

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, 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 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

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

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

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.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

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

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, to the extent applicable.

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*) **Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited**

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

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 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 40 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - 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 2021.

B S R & Co. LLP

Independent Auditors' Report (*Continued*)
Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

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

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

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

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



Tarun Kinger
Partner

Membership No.105003
ICAI UDIN: 21105003AAAACG4338

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2021

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other legal and Regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets (property, plant and equipment).
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets (Property, plant and equipment) by which all fixed assets (Property, plant and equipment) are verified once in three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. During the previous year, the Company had physically verified all its fixed assets (Property, plant and equipment) and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of land or building). Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) Inventory has been physically verified by management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. Discrepancies noticed on such verification between physical stocks and the book records were not material and these have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has not made any investments under provisions of Section 186 of the Act during the year.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax, Value added tax, Duty of excise and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amount payable, in respect of Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise and Value added tax as at 31 March 2021 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks or the government nor any dues to debenture holders. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) According to the information and explanations, given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration in accordance with provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No.105003

ICAI UDIN: 21105003AAAACG4338

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

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 Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 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 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibility (Continued)

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

Chartered Accountants

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



Tarun Kingler

Partner

Membership No.105003

ICAI UDIN: 21105003AAAACG4338

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 May 2021

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	3	65.13	69.54
Right of use assets	38	339.99	124.07
Goodwill	4	58.58	58.58
Financial Assets:			
Loans	5	6.93	1.51
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	15.14	4.88
Non current tax assets	7	26.30	24.31
Total Non current assets		512.07	282.89
Current assets:			
Inventories	8	19.38	19.77
Financial Assets:			
(i) Investments	9	38.70	156.73
(ii) Trade receivables	10	68.11	91.00
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	495.34	113.81
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	-	120.00
(v) Loans	13	12.41	8.00
(vi) Other current financial assets	14	-	5.93
Other current assets	15	15.32	9.74
Total Current Assets		649.26	524.98
Total Assets		1,161.33	807.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(i) Equity share capital	16	10.00	10.00
(ii) Other equity	17	551.56	395.28
Total Equity		561.56	405.28
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
Lease liabilities	18	288.23	109.07
Provisions	19	12.39	8.07
Total Non Current Liabilities		300.62	117.14
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	20	84.76	29.29
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	21	4.34	10.56
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	116.61	160.10
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	22	16.35	26.22
Other current liabilities	23	29.89	16.19
Provisions	24	3.90	6.04
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	43.31	37.05
Total Current Liabilities		299.16	285.45
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,161.33	807.87

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No. 105003

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2021

For and on Behalf of the Board of
Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private
Limited

CIN:U93000MH2011PTC224985



Ashera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095



Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place : Dubai
Date : 26 May 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2021

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	1,517.76	1,143.61
Other income	27	21.53	17.25
Total Income		1,539.29	1,160.86
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	28	127.15	167.13
Laboratory testing charges	29	604.85	229.43
Employee benefits expense	30	222.37	209.62
Finance costs	31	30.50	15.28
Depreciation expense	32	87.69	48.52
Other expenses	33	247.35	265.81
Total expenses		1,319.91	935.79
Profit before tax		219.38	225.07
Tax expense:			
(1)Current tax	34	69.00	60.00
(2)Deferred tax	34	(9.16)	0.34
(3)Tax adjustments for earlier years	34	-	(13.27)
Total Tax Expenses		59.84	47.07
Profit for the year		159.54	178.00
Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</u>			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(4.35)	(2.34)
Income tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		1.09	0.59
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(3.26)	(1.75)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		156.28	176.25
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
(1) Basic earnings per share	35	159.54	178.00
(2) Diluted earnings per share	35	159.54	178.00
Significant accounting policies	1-2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No. 105003

