

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters:

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussions and Analysis Report, Board Report, Corporate Governance Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



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- 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and



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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 financial 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as stated in Note 34 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities.



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(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. As stated in Note 17.3 to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Ananthi Amarnath
(Partner)

(Membership No. 209252)
(UDIN: 22209252AIJKUH7351)

Place: Chennai
Date: 4 May 2022



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting includes 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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)

Ananthi Amarnath
(Partner)

(Membership No. 209252)
(UDIN: 22209252AIJKUH7351)

Date: May 4, 2022
Place: Chennai



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) In respect of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital work-in-progress, and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right of use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties, which are reported under Property, Plant and Equipment and hence reporting under clause(i)(c) of the CARO 2020 is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as Right of use assets as at the Balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)(a) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising (stock statements and other stipulated financial information) filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters.



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- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees/ security to any other entity during the year and hence, reporting under clause (iv) of the CARO 2020 is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has maintained the cost records which has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Income-tax, duty of Custom, Professional Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities though there has been a delay in respect of remittance of dues towards Provident fund and Employee's State Insurance.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, Professional Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2022.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.



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- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, other than temporary deployment pending application
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable
- (x)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented by the Management , there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2020 Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013,



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where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period up to 31 March, 2022 under audit, in determining the nature, timings and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi)(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance



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with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

- (xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Ananthi Amarnath
(Partner)

(Membership No. 209252)
(UDIN: 22209252AIJKUH7351)

Place: Chennai
Date: 4 May 2022



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at	As at
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
(i) Tangible assets	5(a)	5,882.15	5,703.24
(ii) Intangible assets	7	166.06	61.40
(iii) Capital work-in-progress	5(b)	2,646.90	-
(b) Right-of-use assets	6	15,372.52	3,807.03
(c) Financial assets			
Other Financial Asset	8	675.59	518.23
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	10.1	973.93	954.14
(e) Other non-current assets	11	561.31	71.81
(f) Non Current tax assets (Net)	9.1	122.38	-
Total Non-current Assets		26,400.84	11,115.85
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	12	572.61	521.46
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	13	867.24	877.84
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14(a)	2,810.81	2,152.42
(iii) Other Bank balances	14(b)	69.59	67.10
(iv) Other Financial Assets	15	376.47	763.20
(c) Other current assets	11	303.89	25.34
Total current assets		5,000.61	4,407.36
TOTAL ASSETS		31,401.45	15,523.21
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	16	470.00	470.00
(b) Other equity	17	7,347.45	4,996.28
Total Equity		7,817.45	5,466.28
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	2,070.80	996.27
(ia) Lease Liabilities	38	15,642.14	3,855.84
(ii) Other financial liabilities	23	70.38	-
(b) Provisions	19	465.61	344.85
Total Non - Current Liabilities		18,248.93	5,196.96
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	1,122.75	1,166.54
(ia) Lease liabilities	38	510.11	735.99
(ii) Trade payables	22	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		192.97	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,373.52	1,782.52
(iii) Other financial liabilities	23	686.45	664.97
(b) Other current liabilities	20	365.84	341.48
(c) Provisions	19	83.43	99.00
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	9.1	-	69.47
Total Current Liabilities		5,335.07	4,859.97
TOTAL LIABILITIES		23,584.00	10,056.93
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31,401.45	15,523.21

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ananthi

Ananthi Amarnath
Partner
Membership No.209252

x Jm

Dr. Amar Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00435684

be

Dr. Athiya Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01365659



B. Udhay Shankar

Mr. B. Udhay Shankar
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

J. Meenakshi Jayaraman

Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount Rs. in lakhs)	
		For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
I Revenue from Operations	24	20,121.45	13,980.90
II Other Income	25	125.55	80.63
III Total Income (I+II)		20,247.00	14,061.53
IV Expenses			
Purchases of Stock-in-trade	26	2,367.12	1,508.33
Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	27	(81.42)	116.33
Employee benefit expense	28	3,850.69	3,217.14
Finance costs	29	623.45	634.74
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	2,039.42	1,909.95
Other expenses	31	8,216.61	6,101.76
Total expenses (IV)		17,015.87	13,488.25
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		3,231.13	573.28
VI Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	9.2	820.50	258.80
(b) Prior Year Tax	9.2	-	563.78
(c) Deferred tax	10.2	0.16	(105.44)
		820.66	717.14
VII Profit / (Loss) for the Year (V-VI)		2,410.47	(143.86)
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	35.3	(79.25)	0.07
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		19.95	(0.02)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(59.30)	0.05
IX Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (VII+VIII)		2,351.17	(143.81)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)	39		
(a) Basic (in Rs.)		51.29	(3.06)
(b) Diluted (in Rs.)		51.29	(3.06)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Ananthi Amarnath

Ananthi Amarnath
Partner



Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Amar Agarwal

Dr. Amar Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00435684

Dr. Athiya Agarwal

Dr. Athiya Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01365659

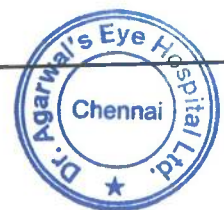
Mr. B. Udhay Shankar

Mr. B. Udhay Shankar
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman

Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman
Company Secretary



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement as on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) for the year		2,410.47	(143.86)
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes (current and deferred taxes)	9, 10	820.66	717.14
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	30	2,039.42	1,909.95
Finance Costs / Interest Expense on financial liabilities at amortised cost	29	623.45	634.74
Interest Income on Deposits with Banks	25	(15.68)	(7.35)
(Profit) / Loss from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments / Assets discarded (Net)	25, 31	(22.50)	2.04
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (including bad debts written off)	25, 31	132.38	195.86
Interest on Rental Deposit- Ind AS	25	(39.39)	(5.89)
		5,948.81	3,302.63
Operating Profit before Working Capital and Other changes			
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		(51.15)	276.23
(Increase) in trade receivables		(121.79)	(396.74)
(Increase) in Other Non current and Current Financial assets and Non current and Current assets		(49.16)	(36.33)
Increase in Trade Payables, Other Current and Non-current liabilities and Provisions		834.27	574.07
		612.17	417.23
Changes in Working Capital and Other changes			
		6,560.98	3,719.86
Income taxes (paid) - net of refunds		(893.36)	(332.52)
		5,667.62	3,387.34
Net cash generated by operating activities			
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	5, 7	(4,673.25)	(1,118.24)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	5, 7	32.24	16.42
Increase in Bank balances not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	14 (b)	(2.49)	(0.67)
Interest Received on Fixed Deposit	15, 25	15.68	5.68
		(4,627.82)	(1,096.81)
Net cash (used in) investing activities			
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Long-term borrowing taken	18, 23	2,575.37	432.22
Long-term borrowing (repaid)	18, 23	(1,457.29)	(241.84)
Short-term borrowings taken	21	300.00	751.30
Short-term borrowings taken (repaid)	21	(387.36)	(544.44)
Dividend paid (including tax thereon)	17, 3	(1.71)	(3.58)
Finance costs paid on borrowings	29, 23	(179.41)	(234.98)
Payment of lease liabilities	38	(1,231.01)	(918.67)
		(381.41)	(759.99)
Net cash (used in) financing activities			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		658.39	1,530.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14(a)	2,152.42	621.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14(a)	2,810.81	2,152.42

Note: During the period ended 31 March 2022, the liability towards acquisition amounts to INR 113.78 lakhs which is included in the liability towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ananthi

