

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

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

Registered Office:
5th Floor, Lodha Excelus
Apollo Mills Compound
N. M. Joshi Marg, Mahalaxmi
Mumbai - 400 011, India



Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Other Information (Continued)

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

Management's 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 the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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



Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

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

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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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 and the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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. This report does not include a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, as the Company does not qualify for the threshold limits for the applicability of the Order.

(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;



Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Continued)

- 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) the Company has been exempted from the requirements of its auditor reporting on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls (clause (i) of Section 143(3) of the Act.
- (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 any pending litigations which would impact 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;
 - 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.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

Mumbai
28 May 2020

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


Tarun Kinger
Partner

Membership No: 105003
ICAI UDIN : 20105003AAAAAS8145

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	3	0.86	1.44
Intangible assets	4	1.20	1.56
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Non current tax assets (Net)	6	2.73	1.30
Total Non Current Assets		4.79	4.30
Current assets:			
Financial Assets:			
(i)Trade receivables	7	22.82	4.45
(ii)Cash and cash equivalents	8	6.28	101.57
Other current assets	9	0.82	3.03
Total Current Assets		29.92	109.05
Total Assets		34.71	113.35
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(i)Equity share capital	10	300.00	300.00
(ii)Other equity	11	(306.51)	(220.03)
Total Equity		(6.51)	79.97
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i)Trade payables	12	-	-
- Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.26	5.08
(ii)Other current financial liabilities	13	22.99	26.67
Other current liabilities	14	0.90	1.63
Provisions	15	1.07	-
Total Current Liabilities		41.22	33.38
Total Equity and Liabilities		34.71	113.35

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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


Tarun Kinger
Partner


Membership No. 105003

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited


CIN U85320MH2018PTC304941


Vijender Singh
Director

DIN: 07489284

Gurugram

Date : 28 May 2020


Ameera Shah
Director

DIN: 00208095

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2020	For the period from 8 February 2018 to 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	41.63	17.44
Other income	17	9.56	0.44
Total Income		51.19	17.88
Expenses:			
Laboratory testing charges	18	17.89	5.55
Employee benefits expense	19	96.54	161.35
Depreciation expense	20	0.94	0.66
Other expenses	21	22.30	70.35
Total expenses		137.67	237.91
(Loss) before tax		(86.48)	(220.03)
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
(Loss) for the year		(86.48)	(220.03)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)		-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		(86.48)	(220.03)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
(1) Basic earnings per share		(2.88)	(9.77)
(2) Diluted earnings per share	22	(2.88)	(9.77)
Significant accounting policies	1-2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Chartered Accountants

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


Tarun Kinger
Partner

Membership No. 105003

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020


Vijender Singh
Director
DIN: 07489284

Gurugram

Date : 28 May 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

CIN U85320MH2018PTC304941


Ameera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

1 Background of the Company and nature of operation

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited (the 'Company'), was incorporated on 8 February 2018 under the Companies Act 2013. It is engaged in the business of providing healthcare facilities. The principal activities of the Company consist of providing one stop solution to tissue diagnostic work delivering end to end automated processing and digitization solution with competitive TATs, conclusive reporting through reflex testing model and reporting done by highly reputed sub-speciality histopathologist.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a Statement of compliance:

The Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the statement of profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in Equity and the statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2020 and summary of significant accounting policies and other financial information (together referred as 'Financial Statement') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the companies Act, 2013 read with the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) amendment Rules, 2018.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 May 2020.

b Current vs non-current classification:

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

Assets:

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

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

Liabilities:

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

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

Current vs non-current classification

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

c Basis of measurement

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

d Key estimates and assumptions

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

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

e Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values (including Level 3 fair values). The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes

- Financial instruments (Note 23)



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

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

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in statement of profit and loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent expenditure:

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

Depreciation:

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

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

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

b) Intangible assets

Goodwill

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

In respect of business combinations that occurred prior to 1st April 2016, goodwill is included on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under previous GAAP, adjusted for the reclassification of certain intangibles

Other Intangible assets:

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

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

Transition to Ind AS:

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets

Amortization:

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

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

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

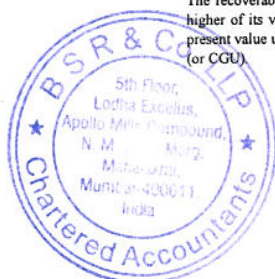
Computer software - 5 years

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

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

d) Financial Instruments

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

1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Amortized cost :