Place : Mumbai

Date : 26 May 2021

**For and on Behalf of the Board of Director
Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private
Limited**

CIN:U93000MH2011PTC224985



Ameera Shah

Director

DIN: 00208095

Place : Dubai

Date : 26 May 2021



Dr. Nilesh Shah

Director

DIN: 01130652

Place : Mumbai

Date : 26 May 2021

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	219.38	225.07
Adjustments for :		
Written off the fixed assets	-	0.17
Sundry balances written back	(4.81)	5.05
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (net)	21.87	-
Deduction on account of write off and collections	(12.96)	-
Changes in fair value of current investments	14.94	(11.16)
Interest income from Others	(8.04)	(6.09)
Interest on lease liabilities	30.50	15.28
Depreciation expense	87.69	48.52
Operating profit before working capital changes	348.57	276.84
Adjustments:		
(Increase) in loans	(9.83)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	0.39	2.47
Decrease in Trade receivables	13.99	14.92
(Increase) in Other current assets	(5.58)	(5.75)
(Decrease)/Increase in Provision	(2.17)	3.71
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade Payable	(44.91)	95.95
(Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	(9.88)	(23.70)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current liabilities	13.70	2.39
Cash generated from operating activities	304.28	366.83
Income tax paid (net)	(64.73)	(68.85)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	239.55	297.98
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including Capital Advances	(13.65)	(2.07)
Purchase of current investments	-	-
Proceeds from sale of current investments	103.09	-
Interest received	13.97	0.16
Investment in Term Deposit with bank with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	120.00	(120.00)
Net cash (used in) from investing activities (B)	223.41	(121.91)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interim dividend Paid	-	(100.00)
Tax on interim dividend paid	-	(20.56)
Principal Payment of Lease liabilities	(50.92)	(27.59)
Interest paid	(30.50)	(15.28)
Repayment of long-term borrowing	-	(13.22)
Net cash (used in) Financing activities (C)	(81.42)	(176.65)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	381.54	(0.57)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	113.81	114.38
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	495.34	113.81

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants

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

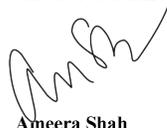


Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No. 105003

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2021

For and on Behalf of the Board of Director
Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

CIN:U93000MH2011PTC224985



Ameera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095

Place : Dubai
Date : 26 May 2021



Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2021

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity ('SOCIE')

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,00,000	10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,00,000	10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,00,000	10.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total other Equity
	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	19.00	324.58	0.91	344.49
Profit for the year	-	178.00	-	178.00
Gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	-	-	(1.75)	(1.75)
Total comprehensive income	-	178.00	(1.75)	176.25
Interim dividend		(100.00)		(100.00)
Tax on Interim dividend		(20.56)		(20.56)
Impact on Ind As 116		(4.90)		(4.90)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	19.00	377.12	(0.84)	395.28
Balance as at 1 April 2020	19.00	377.12	(0.84)	395.28
Profit for the year	-	159.54	-	159.54
Gain on re-measurement of defined benefit plans net of income tax	-	-	(3.25)	(3.25)
Total comprehensive income	-	159.54	(3.25)	156.29
Interim dividend	-	-	-	-
Tax on Interim dividend	-	-	-	-
Impact on Ind As 116	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	19.00	536.66	(4.09)	551.57

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Tarun Kinger

Partner

Membership No. 105003

Place : Mumbai

Date : 26 May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

CIN:U93000MH2011PTC224985



Ameera Shah

Director

DIN: 00208095

Place : Dubai

Date : 26 May 2021



Dr. Nilesh Shah

Director

DIN: 01130652

Place : Mumbai

Date : 26 May 2021

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

1 Background of the Company and nature of operation

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited (the 'Company'), was incorporated on 15 December 2011 and is engaged in the business of providing healthcare facilities. The principal activities of the Company consist of providing pathology and related healthcare services.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is 250 D Udyog bhavan Worli Mumbai . As at 31 March 2021, Metropolis Healthcare Limited, the holding company owned 100% of the Company's equity share capital.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 26th May 2021.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

b Current vs non-current classification:

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

Assets:

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

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

Liabilities:

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

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

Operating Cycle

The Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

c Basis of measurement

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

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

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

d Key estimates and assumptions

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

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

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. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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 36)

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

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

Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the 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 arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the 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 of these PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, is provided under the written down value method in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, except in the following case where the life is different than as indicated in Schedule II of the Act which is based on the technical evaluation of useful life carried out by the management:

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

Leasehold improvement is amortized over the lease term i.e. the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain.

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

Other Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization:

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

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 the 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 on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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.