Ananthi Amarnath
Partner



Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

Amarnath

Dr. Amar Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00435684

Amarnath

Dr. Athiya Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01365659

R. Udhay Shankar

Mr. B. Udhay Shankar
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman

Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman
Company Secretary



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

A. Equity share capital

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance as at beginning of the current reporting period	470.00	470.00
Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
Balance at the end of current reporting period	470.00	470.00

B. Other Equity

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31 March 2020	551.00	83.00	4,506.09	5,140.09
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(143.86)	(143.86)
Payment of Dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividend Distribution Tax on equity shares	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income:			0.05	0.05
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	(143.81)	(143.81)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the current year	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	551.00	83.00	4,362.28	4,996.28
Profits for the year	-	-	2,410.47	2,410.47
Other Comprehensive Income:			(59.30)	(59.30)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	2,351.17	2,351.17
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	551.00	83.00	6,713.45	7,347.45

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Ananthi

Ananthi Amarnath
Partner
Membership No.209252



Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mg

Dr. Amar Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00435684

Dr. Athiya

Dr. Athiya Agarwal
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01365659

R. Udhay Shankar

Mr.B. Udhay Shankar
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

J. Meenakshi Jayaraman

Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman
Company Secretary



1 Corporate Information

Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 22 April 1994 and is primarily engaged in providing eye care and related services. As at 31 March 2022, the Company is operating in 26 locations and has one central store. Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited is the holding Company as at 31 March 2022.

2 Application of new and revised Ind AS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, vide Notification No.G.S.R 255(E), as below.

(i) Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment

The amendment clarifies that, excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The amendment is effective for the annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. However, the company is in the nature of rendering services and hence the above amendment does not have any impact in the financials.

(ii) Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both-

- (a) the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract—for example, direct labour and materials; and
- (b) an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts—for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others

The amendment is effective for the annual period commencing on or after 01 April 2022 and early adoption is also permitted.

The same will be reviewed by the company in next year.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Except for the changes below, the company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods:

(i) 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 related to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

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 the 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 & 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 the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company has evaluated the same to give effect to them as required by law.

(ii) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which may impact the employee benefit expenses of the Company. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules for quantifying the financial impact are yet to be determined. The Company will give appropriate impact in the financial results once the code becomes effective and related rules to determine the financial impact are notified."



3.2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Examples of such estimates include provision for doubtful debts/advances, provision for employee benefits, useful lives of fixed assets, lease term, provision for contingencies etc. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may vary from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the year in which the estimate is revised and/or in future years, as applicable.

3.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents (for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand, cheques and demand drafts on hand, balances with banks in current accounts / demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank balances other than the balance included in cash and cash equivalents represents balance on account of unpaid dividend and margin money deposit with banks.

3.5 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.6 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees except for share data and as otherwise stated.

3.7 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



3.8 Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss (if any). The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates and includes taxes, duties, freight, incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the assets concerned and is net of Goods and Service Tax (GST), wherever the credit is availed. Borrowing costs paid during the period of construction in respect of borrowed funds pertaining to construction / acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment is adjusted to the carrying cost of the underlying property, plant and equipment.

Any part or components of property, plant and equipment which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalized separately, based on the technical assessment of the Management.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital Advances" under Other Non Current Assets and cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under "Capital Work-in-Progress".

Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the written down value method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Category	Useful life
Leasehold Improvements	Over lease term
Medical Equipments	13-15 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Vehicles	8-10 years
Computers	3-6 years
Electrical Fittings	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	8-10 years
Lab Equipments	10 years
Kitchen Equipments	8 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment 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.

3.9 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Software is amortised on a straight line basis over the license period, three years or five years, whichever is lower. Other intangibles are amortised based on the estimated useful life as determined. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An Intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset as recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.10 Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

3.11 Inventories

Inventory of Traded Goods comprising Opticals, Pharmaceutical Products, Contact Lenses and Accessories, Consumables and Provisions - Food Items are valued at lower of cost ascertained using the First-in-First-out method and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, freight, taxes, duties and other charges incurred for bringing the goods to the present location and condition and are net of GST credit, where applicable.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Due allowance is estimated and made for unusable/ non-saleable/ expired items of inventory wherever necessary, based on the past experience of the Company and such allowances are adjusted against the inventory carrying value.

3.12 Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from Operations

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Sales and Service Income exclude Goods and Service Tax (GST) and are net of trade / volume discounts, where applicable.

Sale of products comprising Sale of Optical Frames and Lens, Pharmaceutical Products, Contact Lens and related accessories and food items is recognised on delivery of items to the customers and when control on goods is passed on to the customers.

Sale of services comprising Income from Consultation, Surgeries, Treatments and Investigations performed are recognised when performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, on rendering the related services.

Other Operating Income comprises medical support services provided by the Company and is recognised on rendering the related services.

(ii) Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Dividend income is accounted for when right to receive it is established.

(iii) Cross Charges

The Company and Dr Agarwal's Health care Limited (DAHCL) its Holding company, incur expenses such as salaries, software development and depreciation on common assets etc on behalf of the group company and share the common resources for the group functions. Such expenses, which are incurred for the group, are identified, and cross-charged between the companies.

3.13 Foreign Currency Transactions

Initial Recognition:

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition:

As at the reporting date, non monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Treatment of Exchange Differences:

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period at the closing exchange rate and exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



3.14 Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

i) Defined Benefit Plans:

Employee defined benefit plans include gratuity.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

The Company makes contribution to a scheme administered by the insurer to discharge gratuity liabilities to the employees.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

ii) Defined Contribution Plans

Employee defined contribution plans include Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance.

Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance:

All employees of the Company receive benefits from Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance, which are defined contribution plans. Both, the employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the plan, each equalling to a specified percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. The Company contributes to the Employee Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance scheme maintained by the Central Government of India and the contribution thereof is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.



3.15 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.16 Government Grants, Subsidies and Export Incentives

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants / subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire capital assets are presented by deducting them from the carrying value of the assets. The grant is recognised as income over the life of a depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

Export benefits, if any, are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

Government grants in the nature of promoters' contribution like investment subsidy, where no repayment is ordinarily expected in respect thereof, are accounted in Reserves and Surplus in Other Equity. Government grants in the form of non-monetary assets, given at a concessional rate, are recorded on the basis of their acquisition cost. In case the non-monetary asset is given free of cost, the grant is recorded at a nominal value.

Other government grants and subsidies are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

3.17 Segment Reporting

Operating segments reflect the Company's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief operating decision maker (CODM). The CODM considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / (loss) amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue, where applicable, is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

3.18 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes consists of leases for buildings. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

The Company has applied the practical expedient prospectively to all eligible rent concessions and has not restated prior period figures. The practical expedient of Ind AS 116 permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying Ind AS 116 if the change were not a lease modification.



3.19 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease earnings per share from continuing operations. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

3.20 Taxes on Income

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax expense for the year is ascertained on the basis of assessable profits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid as current tax expense in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as tax credit and recognised as deferred tax asset when there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax in the future years and future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company. The carrying amount is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

3.21 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and measured using the present value of cash flows estimated to settle the present obligations (when the effect of time value of money is material). These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

3.22 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.



3.23 Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.23.1 Financial Assets

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

(i) The Company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(b) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note 3.23.1 (e)

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognized at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

(c) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees/amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

(d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.



(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

For trade receivables, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

(f) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(g) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.
- Changes in carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains or losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.



3.23.2 Financial Liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(c) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis;

(d) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees/amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(e) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The fair value of the financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss.

(f) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised the Statement of Profit and Loss.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

3.24 Goods & Service Tax Input Credit

Goods & Service Tax Input Credit is accounted for in the books during the period in which the underlying service received is accounted and where there is no uncertainty in availing/utilizing the same.