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition:

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Trade receivables

The Company reviews its trade receivables to assess impairment at regular intervals. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in the statement of profit and loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for expected credit loss is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

d) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:

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

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

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



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprise of revenue from providing healthcare services such as health check up and laboratory services. Revenue is recognised once the testing samples are processed for requisitioned test, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity.

h) Income-tax

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

Current Tax

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

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



Metropolis Histoexpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Income-tax (Continued)

Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
 - the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.
- iii) Deferred tax asset / liabilities in respect of temporary differences which originate and reverse during the tax holiday period are not recognized. Deferred tax assets / liabilities in respect of temporary differences that originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period are recognized.

i) Earnings per share:

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

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

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

j) Segment Reporting

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

k) Going concern

The Company has incurred cash loss (before depreciation and tax) of Rs 85.54 Lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2020, accumulated losses of Rs 306.51 Lakhs have eroded the net worth of the Company and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs 11.30 Lakhs. While these conditions indicate existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The holding Company will continue to support the Company by providing adequate financial assistance in form of equity/debt infusion, to enable the Company to continue its business operations as a going concern at least for the next twelve months, if the Company is unable to meet its funding requirements.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis.

l) Leases

The Company has no leases or any contract containing lease accordingly, no disclosure has been made on the same.

m) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand as per the requirement of schedule III, under otherwise stated;



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity ('SOCIE')

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 8 February 2018	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period	30,00,000	300.00
Balance as at 31 March 2019	30,00,000	300.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	30,00,000	300.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus Retained earnings	Total other Equity
Balance as at 8 February 2018	-	-
(Loss) for the year	(220.03)	(220.03)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(220.03)	(220.03)
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	(220.03)	(220.03)
(Loss) for the year	(86.48)	(86.48)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(306.51)	(306.51)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Tarun Kinger
Partner

Membership No. 105003

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

Vijender Singh
Director

DIN: 07489284

Gurugram

Date : 28 May 2020

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited**

CIN U85320MH2018PTC304941

Ameera Shah
Director

DIN: 00208095

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
(Loss) before tax	(86.48)	(220.03)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expense	0.94	0.66
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	(85.54)	(219.37)
Adjustments:		
(Increase) in Trade receivables	(18.36)	(4.45)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other current assets	2.21	(3.03)
Increase in Provision	1.07	-
Increase in Trade Payables	11.18	5.08
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current financial liabilities	(3.68)	26.67
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current liabilities	(0.74)	1.63
Cash generated from operating activities	(93.86)	(193.47)
Income tax paid (net)	(1.43)	(1.30)
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(95.29)	(194.77)
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including Capital advances	-	(3.66)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	-	(3.66)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceed From Issue of Shares	-	300.00
Net cash generated from Financing activities (C)	-	300.00
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	(95.29)	101.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	101.57	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 8)	6.28	101.57

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No. 105003

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited**

CIN U85320MH2018PTC304941

Vijender Singh

Director

DIN: 07489284

Gurugram

Date : 28 May 2020

Ameera Shah

Director

DIN: 00208095

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross Block				
Cost as at 8 February 2018	0.04	0.12	1.73	1.89
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2019	0.04	0.12	1.73	1.89
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020	0.04	0.12	1.73	1.89
Accumulated Depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation as at 8 February 2018	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the year	0.04	0.00	0.40	0.44
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2019	0.04	0.00	0.40	0.44
Depreciation charged during the year	-	0.06	0.53	0.59
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020	0.04	0.06	0.93	1.03
Net Block				
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	-	0.12	1.33	1.45
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	-	0.06	0.80	0.86



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying value of intangible assets for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross Block		
Cost as at 8 February 2018	-	-
Additions during the year	1.77	1.77
Disposals during the year	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2019	1.77	1.77
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020	1.77	1.77
Accumulated amortisation		
Accumulated amortisation as at 8 February 2018	-	-
Amortisation charge during the year	0.22	0.22
Disposals during the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2019	0.22	0.22
Amortisation charge during the year	0.35	0.35
Disposals during the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2020	0.57	0.57
Net Block		
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	1.55	1.55
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	1.20	1.20