Trade receivables

The Company reviews its trade receivables to assess impairment at regular intervals. The Group'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 Group 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.

Impairment of financial instruments (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

e) Inventories

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

f) Cash and Cash 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.

g) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are not accounted but disclosed in the financial statements, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

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.

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

Contract liabilities: A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made by the customers. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

i) Other Income

Interest income

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

Dividend income

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

j) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term Employee benefits

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

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

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

Defined Benefit Plans

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

k) Ind AS 116 - Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- i. the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- ii. the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- iii. the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost which comprises of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

l) Income-tax

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

Current Tax

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

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

2.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred Tax

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

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

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

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

m) Dividend

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

n) Earnings per share:

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

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

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

o) Segment Reporting

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

p) Recent Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

Recent Pronouncements

"On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015."

"Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc."

"Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency. specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements. The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law."

q) Rounding of amounts

All amounts in the financial statement and accompanying notes are presented in lakhs and have been rounded-off to two decimal place unless stated otherwise

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Electrical Installation	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2020	9.94	9.85	71.86	17.70	10.54	9.89	1.64	131.42
Additions during the year	0.02	7.45	2.48	0.36	0.04	0.21	-	10.56
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 Mar 2021 (A)	9.96	17.30	74.34	18.06	10.58	10.10	1.64	141.98
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	9.28	4.40	21.99	11.70	8.40	5.00	1.11	61.88
Amortisation recognised for the year	0.66	1.47	10.05	1.10	0.66	0.90	0.13	14.96
Deduction on account of disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 Mar 2021 (B)	9.94	5.87	32.04	12.80	9.06	5.90	1.24	76.85
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021 (A) - (B)	0.02	11.43	42.30	5.26	1.52	4.20	0.40	65.13

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

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Electrical Installation	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2019	9.94	10.08	43.96	17.70	10.88	9.21	1.64	103.41
Additions during the year	-	-	28.08	-	0.01	1.20	-	29.29
Disposals during the year	-	(0.23)	(0.18)	-	(0.35)	(0.52)	-	(1.28)
Cost as at 31 March 2020 (A)	9.94	9.85	71.86	17.70	10.54	9.89	1.64	131.42
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2019	7.30	3.65	15.45	10.37	7.56	4.29	0.94	49.56
Amortisation recognised for the year	1.98	0.89	6.68	1.33	1.17	1.21	0.17	13.43
Deduction on account of disposal	-	(0.14)	(0.14)	-	(0.33)	(0.50)	-	(1.11)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020 (B)	9.28	4.40	21.99	11.70	8.40	5.00	1.11	61.88
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020 (A) - (B)	0.66	5.45	49.87	6.00	2.14	4.89	0.53	69.54

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Goodwill

(a) Changes in the carrying value of Goodwill for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Goodwill*
Cost as at 1 April 2020	58.58
Additions during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Cost as at 31 March 2021 (A)	58.58
Accumulated Depreciation	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	
Amortisation recognised for the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021 (B)	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021 (A) - (B)	58.58

(b) Changes in the carrying value of Goodwill for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Goodwill*
Cost as at 1 April 2019	58.58
Additions during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020 (A)	58.58
Accumulated Depreciation	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2019	
Amortisation recognised for the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020 (B)	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020 (A) - (B)	58.58

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

4 Goodwill with indefinite useful life (Continued)

Carrying amount of goodwill which is allocated to the pathology division as at 31 March 2021 is Rs. 58.58lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 58.58lakhs). It was acquired on account of business purchase of Micron Laboratory.

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

Cash Generating Unit	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited	58.58	58.58

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

Operating margins and growth rates for the five year cash flow projections have been estimated based on past experience and after considering the financial budgets/ forecasts approved by management. Other key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations

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

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Post tax discount rate	11.50%	12.00%
Terminal value growth rate	5%	5.00%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate	5%-15%	5%-15%

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

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

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

5 Non current loans

(Unsecured, considered good)
Security deposits

31 March 2021 31 March 2020

6.93	1.51
6.93	1.51

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax asset arising on account of :

Provision for employee benefits	6.78	6.13
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	9.37	7.13
Provision for bad and doubtful advances	0.54	0.54
Impact of Ind AS 116	8.93	3.60
Total (A)	25.62	17.40