3.25 Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair values, except that:

- (i) deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively; and
- (ii) assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

4 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

- (i) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3.8)
- (ii) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits (Refer Note 3.14)
- (iii) Valuation and measurement of income taxes and deferred taxes (Refer Note 3.20)
- (iv) Provisions for disputed statutory and other matters (Refer Note 3.21)
- (v) Allowances for expected credit losses (Refer Note 3.23.1(e))
- (vi) Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Refer Note 3.23.1 and 3.23.2)



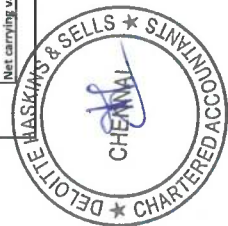
DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31, March 2022

5(e) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Carrying amounts of:		
Leasehold Improvements	2,180.86	2,285.37
Medical Equipments	2,751.82	2,293.50
Office Equipments	26.59	38.88
Vehicles	120.11	108.80
Computers	62.65	41.68
Electrical Fittings	543.52	705.21
Furniture and Fixtures	189.89	220.86
Lab Equipments	5.54	7.46
Kitchen Equipments	1.17	1.48
Total	5,882.15	5,703.24

5.1. Details of movement in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)									
	Leasehold Improvements	Medical Equipments	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Electrical Fittings	Furniture and Fixtures	Lab Equipments	Kitchen Equipments	Total
I. Gross carrying value										
As at 1 April 2020	2,858.78	3,644.40	124.20	327.16	171.89	1,306.47	269.05	23.51	4.05	8,729.51
Additions	540.30	336.19	11.47	6.09	25.78	241.30	113.92	0.11	0.11	1,275.27
Disposals / Deletions during the year	(75.20)	-	(0.14)	(13.35)	(4.22)	(20.45)	-	-	-	(113.36)
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	3,323.88	3,980.59	135.53	319.90	193.45	1,527.32	382.97	23.62	4.16	9,891.42
As at 1 April 2021	3,323.88	3,980.59	135.53	319.90	193.45	1,527.32	382.97	23.62	4.16	9,891.42
Additions	230.50	912.64	4.02	61.63	51.04	30.21	22.71	0.14	-	1,312.89
Disposals / Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(179.94)	(1.16)	-	-	-	-	(181.10)
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	18.03
As at 31 March 2022	3,554.38	4,910.87	139.55	201.59	243.72	1,557.63	405.68	23.76	4.16	11,041.24
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
As at 1 April 2020	792.11	1,217.13	74.54	180.82	136.36	659.66	119.12	13.58	1.88	3,195.20
Charge for the year	321.60	469.96	22.16	30.47	37.50	179.81	42.99	2.58	0.80	1,087.87
Disposals / Deletions during the year	(75.20)	-	(0.05)	(0.19)	(2.09)	(17.36)	-	-	-	(94.89)
As at 31 March 2021	1,038.51	1,687.09	96.65	211.10	151.77	822.11	162.11	16.16	2.68	4,188.18
As at 1 April 2021	1,038.51	1,687.09	96.65	211.10	151.77	822.11	162.11	16.16	2.68	4,188.18
Charge for the year	335.01	471.96	16.31	44.21	29.83	191.90	53.68	2.06	0.31	1,422.27
Disposals / Deletions during the year	-	-	-	(170.83)	(0.53)	-	-	-	-	(171.36)
As at 31 March 2022	1,373.52	2,159.05	112.96	81.48	181.07	1,014.01	215.79	18.22	2.99	5,159.09
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022	2,180.86	2,751.82	26.59	120.11	62.65	543.52	189.89	5.54	1.17	5,882.15
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2021	2,285.37	2,293.50	38.88	108.80	41.68	705.21	220.86	7.46	1.48	5,703.24



5(b) CAPITAL WORK-IN PROGRESS

(e) Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
-Projects in progress	2,646.90	-	-	2,646.90
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	2,646.90	-	-	2,646.90

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
-Projects in progress	-	-	-	-
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

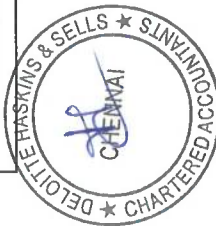
(e) For capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
-Projects in progress	-	-	-	-
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
-Projects in progress	-	-	-	-
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

6 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Carrying amounts of:		
Right-of-use assets	15,372.52	3,807.03
Total	15,372.52	3,807.03

6.1 Details of movement in the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Buildings	Total
I - Gross carrying value		
As at 1 April 2020	4,425.40	4,425.40
Additions	944.21	944.21
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	(95.27)	(95.27)
As at 31 March 2021	5,274.34	5,274.34
As at 1 April 2021	5,274.34	5,274.34
Additions	12,400.40	12,400.40
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	17,674.74	17,674.74
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
As at 1 April 2020	751.13	751.13
Charge for the year	719.98	719.98
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	(3.80)	(3.80)
As at 31 March 2021	1,467.31	1,467.31
As at 1 April 2021	1,467.31	1,467.31
Charge for the year	834.91	834.91
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	2,302.22	2,302.22
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022	15,372.52	15,372.52
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2021	3,807.03	3,807.03

Note:

(i) During the period ended 31 March 2022, the notional interest on the leased asset located at Cathedral Road amounting to INR 420 Lakhs and depreciation on Right to use asset amounting to INR 194 lakhs has been transferred to CWIP. (Also refer note 36.2(ii))



7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Carrying amounts of:		
Computer software	36.85	61.40
Goodwill	18.02	-
Non-compete fees and customer relationship	111.19	-
Total	166.06	61.40

7.1 Details of movement in the carrying amounts of intangible assets

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Goodwill	Non-compete fees and customer relationship	Total
I - Gross carrying value				
As at 1 April 2020	604.68	-	-	604.68
Additions	13.72	-	-	13.72
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	618.40	-	-	618.40
As at 1 April 2021	618.40	-	-	618.40
Additions	18.21	-	-	18.21
Additions through business combination (Refer note 7.2)	-	18.02	130.56	148.58
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	636.61	18.02	130.56	785.19
II. Accumulated amortization and impairment				
As at 1 April 2020	454.90	-	-	454.90
Charge for the year	102.10	-	-	102.10
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	557.00	-	-	557.00
As at 1 April 2021	557.00	-	-	557.00
Charge for the year	42.76	-	19.37	62.13
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	599.76	-	19.37	619.13
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2022	36.85	18.02	111.19	166.06
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2021	61.40	-	-	61.40

7.2 Breakup of Goodwill and other intangible assets

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars of Cash Generating Unit	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Hospital at Kallakurichi	111.19	-
Total	111.19	-

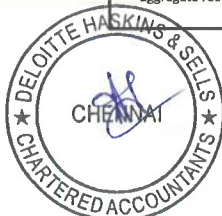
Particulars of business combinations accounted by the Company are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Particulars	Consideration	Value of assets acquired (net of liabilities)	Goodwill accounted on business combination
2021-22	Hospital at Kallakurichi	200.00	181.98	18.02

Note:

The recoverable amount of all the goodwill is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the board covering a five-year period, further during the period ended 31 March 2022 at a discount rate of 15.2 % per annum . The cash flows beyond that five-year period have been extrapolated using a steady 2% per annum as at 31 March 2022 growth rate which is the projected long term average growth rate for the Healthcare industry. The directors believe that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

8 Other Financial Asset (Unsecured, considered good)

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current, at amortised cost		
(a) Rental Deposits		
- Related parties (Refer Note 36)	35.83	-
- Others	582.63	441.80
(b) Security deposits	57.13	76.43
Total	675.59	518.23