Metropolis Histoxtpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
5 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :		
Provision for employee benefits	0.15	0.22
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of :		
Difference between book base and tax base on property, plant and equipment	0.15	0.22
Net Deferred tax (A-B)	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets are recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities, as this amount is considered to be reasonable certain of realisation. The Deferred Tax Asset is not recognised, as they are not considered to be reasonably certain of realisation.		
6 Non current tax assets		
Advance taxes (net of provision for taxes)	2.73	1.30
	2.73	1.30
7 Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	22.82	4.45
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-
	22.82	4.45
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	6.28	101.57
	6.28	101.57
9 Other current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Advance to employees	0.82	-
Others	-	3.03
	0.82	3.03

10 Equity share capital

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

10.1 Authorised equity share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each		
As at 8 February 2018	50,00,000	500.00
As at 31 March 2019	50,00,000	500.00
As at 31 March 2020	50,00,000	500.00



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

10 Equity share capital (Continued)

10.2 Issued equity capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid		
As at 8 February 2018	-	-
Add: Movement during the year	30,00,000	300.00
As at 31 March 2019	30,00,000	300.00
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	30,00,000	300.00

10.3 Issued equity capital

a Terms and Rights attached to equity shareholders:

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

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

b Shares held by joint venture partners

	31 March 2020	
Shareholding structure	No. of shares	Amount
a. Metropolis Healthcare Limited	19,49,999	195.00
b. Koninklijke Philips N.V.	10,50,000	105.00
c. Ms. Ameera Sushil Shah (as a nominee of Metropolis Healthcare Limited)	1	0.00

	31 March 2019	
Shareholding structure	No. of shares	Amount
a. Metropolis Healthcare Limited	19,49,999	195.00
b. Koninklijke Philips N.V.	10,50,000	105.00
c. Ms. Ameera Sushil Shah (as a nominee of Metropolis Healthcare Limited)	1	0.00

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

	31 March 2020	
Shareholders	Number	% shareholding
a. Metropolis Healthcare Limited	19,49,999	65.00%
b. Koninklijke Philips N.V.	10,50,000	35.00%
Total	29,99,999	100%

	31 March 2019	
Shareholders	Number	% shareholding
a. Metropolis Healthcare Limited	19,49,999	65.00%
b. Koninklijke Philips N.V.	10,50,000	35.00%
Total	29,99,999	100%

d Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the date 31 March 2020

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2020.



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
11 Other equity		
Retained earnings	(306.51)	(220.03)
Closing Balance	(306.51)	(220.03)
11.1 Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(220.03)	-
Add: (Loss) for the year	(86.48)	(220.03)
Closing Balance	(306.51)	(220.03)
Nature and purpose of Reserves		
Retained earnings		
Retained earnings are the profits/ (Loss) that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained Earnings is a free reserve available to the Company		
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
12 Trade payables		
Total outstanding due to creditors micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises*	16.26	5.08
	16.26	5.08
* It includes amount due to related party [refer note 23]		
13 Other current financial liabilities		
Creditors for expenses	-	2.68
Capital Creditors	-	0.12
Employee related dues	22.99	23.87
	22.99	26.67
14 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues*	0.90	1.63
	0.90	1.63
* Statutory Dues payable include Tax Deducted at Source		
15 Current provisions		
Provision for leave encashment	1.07	-
	1.07	-



Metropolis Histoexpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2020 For the period from 8
February 2018 to 31
March 2019

16 Revenue from operations

Service income

41.63 17.44

41.63 17.44

17 Other income

Miscellaneous income

9.56 0.44

9.56 0.44

18 Laboratory testing charges

Laboratory testing charges

17.89 5.55

17.89 5.55

19 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus

96.54 157.62

Staff welfare expenses

- 3.73

96.54 161.35

20 Depreciation expense

Depreciation of properties, plant and equipment [refer note 3]

0.59 0.44

Amortisation of Intangibles Assets [refer note 4]

0.35 0.22

0.94 0.66

21 Other expenses

Electricity expenses

- 0.10

Rent

- 4.91

Repairs and maintenance

- -

Plant and equipment

0.06 -

Others

- 1.35

Insurance

0.02 -

Rates and taxes

0.01 0.05

Sales promotion expenses

12.17 17.27

Legal and professional

1.70 2.65

Travelling and conveyance

6.62 7.57

Printing and stationery

0.01 0.50

Advertisement

0.52 -

Recruitment and Training Expenses

- 31.73

Payments to auditors (refer note 24)