Deferred tax liability arising on account of :

Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	(1.34)	(5.64)
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(9.14)	(6.88)
Total (B)	(10.48)	(12.52)

Net deferred tax assets (A+B)

15.14	4.88
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7 Non current tax assets (net)

Advance taxes (net of provision for taxes of Rs. 60 Lakhs (31 March 2020 : Rs 60 Lakhs)

26.30	24.30
26.30	24.30

8 Inventories

Reagents, chemicals, diagnostic kits, medicines and consumables
(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

19.38	19.77
19.38	19.77

9 Current investment

Investments in mutual funds

Unquoted equity shares at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus Growth - 7,473.38 (31 March 2020: 7473.38) Units of Rs.100 each	24.61	23.75
HDFC Cash Management Fund - Saving plan 318.96 (31 March 2020: 318.96 -) Units of Rs.1000 each	14.09	13.31
ICICI Prudential Flexible Income Plan Nil (31 March 2020:30,895) Units of Rs.10 each	-	119.67
	38.70	156.73

10 Trade receivables

31 March 2021 31 March 2020

Trade receivables, considered good - secured*	68.11	91.00
Trade receivables, considered doubtful - unsecured	37.23	28.32
	<u>105.34</u>	<u>119.32</u>
Less: Provision for debts which are credit impaired	(37.23)	(28.32)
	<u>68.11</u>	<u>91.00</u>

* Includes amount receivable from related parties (Refer Note 37)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	493.84	112.97
Cash on hand	1.50	0.84
	<u>495.34</u>	<u>113.81</u>

12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Investment in term deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	-	120.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>120.00</u>

13 Current loans

(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan and Advances	12.41	-
Security deposits	-	8.00
	<u>12.41</u>	<u>8.00</u>

14 Other current financial assets

Interest Accrued but not due	-	5.93
	<u>-</u>	<u>5.93</u>

15 Other current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advance to suppliers	13.03	0.50
Advances to employees	1.95	1.41
Prepaid expenses	0.34	1.40
Others	0.00	6.43
	<u>15.32</u>	<u>9.74</u>
(Unsecured, considered doubtful)		
Advances to employees	2.15	2.15
	<u>2.15</u>	<u>2.15</u>
Less : Provision for advances having significant increase in credit risk		
Less : Provision for advances which are credit impaired	(2.15)	(2.15)
	<u>15.32</u>	<u>9.74</u>

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

16 Equity share capital**16.1 Authorised equity share capital**

	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each		
As at 31 March 2020	100,000	10.00
As at 31 March 2021	100,000	10.00

16.2 Issued equity capital

	No. of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2020	100,000.00	10.00
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	100,000.00	10.00
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	100,000.00	10.00

16 Equity share capital (Continued)**a Terms and Rights attached to equity shareholders:**

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

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

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

Shareholding structure	No. of shares	Amount
Metropolis Healthcare Limited		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each		
As at 31 March 2020	100,000	10.00
Add: Movement during the year	-	
As at 31 March 2021	100,000	10.00

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

Shareholders	31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	%Shareholding
Metropolis Healthcare Limited*	100,000	100.00%
Total	100,000	100.00%

Shareholders	31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	%Shareholding
Metropolis Healthcare Limited*	100,000	100.00%
Total	100,000	100.00%

*includes 1 each share held by Ameera Shah and Sushil Shah as nominee of Metropolis Healthcare Limited

d Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the date 31 March 2021

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2021

17 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Securities premium account	19.00	19.00
Retained earnings	536.66	377.12
Items of other Comprehensive Income	(4.10)	(0.84)
Closing balance	551.56	395.28

17.1 Securities premium account

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	19.00	19.00
	19.00	19.00

17.2 Retained earnings

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening Balance	377.12	324.58
Add: Profit For The Year	159.54	178.00
Less : Interim dividend paid Rs. Nil (31 March 2020 : Rs.100) per equity share	-	(100.00)
Less : Tax on interim dividends	-	(20.56)
Less : Transition impact of Ind AS 116, net of tax (refer note 38)	-	(4.90)
Closing balance	536.66	377.12