9 INCOME TAX

9.1 Non-current tax assets

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Income tax payments made against returns filed /demands received (including taxes deducted at source)	3,009.01	2,174.87
Less: Provision for tax as carried for the respective years netted off against the payments made	(2,886.63)	(2,244.34)
Net Tax Asset / (Liability)	122.38	(69.47)

9.2 Income tax expense

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(A.1) Income Tax recognised in statement of profit and loss		
(i) Current Tax:		
- in respect of current year	820.50	258.80
- in respect of prior years (Refer Note 34 (iv))	-	563.78
Total (A)	820.50	822.58
(ii) Deferred Tax:		
- in respect of current year	0.16	(105.44)
Total (B)	0.16	(105.44)
Total income tax expense recognised in profit and loss account (A+B)	820.66	717.14

(A.2) Income tax recognised in other Comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year:		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	19.95	(0.02)
Total	19.95	(0.02)

Classification of income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
- Income taxes related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
- Income taxes related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	19.95	(0.02)
Total	19.95	(0.02)

(A.3) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:		
Profit before tax	3,231.13	573.28
Income Tax using the Company's domestic Tax rate	813.28	144.29
Tax Effect of:		
- Effect of expenses that are non-deductible in determining taxable profit	7.38	9.07
- Adjustments recognised in current year in relation to current tax of prior years	-	563.78
- Change in Tax Rate	-	-
Income Tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss from continuing operations	820.66	717.14

The tax rate used for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 reconciliations above are the corporate tax rate of 25.17% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under Indian Income Tax Laws.

10 DEFERRED TAXES

10.1 Deferred Tax Balances

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax asset position as presented in the financial statements		
Deferred tax assets	973.93	954.14
Less: Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax asset - net	973.93	954.14

10.2 Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2022
		Charge/(Credit) recognised in			
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Directly in Other Equity	
Tax effect of items constituting (deferred tax liabilities)/deferred tax assets					
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	504.99	14.40	-	-	519.39
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	15.46	0.71	-	-	16.17
Employee Benefits	116.13	16.49	19.95	-	152.57
Provisions	62.34	32.20	-	-	94.54
Lease liabilities (Refer Note below)	74.63	(63.96)	-	-	10.67
Other items	180.59	-	-	-	180.59
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	954.14	(0.16)	19.95	-	973.93

Particulars	As at 1 April 2020	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2021
		Charge/(Credit) recognised in			
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Directly in Other Equity	
Tax effect of items constituting (deferred tax liabilities)/deferred tax assets					
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	477.11	27.88	-	-	504.99
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	10.88	4.58	-	-	15.46
Employee Benefits	115.59	0.56	(0.02)	-	116.13
Provisions	38.38	23.96	-	-	62.34
Lease liabilities (Refer Note below)	74.63	0.00	-	-	74.63
Other items	132.13	48.46	-	-	180.59
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	848.72	105.44	(0.02)	-	954.14

Note:

Opening balance of deferred tax on lease liabilities is on account of impact on transition to Ind AS 116 - Leases. Also, Refer Note 38.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

11 OTHER ASSETS

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current		
(i) Capital Advances		
- Towards Construction of property	452.80	-
- Others	108.51	71.81
Total	561.31	71.81
Current		
(a) Prepaid Expenses	51.57	17.62
(b) Advances to Suppliers	84.34	7.72
(c) Balances with government authorities(Goods and Service Tax)	167.98	-
Total	303.89	25.34

12 INVENTORIES (at lower of cost and net realisable value)

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
a) Traded Goods		
- Opticals	208.11	150.49
- Pharmaceutical Products	113.42	109.20
- Contact Lens and Accessories	39.41	19.83
(b) Surgical lens including other consumables (goods held for use in rendering services)	211.67	241.94
Total	572.61	521.46

Notes:

(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
1. The cost of inventories recognised as an expenses during the year	4,663.77	3,250.14
2. The cost of inventories recognised as an expense, includes write downs of inventory to net realisable value, amounting to	5.69	49.01
3. The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in Note 3.11.		



13 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	1,215.41	1,093.62
Allowance for doubtful debts - secured - considered good	(348.17)	(215.78)
(b) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered doubtful	-	-
(c) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-
(d) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered doubtful	-	-
Total	867.24	877.84

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1year	1- 2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(a) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	758.41	150.60	306.40	-	-	1,215.41
Allowance for doubtful debts - secured - considered good	(177.56)	(97.49)	(73.11)	-	-	(348.16)
(b) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	580.85	53.11	233.29	-	-	867.25

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1year	1- 2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(a) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	944.55	43.90	205.17	-	-	1,093.62
Allowance for doubtful debts - secured - considered good	(60.42)	(22.39)	(132.97)	-	-	(215.78)
(b) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	784.13	21.51	72.20	-	-	877.84

13.1 Credit period and risk

Significant portion of the Company's business is against receipt of advance. Credit is provided mainly to Insurance Companies, Corporate customers, customers with insurance coverage and customers covered by Government accorded health benefits. The Insurance Companies are required to maintain minimum reserve levels and pre-approve the insurance claim, Government undertakings and the Corporate Customers are enterprises with high credit ratings. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to trade receivables is low.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of up to 90 days. Of the Trade Receivable as at 31 March 2022, Rs. 882.50 lakhs (As at 31 March 2021: Rs. 730.04 lakhs) are due from five of the Company's customers i.e. having more than 5% of the total outstanding trade receivable balance. There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables.

No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

13.2 Expected credit loss allowance

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account the historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix, considering the amounts due from the government undertakings and the other undertakings.

The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period (31 March 2022) is as follows:

Particulars	Expected Credit loss (%)
Less than 90 days past due	1% to 10%
91-180 days past due	18% to 39%
181-270 days past due	24% to 34%
271-360 days past due	22% to 58%
361-450 days past due	38% to 100%
451-540 days past due	44% to 100%
541-630 days past due	59% to 100%
631-720 days past due	65% to 100%
721-810 days past due	79% to 100%
More than 810 days past due	100%

Aging of Gross receivables

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less than 90 days past due	653.77	774.66
91-180 days past due	104.64	69.89
181-270 days past due	104.52	27.88
271-360 days past due	46.08	16.02
361-450 days past due	72.53	48.38
451-540 days past due	46.01	45.65
541-630 days past due	25.11	55.10
More than 630 days past due	162.75	56.04
Total	1,215.41	1,093.62

13.3 Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables (including expected credit loss allowance)

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	2021-22	2020-21
Balance at beginning of the year	215.78	134.09
Add: Provision Created during the year	132.38	195.86
Less: Provision Utilised during the year	-	(114.17)
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	132.38	81.69
Balance at end of the year	348.16	215.78

During the period 31 March 2021, the Company had written-offs trade receivables balances amounting to Rs. 114.17 lakhs which are outstanding for more than 3 years, and had utilised the existing allowances towards expected credit loss. The company does not expect to receive future cash flows/recoveries from trade receivables previously written off.



