility criteria for being registered with Reserve Bank of India as a NBFC.



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Subsequently, during FY 2018-19 (last audited financials) and FY 2019-20, the financial assets and financial income of the Company were less than 50 percent of its total assets and gross income respectively, and the Company is no longer meeting the 'Principal business' test for obtaining NBFC registration as per RBI regulations. The Board of Directors of the Company have also noted and confirmed by way of a board resolution that the above mentioned inter-company loan was a one-off transaction and the Company does not intend to carry on the business as an NBFC. Accordingly, in view of the management, the provisions of RBI regulations are not applicable to the Company.

In terms of our report attached.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
FORTIS LA FEMME LIMITED



Rajesh Arora
Partner
Membership Number: 076124

Place: Gurugram
Date: September 30, 2020



Deepak Narang
Director
DIN: 08374273

Place: Gurugram
Date: September 30, 2020



Ranjan Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN: 07752372

Place: Gurugram
Date: September 30, 2020