17 Other equity (Continued)**17.3 Items of other Comprehensive Income**

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax		
Opening Balance	(0.84)	0.91
Other Comprehensive Income	(3.26)	(1.75)
Closing balance	<u>(4.10)</u>	<u>(0.84)</u>

Nature and purpose of Reserves**Securities premium account**

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits 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

18 Lease liabilities

Lease Liabilities (refer note 38)	288.23	109.07
	<u>288.23</u>	<u>109.07</u>

19 Non current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:

- Gratuity [refer note 43 A]	12.00	8.07
- Compensated absences	0.39	-
	<u>12.39</u>	<u>8.07</u>

20 Lease liabilities

Lease Liabilities (refer note 38)	84.76	29.29
	<u>84.76</u>	<u>29.29</u>

21 Trade payables

Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises [refer note 42]	4.34	10.56
Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises*	116.61	160.10
	<u>120.95</u>	<u>170.66</u>

* It includes amount due to related parties [refer note 37]

22 Other current financial liabilities

Employee related dues	14.45	24.32
Security deposits	1.90	1.90
	<u>16.35</u>	<u>26.22</u>

23 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers	18.89	10.69
Statutory dues*	11.00	5.50
	<u>29.89</u>	<u>16.19</u>

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

24 Current provisions

Provision for employee benefits:

- Gratuity [refer note 43 A]	3.74	2.93
- Compensated absences	0.16	3.11
	<u>3.90</u>	<u>6.04</u>

25 Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision for taxation (net of advance tax : 31 March 2021 : 147.71 Lakhs ,31 March 2020 : Rs . 148.99 lakh)	43.31	37.05
	<u>43.31</u>	<u>37.05</u>

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

26 Revenue from operations

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Service income	1,512.95	1,142.38
<u>Other operating revenue</u>		
Sundry balance written back (net)	4.81	1.23
	<u>1,517.76</u>	<u>1,143.61</u>

27 Other income

<u>Interest Income</u>		
from banks	7.59	6.09
from Loan and advances	0.45	-
from others	0.50	-
<u>Other Non Operating Income</u>		
Profit on sales of mutual fund	24.16	-
Fair value gain on mutual funds measured at FVTPL	(14.94)	11.16
Miscellaneous income	3.77	-
	<u>21.53</u>	<u>17.25</u>

28 Cost of materials consumed

Opening stock [Refer note 8]	19.77	22.24
Add: Purchases during the year	126.76	164.66
Less: Closing stock [Refer note 8]	(19.38)	(19.77)
	<u>127.15</u>	<u>167.13</u>

29 Laboratory testing charges

Laboratory testing charges	604.85	229.43
	<u>604.85</u>	<u>229.43</u>

30 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus	206.95	193.84
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer note 43 B]	12.55	12.02
Gratuity expenses [refer note 43 A]	2.19	1.78
Staff welfare expenses	0.68	1.98
	<u>222.37</u>	<u>209.62</u>

31 Finance costs

Interest on Lease Liabilities [refer note 38]	30.50	15.28
	<u>30.50</u>	<u>15.28</u>

32 Depreciation expense

Depreciation on properties, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	14.96	13.43
Depreciation on Rights of Uses of Assets [refer note 38]	72.73	35.09
	<u>87.69</u>	<u>48.52</u>

33 Other expenses

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Accreditation expenses	0.01	1.98
Laboratory expenses	0.54	0.89
Electricity expenses	21.02	20.22
Rent	73.03	94.47
<u>Repairs and maintenance</u>		
Plant and equipment	0.53	1.37
Others	4.31	5.16
Insurance	0.83	0.50
Sales promotion expenses	0.08	0.01
Legal and professional	64.70	67.76
Travelling and conveyance	5.51	14.61
Printing and stationery	5.73	9.01
Advertisement	0.43	5.53
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (net)	21.87	5.05
Provision for doubtful advances	-	2.15
Written off of the PPE	-	0.17
Postage and courier	23.96	19.69
Payments to auditors [refer note 41]	1.82	1.50
Communication	11.74	10.10
Bank charges	2.44	1.31
Facility maintenance charges	7.22	1.89
Miscellaneous expenses	1.58	2.44
	<u>247.35</u>	<u>265.81</u>