14 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

14(a) Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Cash on Hand	52.74	51.42
(b) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	1,508.07	901.00
- Fixed Deposits with maturity less than 3 months	1,250.00	1,200.00
Total	2,810.81	2,152.42

14(b) Other Bank Balances

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) In Fixed Deposits		
- Under Lien (Refer Note (i) below)	61.71	57.21
(b) In Earmarked Accounts		
- Unpaid Dividend Accounts	7.88	9.89
Total	69.59	67.10
Note:		
(i) Deposit under Lien represents deposits placed for Bank Guarantees (maturity of less than 12 months) obtained by the Company from Banks towards:		
- Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.00	12.50
- Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS)	19.00	15.50
- Southern Railways	9.00	4.50
- ICF	0.50	0.50
- National Savings Certificate	0.03	0.03
- Rajasthan Commercial Tax	23.68	23.68
- North Western Railways	0.50	0.50
Total	61.71	57.21

15 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good)

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Rental deposits	106.98	135.90
(b) Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.11	19.69
(c) Advances to Employees	12.65	20.72
(d) Others		
- Receivable from Related Parties (Refer Note 36.4)	242.46	586.89
- Receivable from bank (Refer Note (i) below)	14.27	-
Total	376.47	763.20

Note

(i) On 31 March 2022, Axis bank had taken the existing loan facility from HDFC Bank, for which the company had settled the loan outstanding to HDFC bank by way of Demand Draft. Further, loan closure letter was received from HDFC Bank indicating excess settlement made by the company to the tune of INR 14.27 Lakhs (Also refer to note 18.1).



16 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised Share capital :				
20,000,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	20,000,000	2,000.00	20,000,000	2,000.00
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:				
4,700,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each	4,700,000	470.00	4,700,000	470.00
Total	4,700,000	470.00	4,700,000	470.00

16.1 Reconciliation of the Number of Shares and Amount Outstanding at the Beginning and at the End of the Reporting Period:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	4,700,000	470.00	4,700,000	470.00
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Buy-back of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	4,700,000	470.00	4,700,000	470.00

16.2 Terms / rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10. Each holder is entitled to one vote per equity share. Dividends are paid in Indian Rupees. Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. Repayment of capital will be in accordance with the terms of the Articles of Association and in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

16.3 Details of shares held by Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited (Holding Company)

Class of Shares	Number of Shares 31 March 2022	Number of Shares 31 March 2021
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,372,408	3,372,408

16.4 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Class of Shares	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of equity shares
Equity shares				
Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	3,372,408	71.75	3,372,408	71.75

16.5 Details of shares held by the promoters

Promoters name	No. of Shares As at March 2022	% of total shares	No. of Shares As at March 2021	% of total shares	% change during the year
Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	3,372,408	72%	3,372,408	72%	0%
Dr Sunita Agarwal	18,662	0%	106,616	2%	-82%
Pankaj Sondhi	100	0%	100	0%	0%
Total	3,391,170	72%	3,479,124	74%	-82%



17 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Note	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
General reserve	17.1	83.00	83.00
Securities premium	17.2	551.00	551.00
Retained earnings	17.3	6,713.45	4,362.28
Total		7,347.45	4,996.28

17.1 General reserve

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening Balance	83.00	83.00
Add: Transferred from surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing Balance	83.00	83.00

The general reserve represents appropriation of retained earnings by transferring profits. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

17.2 Securities premium

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening Balance	551.00	551.00
Add : Premium on Shares issued during the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	551.00	551.00

Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium.

17.3 Retained earnings

Particulars	(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening Balance	4,362.28	4,506.09
Adjustments		
Profit / (Loss) attributable to owners of the Company	2,410.47	(143.86)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (Refer Note below)	(59.30)	0.05
Closing Balance	6,713.45	4,362.28

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

Note:

In accordance with Notification G.S.R 404(E), dated 6 April 2016, remeasurement of defined benefit plans is recognised as part of retained earnings.

In respect of the year ended 31 March 2022, the directors propose that a dividend of Rs.3 per share be paid on fully paid equity shares. This equity dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

18 NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings measured at amortized cost:		
Secured borrowings : Term Loans (Refer Note (18.ii) below)		
- From Banks	2,070.80	996.27
	2,070.80	996.27

18 (i) Security of current assets provided against Borrowings from banks

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Name of the bank	As at March 2022	As at March 2021
- Current assets	HDFC	5,000.61	4,407.36
- Total current assets		5000.61	4,407.36

18.1 Details of Term Loan from Banks / Others - Secured

The details of tenor, interest rate, repayment terms of the same are given below:

S.No.	Original Tenor (in Months)	Interest Rate	No. of Instalments outstanding as at 31 March 2022	Repayment Terms	Loan Amount As at 31 March 2022 Amount in Rs. Lakhs	Loan Amount As at 31 March 2021 Amount in Rs. Lakhs
I - Term Loans from HDFC Bank (Refer Note (iii) & (iv) below)						
1	49	MCLR + 0.80%	-	Principal Monthly,	-	1,027.92
2	36	MCLR + 0.80%	-	Interest Monthly	-	67.06
			Sub-Total		-	1,094.98
II - GECL Loan from HDFC Bank (Refer Note (v) below)						
1	60	MCLR + 0.80%	-	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	-	352.72
			Sub-Total		-	352.72
III - Term Loans from Axis Bank (Refer Note (iii), (iv) & (vi) below)						
1	7	Repo + 3.5%	7	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	26.20	-
2	20	Repo + 3.5%	20	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	677.99	-
3	120	Repo + 3.5%	120	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	1,571.38	-
			Sub-Total		2,275.57	-
IV - GECL Loan from Axis Bank (Refer Note (v) below)						
1	30	Repo + 3.5%	30	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	299.81	-
			Sub-Total		299.81	-
V - Vehicle Loans from Axis Bank (Refer Note (vii) below)						
1	60	9%	26	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	23.84	33.42
			Sub-Total		23.84	33.42
Total of borrowings from Banks					2,599.22	1,481.12
Less : Current Maturities of long-term borrowings (Refer Note 21)					(528.42)	(484.85)
Long-term Borrowings from Banks					2,070.80	996.27



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Notes:

(i) During the period ended 31 March 2022, the company has swapped the existing loan facility of HDFC Bank Limited to Axis Bank Limited on 31 March 2022. The loan closure facility with HDFC Bank was completed by the company, on presenting the Demand draft (DD) drawn in the favour of HDFC Bank Limited on 31 March 2022. Accordingly, the loan balance with HDFC Bank is Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2022 and the corresponding loan balance with Axis Bank as at 31 March 2022 has been disclosed in the above table. However, HDFC Bank has given effect to the said demand draft at a date later than 31 March 2022 but before the date of the Board Meeting in which the financials statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 was adopted.

(ii) The details of Security as listed below remains unchanged with the swap of existing loan facility of HDFC Bank Limited to Axis Bank Limited for the period ending 31 March 2022, except to the point refer to (vi) below

(iii) The details of Security provided against the Term Loans are as follows:

- First and exclusive charge on the entire current assets of the Company. (Refer Note 8,11,12,13,14,15)
- First and exclusive charge on the Plant and Machinery owned by the company other than those funded by other banks. (Refer Note 5)
- Pledge of 1,350,000 Shares of the Company held by Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited.
- Corporate Guarantee provided by Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited.
- Personal Guarantees of Dr. Amar Agarwal, Dr. Athiya Agarwal, Dr. Adil Agarwal, Dr. Anosh Agarwal, Dr. Ashar Agarwal, Dr. Ashvin Agarwal, being the promoter and relatives of the promoter.

(iv) The company had opted for moratorium for the above Term Loans during the previous year ended 31, March 2021 and accordingly, the tenor and instalments had been changed.

(v) The Government of India under "Emergency Credit Line Guaranteed Scheme (ECLGS) has directed the banks to provide Guaranteed emergency Credit Line (GECL) by way of working capital term loan (WCTL). This facility is covered by 100% guarantee from NCGTC (National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd - Ministry of Finance). The amount sanctioned is INR 352 Lakhs with a moratorium period of 12 months, further Security provided against GECL loan are as follows:

- Personal Guarantees of Dr. Amar Agarwal, Dr. Athiya Agarwal, Dr. Adil Agarwal, Dr. Anosh Agarwal, Dr. Ashar Agarwal, Dr. Ashvin Agarwal, and Dr. Agarwal's Health Care limited

(vi) During the year ended 31 March 2022, the company had borrowed term loan from Axis Bank Limited for construction of New Chennai Main Hospital (CMH). Of the sanction amount of INR 6000 Lakhs, the company has utilised INR 1580 Lakhs.