1.18 1.18

Communication

0.01 0.63

Bank charges

0.00 0.01

Miscellaneous expenses

- 2.40

22.30 70.35



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

22 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i. (Loss) attributable to equity holders		
Loss attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS	(86.48)	(220.03)
	(86.48)	(220.03)
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares	30,00,000	22,52,500
iii. Basic earnings per share & Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	(2.88)	(9.77)



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

23 Financial instruments – Fair values

A. Accounting classification and fair values

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

	31 March 2020						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Current Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	22.82	22.82	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.28	6.28	-	-	-
	-	-	29.10	29.10	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	-	16.26	16.26	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	22.99	22.99	-	-	-
	-	-	39.25	39.25	-	-	-

	31 March 2019						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Current Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	4.45	4.45	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	101.57	101.57	-	-	-
	-	-	106.02	106.02	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	-	5.08	5.08	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	26.67	26.67	-	-	-
	-	-	31.75	31.75	-	-	-

B. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

23 Financial instruments – Fair values (Continued)

B. Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

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

Transfers between Levels

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

Financial risk management

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

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

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

a. Trade receivables

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

The Company does not have any significant concentration of credit risk. There are 4 customers which accounted for 10% or more of the total trade receivables as at the year end. (Previous year : No Customer)

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs 628,233 at March 31, 2020 (Rs 1,01,57,404 at March 31, 2019) . The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank of good credit ratings.

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.



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

23 Financial instruments – Fair values (Continued)

B. Financial risk management (Continued)

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

* all non derivative financial liabilities

* net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for the understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

As at 31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 year	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	16.26	16.26	16.26	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	22.99	22.99	22.99	-	-	-
Total	39.25	39.25	39.25	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 year	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	5.08	5.08	5.08	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	26.67	26.67	26.67	-	-	-
Total	31.75	31.75	31.75	-	-	-

Interest rate risk :

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

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

Capital Disclosure

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, maintain a strong credit rating and a healthy capital ratio to support the business and to enhance shareholder value.

The company has equity capital and other reserve attributable to the equity shareholder. As the only source of capital and company does not have any interests bearing borrowing or debts as on reporting date and hence the company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.



Metropolis Histoexpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

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

A. Relationships –

Category I: Joint Venture Partner

Metropolis Healthcare Limited
Koninklijke Philips N.V.

Category II: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Ms. Ameera Shah – Director
Mr. Vijendra Singh - Director
Mr. Sanjay Mishra - Director
Mr. Sanjeev Nair - CEO (till 30 September 2019)



Metropolis HistoXpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

24 Related party disclosures (Continued) :

b) The transactions with the related parties are as follows:		
Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1) Receipts of services		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	17.89	7.35
2) Compensation Paid to key Management Personal		
Mr. Sanjeev Nair (Remuneration Paid)	43.14	76.47

c) The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:		
Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1) Trade payable and other liabilities		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	10.03	4.93



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 March 2020 31 March 2019

25 Auditors' remuneration

Statutory audit fees	1.18	1.18
Total	1.18	1.18

26 Micro and small enterprises

There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2020. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	-	-
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
d. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006)	-	-
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

27 Employee benefits

Defined benefits plan

The company has employees less than 10 and hence Payment of Gratuity act, 1972 is not applicable to Company.

28 Segment Reporting

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

29 Estimation uncertainty relating to COVID-19 outbreak

The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including economic forecasts and industry reports up to the date of approval of the Financial Statements in determining the impact on various elements of its Financial Statements. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions including sensitivity analysis and based on the current estimates, the Company expects to fully recover the carrying amount of trade receivables, other assets. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these Financial Statements.

30(a) Reconciliation of revenue from contracts with customers

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	41.63	17.44
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
a) Sales Returns/Credit/Reversals	-	-
Revenue from contract with customer	41.63	17.44
Other operating revenue	-	-
Revenue from operations	41.63	17.44



Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

31 Other matters:

Information with regard to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Act is either Nil or not applicable to the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Tarun Kinger
Partner

Membership No. 105003

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

CIN U85320MH2018PTC304941



Vijender Singh
Director

DIN: 07489284

Gurugram

Date : 28 May 2020



Ameera Shah
Director

DIN: 00208095

Mumbai

Date : 28 May 2020