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

34 Income taxes

Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current tax expense		
Current year	69.00	60.00
Changes in estimates related to prior period	-	(13.27)
	69.00	46.73
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9.16)	0.34
Tax expense for the year	59.84	47.07

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

	31 March 2021		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(4.35)	1.09	(3.26)
	(4.35)	1.09	(3.26)

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

	31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(2.34)	0.59	(1.75)
	-2.34	0.59	(1.75)

(c) Reconciliation of estimated income tax to income tax expense is as below:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Profit before tax	219.38	225.07
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	55.21	56.64
Tax effect of:		
Tax adjustment of earlier years	-	(13.27)
others	4.63	3.69
Total tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	59.84	47.06

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

34 Income taxes (Continued)

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances

	Net balance 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in retained earnings	31 March 2021		
					Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability							
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(6.88)	(2.26)	-	-	(9.14)	-	(9.14)
Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	(5.64)	4.29	-	-	(1.34)	-	(1.34)
Deferred tax asset							
Provision for employee benefits	6.13	(0.44)	1.09	-	6.78	6.78	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	7.13	2.24	-	-	9.37	9.37	-
Provision for bad and doubtful advances	0.54	-	-	-	0.54	0.54	-
ROU and lease liabilities	3.60	5.33	-	-	8.93	8.93	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	4.88	9.17	1.09	-	15.14	25.62	(10.48)

	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in retained earnings	31 March 2020		
					Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability							
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(6.81)	(0.07)	-	-	(6.88)	-	(6.88)
Difference between book base and tax base of current investments	(3.27)	(2.37)	-	-	(5.64)	-	(5.64)
Deferred tax asset							
Provision for employee benefits	6.08	(0.54)	0.59	-	6.13	6.13	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	6.47	0.66	-	-	7.13	7.13	-
Provision for bad and doubtful advances	0.28	0.26	-	-	0.54	0.54	-
ROU and lease liabilities	-	1.72	-	1.88	3.60	3.60	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	2.75	(0.34)	0.59	1.88	4.88	17.40	(12.52)

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

35 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
i. Profit attributable to equity holders (Rs in lakhs)		
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS (Rs. in lakhs)	159.54	178.00
	159.54	178.00
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares	100,000	100,000
iii. Basic earnings per share & Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	159.54	178.00

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

36 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 2021							
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non Current Financial assets								
Security deposits	-	-	6.93	6.93	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets								
Investment in mutual funds	38.70	-	-	38.70	-	38.70	-	38.70
Trade receivables	-	-	68.11	68.11	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	495.34	495.34	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	12.41	12.41	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38.70	-	582.79	621.49	-	38.70	-	38.70
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	288.23	288.23	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	84.76	84.76	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	120.96	120.96	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	16.35	16.35	-	-	-	-
	-	-	510.30	510.30	-	-	-	-

	31 March 2020							
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non Current Financial assets								
Security deposits	-	-	1.51	1.51	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets								
Investment in mutual funds	156.73	-	-	156.73	-	156.73	-	156.73
Trade receivables	-	-	91.00	91.00	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	113.81	113.81	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	120.00	120.00	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	8.00	8.00	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	5.93	5.93	-	-	-	-
	156.73	-	340.25	496.98	-	156.73	-	156.73
Non Current Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	109.07	109.07	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	29.29	29.29	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	170.67	170.67	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	26.22	26.22	-	-	-	-
	-	-	335.25	335.25	-	-	-	-

36 Financial instruments – Fair values (Continued)

B. Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment in mutual funds	The fair value of the units of mutual fund scheme are based on net asset value at the reporting date.	Not applicable	Not applicable
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 are no transfers between levels during the reporting period.

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Liquidity risk

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

31 March 2021	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows		
			Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial liabilities (current)					
Trade payables	120.96	120.96	120.96	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	16.35	16.35	16.35	-	-
Total	137.31	137.31	137.31	-	-

31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows		
			Upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Financial liabilities (current)					
Trade payables	170.66	170.66	170.66	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	26.22	26.22	26.22	-	-
Total	196.89	196.89	196.89	-	-

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Capital Disclosure

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

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

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

Financial risk management

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

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

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

a. Trade receivables

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

The Company does not have any significant concentration of credit risk. There are no customers which accounted for 10% or more of the total trade receivables as at the year end.