The security against which is listed below

- Equitable Mortgage on the Land for 6,555 Ground
- Equitable Mortgage on the Land for 3.125 Ground on second charge basis, whereas the first charge will be by Axis Finance Limited
- Equitable Mortgage on Building proposed to be constructed on the entire land of 9.68 grounds at cathedral road Chennai

(vii) The loans are secured by hypothecation of respective vehicles financed by the Banks.

19 PROVISIONS

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current		
(a) Provision for Employee Benefits:		
- Gratuity Payable (Refer Note 35.3(b))	352.32	264.38
- Compensated Absences (Refer Note 35.2)	113.29	80.47
Total Non-current	465.61	344.85
Current		
(a) Provision for Employee Benefits:		
- Compensated Absences (Refer Note 35.2)	55.98	54.29
- Others	-	17.27
(b) Provision for Contingencies (Refer Note 19.1)	27.45	27.44
Total Current	83.43	99.00

19.1 The Company carries a 'provision for contingencies' towards various claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (Refer Note 34), based on Management's best estimate. The details are as follows:

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening Balance	27.44	18.41
Provision made during the year	0.01	9.03
Amounts Utilised during the year	-	-
Unused Amounts Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	27.45	27.44

Note:

Whilst the provision as at 31 March 2022 is considered as short term in nature, the actual outflow with regard to said matters depends on the exhaustion of remedies available under the law based on various developments. No recoveries are expected against the provision.

20 OTHER LIABILITIES

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current		
(a) Statutory Remittances	183.98	106.34
(b) Advances from Customers	97.29	172.88
(c) Gratuity Payable (Refer Note 35.3(b))	84.57	62.27
Total current liabilities	365.84	341.49



21 CURRENT BORROWINGS

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a) Loans Repayable on Demand		
(i) From Banks - Secured		
- Cash Credit Facility (Refer Note (i) & (ii))	294.33	526.13
- Overdraft facility (Refer Note (i) & (iii))	300.00	-
(ii) Short Term Borrowings (Refer Note (iv))	-	155.56
(iii) Current Maturities of Long-Term Borrowings		
- from Banks - Secured (Refer Note 18.1)	528.42	484.85
Total	1,122.75	1,166.54

Notes:

(i) The details of interest rate, repayment and other terms of the Short Term Borrowings are as follows:

Type	Name of the Party	Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
				As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash Credit facility from HDFC Bank	HDFC	MCLR + 0.80%	On Demand	294.33	526.13
Overdraft facility from Axis Bank	Axis	Repo +3.5%	On Demand	300.00	-
HDFC Adhoc Loan	HDFC	MCLR + 1.95%	Principal Monthly, Interest Monthly	-	155.56

(ii) The Cash credit facility availed by the Company as at 31 March 2022 & 31 March 2021 is secured by the following:

- First and exclusive charge on the entire current assets of the Company. (Refer Note 8,11,12,13,14,15)
- First and exclusive charge on the Plant and Machinery owned by the company other than those funded by other banks. (Refer Note 5)
- Pledge of 1,350,000 shares of the Company held by Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited.
- Corporate Guarantee provided by Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited.
- Personal Guarantees of Dr. Amar Agarwal, Dr. Athiya Agarwal, Dr. Adil Agarwal, Dr. Anosh Agarwal, Dr. Ashar Agarwal and Dr. Ashvin Agarwal being the promoter and relatives of the promoter.

(iii) The Overdraft facility availed by the Company as at 31 March 2022 is secured by the following:

- Pari- passu charge with HDFC Limited on the landed property of 9.68 Grounds and proposed building to be constructed there at Cathedral road, Chennai

(iv) The adhoc limit of INR 7 Cr was provided to the company during the year ended 31 March 2021 and it is secured by:

- Personal Guarantees of Dr. Adil Agarwal, Dr. Anosh Agarwal, being the promoter.
- Current asset of the company including stock
- Book debts and Plant and Machinery owned by the company other than funded by other Banks/NBFC's

22 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
- Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 32)	192.97	-
- Dues of Creditors Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	2,373.52	1,782.52
- Disputed dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 32)	-	-
- Disputed dues of Creditors Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-
Total	2,566.49	1,782.52

As at 31-March-2022

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
- MSME	192.97	-	-	-	192.97
- Others	2,373.52	-	-	-	2,373.52
- Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,566.49	-	-	-	2,566.49

As at 31-March-2021

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	1,782.52	-	-	-	1,782.52
- Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,782.52	-	-	-	1,782.52

23 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-Current Liabilities		
<u>Measured at Fair Value</u>		
(a) Acquisition Liabilities (Also refer Note 7.2)	70.38	-
Total	70.38	-
Current Liabilities		
<u>Measured at Amortized cost</u>		
(a) Payables towards purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	581.64	646.65
(b) Interest Accrued on Borrowings		
- from Banks But not due on borrowing	53.23	8.43
(c) Unpaid Dividends	8.18	9.89
<u>Measured at fair Value</u>		
(a) Acquisition Liabilities (Also refer Note 7.2)	43.40	-
Total	686.45	664.97

Note: Acquisition Liabilities represents the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration relating to the acquisition of various eye clinics which was acquired upto 31 March 2022.



24 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Sale of Products (Refer Note 24.1 (i) below)	4,888.63	3,329.89
(b) Sale of Services (Refer Note 24.1 (ii) below)	15,208.20	10,626.25
(c) Other Operating Revenues	24.62	24.76
Total	20,121.45	13,980.90

24.1 Disaggregation of the revenue Information

The tables below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2022. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

(i) Sale of Products comprises the following:

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Traded Goods:		
(i) Opticals	3,189.97	2,102.83
(ii) Pharmaceutical Products	1,547.49	1,119.48
(iii) Contact Lens and Accessories	109.46	85.63
(iv) Sale of Food Items	41.71	21.95
Total - Sale of Products	4,888.63	3,329.89

(ii) Sale of Services comprises the following :

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(i) Income from Surgeries	11,403.41	8,491.53
(ii) Income from Consultation	2,313.17	774.83
(iii) Income from Treatments and Investigations	1,491.62	1,359.89
Total - Sale of Services	15,208.20	10,626.25

The services are rendered to various patients and there are no patients who represent more than 10% of the total revenue. However, the Hospital also serves patients who are covered under insurance/health schemes run by insurance companies, corporates and the central/state government agencies, wherein the services rendered to the patient is on credit to be reimbursed by the said insurance company, corporate or government agency.

24.2 Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as receivable.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue is recognized as and when the related goods / services are delivered / performed to the customer.

Trade receivable are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

24.3 Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in IND AS - 115, the Company has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.

25 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Interest Income - Bank Deposits	15.68	7.35
(b) Interest income - Other Financial Asset at amortised cost	39.39	5.89
(c) Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	22.50	-
(d) Income from Business Support Services (Refer Note 36.2)	21.92	51.67
(e) Miscellaneous Income	26.06	15.72
Total	125.55	80.63



26 PURCHASE OF STOCK IN TRADE

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Opticals	1,215.66	760.09
(b) Pharmaceuticals Products	1,032.24	682.87
(c) Contact Lens and Accessories	86.63	52.00
(d) Provisions - Food Items	32.59	13.37
Total	2,367.12	1,508.33

27 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK IN TRADE

A. Inventories at the beginning of the year:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Opticals	150.49	251.04
(b) Pharmaceuticals Products	109.20	117.37
(c) Contact Lens and Accessories	19.83	27.44
Total (A)	279.52	395.85

B. Inventories at the end of the year:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Opticals	208.11	150.49
(b) Pharmaceuticals Products	113.42	109.20
(c) Contact Lens and Accessories	39.41	19.83
Total (B)	360.94	279.52
Total (A) - (B)	(81.42)	116.33

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Salaries and Bonus	3,486.98	2,922.45
(b) Contributions to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 35)	246.87	221.02
(c) Staff Welfare Expenses	116.84	73.67
Total	3,850.69	3,217.14

29 FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Interest on Loan		
(i) On Term Loans	152.28	180.82
(ii) On Others	27.13	14.19
(b) Interest on delayed remittance of statutory dues	-	-
(c) Other Borrowing Costs - Corporate Guarantee charges (Refer Note 36.2)	11.15	21.64
(d) Interest on Lease Liability (Refer Note 38)	432.89	418.09
Total	623.45	634.74



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

30 DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	1,142.27	1,087.87
(b) Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 6 & 38)	835.02	719.98
(c) Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 7)	62.13	102.10
Total	2,039.42	1,909.95

31 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Consultancy Charges	2,859.79	2,205.06
(b) Surgical lens including other consumables	2,378.07	1,625.48
(c) Power and Fuel	252.94	200.50
(d) Water Consumption	12.81	9.03
(e) Rent (Refer Note 36.2 & Note 38)	289.26	317.81
(f) Repairs & Maintenance		
- Equipments	148.37	130.64
- Others	207.89	134.45
(g) Hospital Maintenance Charges	387.28	300.31
(h) Brokerage and Commission	-	1.07
(i) Insurance	10.21	16.06
(j) Rates and Taxes	20.91	5.54
(k) Communication	85.05	72.59
(l) Travelling and Conveyance	184.91	103.30
(m) Printing and Stationery	87.05	90.93
(n) Legal and Professional Charges	175.41	123.23
(o) Software Maintenance Charges	89.56	66.75
(p) Business Promotion and Entertainment	150.49	97.81
(q) Marketing Expenses	422.55	180.35
(r) Payments to Auditors (Refer Note 31.1 below)	38.80	35.49
(s) Bank Charges	98.03	61.26
(t) Net Loss on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation	-	0.82
(u) Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Refer Note 31.2 below)	28.83	34.10
(v) Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (Net)	-	2.04
(w) Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	132.38	310.03
Less: Bad debts written off	-	(114.17)
	132.38	195.86
(x) Miscellaneous Expenses	156.02	91.28
Total	8,216.61	6,101.78

31.1 Payments to the Auditors Comprises :

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
As Auditors:		
- For Statutory Audit and Limited Review	34.00	34.00
- Goods and Service Tax on above	4.59	1.18
- Reimbursement of Expenses	0.21	0.31
Total	38.80	35.49

31.2 Details of Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure

The Company identifies and incurs expenses towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"), in accordance with its CSR Policy in compliance of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant schedule and rules made thereunder. The necessary disclosures are as below:

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year [Determined in accordance with the notification as issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs]	28.84	33.92
(ii) Amount spent during the financial year		
a) Construction or acquisition of any asset	-	-
b) On purpose other than (a) above		
- Paid	28.83	34.10
- Utilised from excess amount spent in previous financial year	0.01	-
- Yet to be Paid	-	-

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	(Amount In Rs. Lakhs)	
	Project / NGO	Total Amount
Opening Balance		
Surplus with company	0.18	0.18
Amount Required to be spent by the company during the year	28.84	28.84
Amount Spent		
- From Company's bank account		
i) Health care services	17.50	17.50
ii) Promotion of education	11.33	11.33
- From Separate CSR unspent account	-	-
Total	28.83	28.83
Amount utilised/ set off in current year from excess amount spent in previous financial year	0.01	0.01
Closing balance	0.17	0.17
- With company		
- In separate CSR unspent A/c	-	-
- Shortfall / Excess at the end of the year (if any)	0.17	0.17
Amount utilised/ set off in current year from excess amount spent in previous financial year	-	-
- Total of previous year shortfall (if any)	-	-
- Remarks (To detail the reason for the shortfall if any)	-	-
- Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR exp.	-	-
- Provision for the year (where provision is made w.r.t a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately)	-	-



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

32 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars*	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	192.97	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	9.30	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	9.30	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	9.30	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

*Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

33 Capital Commitments

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account, net of advances and not provided for		
- Towards construction of Cathedral Road premises	452.80	-
- Others	45.62	43.55
Total	498.42	43.55

34 Contingent Liabilities

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Consumer Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	166.94	166.94

Notes:

(i) Based on Professional Advice / Management's assessment of all the above claims, the Company expects a favourable decision in respect of the above claims and hence no specific provision has been considered for the above claims. Also refer Note 19.1.

(ii) The amounts shown above represent the best possible estimates arrived at on the basis of the available information. The uncertainties and possible reimbursement are dependent on the outcome of the various legal proceedings which have been initiated by the Company or the Claimants, as the case may be and, therefore, cannot be predicted accurately.

(iii) During the period ended 31 March 2022, the company has received final Form-5 under the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020 from DCIT -1 Chennai, for all the assessment years from 2009-10 to 2014-15 and the company has paid the necessary disputed tax demands and awaiting for the refunds for AY 2009-10 & 2013-14. Further during the periods ended 31 March 2021 the company had created the provisions against all the year as mentioned in below note (iv), hence no further provision/creation of contingent liabilities is not required to be for the period ending 31 March 2022

(iv) During the Period ended 31 March 2021, the company had filed Form-1 & Form-2 under the Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Act, 2020 with DCIT- 1 Chennai, for the assessment years 2009-10 to 2014-15 and based on the submissions made under the scheme, the Company had evaluated and made a provision of Rs.420.16 lakhs. Further, the company has made provision towards long outstanding tax assets aggregating to Rs.133.28 lakhs and towards TDS receivables of Rs. 10.34 lakhs. The above provisions had been included under provision for tax relating to earlier years in the year ended 31 March 2021.



35 Employee Benefits

35.1 Defined Contribution plans

(a) The Company makes Provident and Pension Fund contributions, which is a defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Additionally, the Company also provides, for covered employees, health insurance through the Employee State Insurance scheme. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

(b) Expenses recognised :

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(i) Included under 'Contributions to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 28) Contributions to provident and pension funds	160.16	141.33
(ii) Included under 'Staff Welfare Expenses (Refer Note 28) Contributions to Employee State Insurance	24.55	28.38

35.2 Compensated Absences

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Included under 'Salaries and Bonus' (Refer Note 28)	34.51	(15.88)

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(b) Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(169.27)	(134.76)
Current portion of the above	(55.98)	(54.29)
Non-current portion of the above	(113.29)	(80.47)

The Key Assumptions used in the computation of provision for compensated absences are as given below:

Particulars	2021-2022	2020-2021
Discount Rate (% p.a)	6.10%	5.20%
Future Salary Increase (% p.a)	8.00%	6.00%

35.3 Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company makes annual contribution to the group gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

In respect of the plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March 2022 by Kapadia Actuaries & Consultants, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and paid service cost, were measured using the projected unit cost credit method.