The movement in the provision for bad and doubtful debts for the year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

	Amount (in Rs. lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2019	23.26
Movement during the year	5.06
Balance as at 31 March 2020	28.32
Movement during the year	21.87
Deduction on account of write off and collections	(12.96)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	37.23

b. Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs 495.34 lakhs at 31 March 2021(31 March 2020: Rs 113.81 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

c. Investments

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

d. Security deposits given to lessors

The security deposit majorily pertains to rent deposit given to lessors amounting to 28.2 lakhs (31 March 2020: 28.2 Lakhs) The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by theses counter-parties.

The movement in the provision for bad and doubtful advances for the year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

	Amount (in lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1.00
Provision for bad and doubtful advances	1.15
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2.15
Provision for bad and doubtful advances	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2.15

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

37 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: Holding Company

Metropolis Healthcare Limited

Category II: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Dr. Nilesh Jadavji Shah- Director

Ms. Ameera Sushil Shah - Director

Mr. Rakesh Agrawal - Director

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

Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited

Lab One Metropolis Healthcare Services Private Limited

Raj Metropolis Healthcare Services Private Limited

B. The transactions with the related parties are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1) Receipts of services		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	604.98	229.12
2) Interest on Loan		
<i>Companies in which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence (Other related parties)</i>		
Metropolis Histoxpert Digital Services Private Limited	0.45	-
3) Dividend Paid		
<i>Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	-	100.00

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

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

C. The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1) Trade payable and other liabilities		
<i> Holding company</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	53.98	67.29
2) Loan and Advances (Unsecured)		
<i> Companies in which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence (Other related parties)</i>		
Metropolis Histoexpert Digital Services Private Limited	10.00	-
Lab One Metropolis Healthcare Services Private Limited	1.49	-
Raj Metropolis Healthcare Services Private Limited	0.25	-
2) Interest on unsecured loan		
<i> Companies in which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence (Other related parties)</i>		
Metropolis Healthcare Limited	0.41	-

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

38 Lease Accounting

1 The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

- i Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
- ii Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application
- iii Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- iv Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

2 The effect of depreciation and interest related to Right Of Use Asset and Lease Liability are reflected in the Profit & Loss Account under the heading "Depreciation and Amortisation Expense" and "Finance costs" respectively under Note No 32 and 31

3 The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities in FY 2020-21 is 9.20% - 10.10%.

4 Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Category of ROU			Total
	Office Space	Re-agent	Pateint Service Center/Lab/Plant	
Balance as of 1 April 2019	-	-	-	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	-
Additions	116.17	-	42.99	159.16
Depreciation	(12.91)	-	(22.19)	(35.10)
Balance as of 31 March 2020	103.26	-	20.80	124.06
Balance as of 1 April 2020	103.26	-	20.80	124.06
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	3.08	3.08
Additions	-	116.50	169.06	285.56
Depreciation	(12.91)	(5.83)	(53.99)	(72.73)
Balance as of 31 March 2021	90.35	110.67	138.95	339.97

5 The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of 31 March 2021:

Particulars	(Rs In Lakhs)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current Lease liabilities	84.76	29.29
Non-current lease liabilities	288.23	109.07
Total	372.99	138.36

6 The following is the movement in lease liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	(Rs In Lakhs)	
	Amount	
Balance as of 1 April 2019	49.78	
Additions	116.17	
Finance cost accrued during the period	15.28	
Payment of lease liabilities	(42.87)	
Balance as of 31 March 2020	138.36	
Balance as of 1 April 2020	138.36	
Additions	285.56	
Finance cost accrued during the period	30.50	
Payment of lease liabilities	(81.42)	
Balance as of 31 March 2021	373.00	

7 The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of 31 March 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(Rs In Lakhs)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Less than one year	104.90	29.29
One to five years	312.54	89.64
More than 5 years	58.35	83.31
Total	475.79	202.24

38 Lease Accounting (Continued)

8 Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 for the year ended 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs In Lakhs)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Decrease in Other expenses by	81.42	42.87
Increase in Finance cost by	30.50	15.28
Increase in Depreciation by (excludes depreciation on reclassified assets)	72.11	35.09
Net Impact on (Profit)/Loss	21.19	7.50

9 The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

10 Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was Rs 73.03 lakhs (31 March 2020 : 94.47 lakhs) for the year ended 31 March 2021

11 The total cash outflow for leases for year ended 31 March 2021 is Rs 72.11 Lakhs(31 March 2020 : 42.87 Lakhs)

Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

39 Commitments

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Capital commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for	0.33	0.05
	0.33	0.05

40 Contingent liabilities not provided for

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Employee related dues	1.82	2.16
Total	1.82	2.16

41 Auditors' remuneration

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory audit fees	1.77	1.50
Others (including reimbursement of out of pocket expenses)	0.05	-
Total	1.82	1.50

42 Micro and small enterprises

The dues to micro and small enterprises as required under MSMED Act, 2006, based on the information available with the Company, is given below:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	4.34	10.56
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	0.35
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 year 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	-	0.35
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	-	-

43 Employee benefits

(a) Defined benefits plan

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A. Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	15.74	11.01
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	15.74	11.01
Out of which,		
Non-current portion	12.00	8.07
Current portion	3.74	2.93
B. Change in projected benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	11.01	7.16
Current service cost	1.62	1.24
Interest cost	0.57	0.54
Actuarial loss	4.35	2.34
Benefits paid	(1.28)	(0.27)
Liability transferred out	(0.53)	-
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	15.74	11.01
C. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	1.62	1.24
Interest cost	0.57	0.54
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2.19	1.78
D. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Net actuarial loss	4.35	2.34
	4.35	2.34

E. Assumptions used

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate	5.21%	7.48%
Long-term rate of compensation increase	5.50% p.a. for the next 3 years, 7.00% p.a. thereafter, starting from the 4th year	7.00%
Attrition rate	29.00%	29.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 3 years (31 March 2020: 4 years).

G. Sensitivity analysis

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

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.36)	0.39	(0.26)	0.28
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.38	(0.36)	0.27	(0.26)
Employee Turnover (1% movement)	(0.09)	0.09	(0.06)	0.07

H. Expected future cash flows

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2021					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	3.74	3.69	6.35	3.80	17.58
Total	3.74	3.69	6.35	3.80	17.58

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2020					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	2.93	2.07	4.71	2.98	12.70
Total	2.93	2.07	4.71	2.98	12.70

43 Employee benefits (Continued)**(b) Defined contribution plan**

The Company makes contribution of statutory provident fund as per Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and in Employee state insurance corporation of India as per Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. These are defined contribution plan as per AS 15 (Revised). The amount of contribution for provident fund and Employee state insurance scheme recognised as expenses during the year is Rs. 12.55 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs. 12.02 lakhs).

(c) Compensatory absences:

The Company provides for the encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is provided based on the number of days of unutilized leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation. Amount of Rs 1.47 lakhs (31 March 2020 Nil) has been recognised in the Statement of profit and loss on account of provision for long-term employment benefit.

44 Segment Reporting

As the Company's business activity falls within a single business segment viz. 'pathology' and the sales substantially being in the domestic market, hence does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

45(a) Disclosure as per Ind As 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Contract assets - unbilled revenue	-	-
Contract Liabilities Advances from customers	-	-
Opening balance	10.69	8.21
Movement during year	8.20	2.48
Closing balance	18.89	10.69

45(b) Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Revenue from contract with customer as per with contract price	1,517.61	1,148.70
Adjustment made to contract price on account of -		
(a) Discount/ Rebate	4.66	6.32
Revenue from contract with customer	1,512.95	1,142.38
Other operating revenue	4.81	1.25
Revenue from operation	1,517.76	1,143.61

46 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 2021.

As per our report of even date attached

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



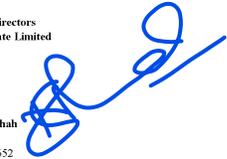
Tarun Kinger
Partner
Membership No. 100503

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Micron Metropolis Healthcare Private Limited
CIN/C33000MH2011/TC224985



Jumeera Shah
Director
DIN: 00208095



Dr. Nilesh Shah
Director
DIN: 01130652

Place : Dubai
Date : 26 May 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2021