(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss (including other comprehensive income) in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows :

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Service Cost (Refer Note(i) below) :		
- Current Service Cost	68.49	64.46
- Net interest expense	15.37	15.23
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	83.86	79.69
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	(2.26)	0.84
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	19.24	5.00
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	8.65	-
Actuarial gains and loss arising from experience adjustments	53.61	(5.91)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	79.24	(0.07)
Total defined benefit cost recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	163.10	79.62

(i) The current service cost and interest expense for the year are included in Note 28 - "Employee Benefit Expenses" in the statement of profit & loss under the line item "Contribution to Provident and Other Funds"

(ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.



(b) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows :

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation	(665.04)	(521.40)
2. Fair value of plan assets	228.15	194.76
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	(436.89)	(326.64)
Current portion of the above	84.57	62.26
Non - current portion of the above	352.32	264.38

(c) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	521.40	487.21
Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
- Current Service Cost	68.49	64.46
- Interest Expense (Income)	22.58	23.29
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial Gain (Loss) arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	8.65	-
ii. Financial Assumptions	19.24	5.00
iii. Experience Adjustments	53.61	(5.91)
Benefit payments	(28.93)	(52.65)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	665.04	521.40

(d) Movement in fair value of plan assets are as follows :

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	194.76	178.62
Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
- Expected return on plan assets	7.21	8.06
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Remeasurement gains / (losses)		
- Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
- Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	2.26	(0.84)
Contributions by employer	52.86	61.57
Benefit payments	(28.93)	(52.65)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	228.16	194.76

(e) The fair value of plan assets plan at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investment Funds with Insurance Company		
- Life Insurance Corporation of India	228.16	194.76

(i) The plan assets comprise insurer managed funds. None of the assets carry a quoted market price in active market or represent the entity's own transferable financial instruments or property occupied by the entity.

(f) The Actual return on plan asset for the year ended 31 March 2022 was Rs. 9.46 lakhs (For the year ended - 31 March 2021: Rs. 7.22 lakhs).

(g) Actuarial assumptions

Investment Risk:

The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Interest Risk:

A decrease in the yield of Indian government securities will increase the plan liability.

Longevity Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary Risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries. In particular, there is a risk for the Company that any adverse salary growth can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future.



The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate	6.10%	5.20%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	6.10%	5.55%
Expected Attrition rate based on Past Service (PS) (% p.a)	22%	28%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives (2012-2014)	Indian Assured Lives (2012-2014)

- The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.
- The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.
- In order to protect the capital and optimize returns within acceptable risk parameters, the plan assets are maintained with an insurer managed fund (maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation ("LIC")) and is well diversified.

Sensitivity Analysis

The benefit obligation results of a such a scheme are particularly sensitive to discount rate, longevity risk, salary growth and employee attrition, if the plan provision do provide for such increases on commencement of pension. The following table summarizes the impact in financial terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account changes in these four key parameters:

Impact on the Defined benefit Obligation	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(i) Discount Rate		
Increase by 100 bps	642.38	507.41
Decrease by 100 bps	689.60	536.30
(ii) Mortality Rate		
Increase by 10%	0.02	0.02
(iii) Salary growth rate		
Increase by 100 bps	685.62	534.54
Decrease by 100 bps	645.38	508.90
(iv) Attrition rate		
Increase by 100 bps	664.49	521.11
Decrease by 100 bps	665.59	521.69

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore in presenting the above sensitivity analysis the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There is no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from the prior years.

(h) Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity liability occurring during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

(i) Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding Arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance Company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

b) The Company expects to make a contribution of INR 84.56 lakhs during the next financial year.

c) The weighted average duration of the benefit obligation as at 31 March 2022 is 3.86 years (as at 31 March 2021 is 3.10 years)

d) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	Amounts in Rs. Lakhs
Within 1 year	180.78
2 to 5 years	358.88
6 to 10 years	207.79
more than 10 years	-

(j) Experience Adjustments*

Particulars	(Amounts in Rs. Lakhs)				
	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Defined Benefit Obligations	665.04	521.40	487.21	411.37	283.48
Plan Assets	228.16	194.76	178.62	153.76	138.18
Surplus / (Deficit)	(436.89)	(326.64)	(308.59)	(257.61)	(145.30)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	53.61	(5.91)	12.51	92.85	41.22
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-	-

*Experience adjustments related to prior years have been disclosed based on the information to the extent available.



36 Related Party Disclosure

36.1 Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationships

Nature of Relationship		2021-2022	2020-2021
(i)	Holding Company	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited (AHCL)	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited (AHCL)
(ii)	Fellow Subsidiaries	Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services (Mauritius) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services International Operations Limited
		Orbit Health care services (Tanzania) Limited	Orbit Health care services (Tanzania) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Limited, Rwanda	Orbit Healthcare Services Limited, Rwanda
		Orbit Healthcare Services Ghana Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Ghana Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Mozambique Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Mozambique Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services SARL, Madagascar	Orbit Healthcare Services SARL, Madagascar
		Orbit Healthcare Services Uganda Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Uganda Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Zambia Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Zambia Limited
		Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited	Orbit Thelish Healthcare Services (Nigeria) Limited
		Orbit Healthcare Services Kenya Limited	Orbit Healthcare Services Kenya Limited
		Advance Eye Institute Private Limited (Merged with AHCL w.e.f 01 November 2021)	Advance Eye Institute Private Limited
		Elisar Life Sciences Private Limited	Elisar Life Sciences Private Limited
(iii)	Associate entities of the Holding Company	IdeaRx Services Private Limited	IdeaRx Services Private Limited
(iv)	Entities with significant influence over the Holding Company	Value Growth Investment Holdings PTE Ltd	Value Growth Investment Holdings PTE Ltd
		Claymore Investments (Mauritius) Pte. Ltd	Claymore Investments (Mauritius) Pte. Ltd
(v)	Enterprise over which the Key Management Personnel (of the Company and the Holding Company) is in a position to exercise control/joint control	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute
		Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute Private Limited	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute Private Limited
		Maatrum Technologies and Legal Ventures Private Limited	Maatrum Technologies and Legal Ventures Private Limited
		Orbit International	Orbit International
(vi)	Key Management Personnel of the Company and the Holding Company	Dr. Amar Agarwal, Managing Director	Dr. Amar Agarwal, Managing Director
		Dr. Athiya Agarwal, Wholetime Director	Dr. Athiya Agarwal, Whole-time Director
		Mr. Trichur Ramasubramanian Ramachandran (Upto 08 March 2022)	Mr. Trichur Ramasubramanian Ramachandran
		Mr. Sanjay Dharambir Anand	Mr. Sanjay Dharambir Anand
		Dr. Ashvin Agarwal	Dr. Ashvin Agarwal
		Dr. Ashar Agarwal	Dr. Ashar Agarwal
		Dr. Adil Agarwal	Dr. Adil Agarwal
		Dr. Anosh Agarwal	Dr. Anosh Agarwal
		Mrs. Meenakshi Jayaraman (W.e.f. 16 December 2021)	—
		Ms. Jully H Jivani (upto 13 August 2021)	Ms. Jully H Jivani
		Ms. Lakshmi Subramanian	Ms. Lakshmi Subramanian
		Mr. Shiv Agrawal (AHCL)	Mr. Shiv Agrawal (AHCL)
		Mr. Mithun Padamchand Sacheti (AHCL) (Upto 23 April 2021)	Mr. Mithun Padamchand Sacheti (AHCL)
		Mr. Suresh Eshwara Prabhala (AHCL)	Mr. Suresh Eshwara Prabhala (AHCL)
		Mr. Venkatesh Ratnasami (AHCL)	Mr. Venkatesh Ratnasami (AHCL)
		Mr. Balakrishnan Venkataraman (AHCL)	Mr. Balakrishnan Venkataraman (AHCL)
		Mr. Udhay Davey (Group CFO)	Mr. Udhay Davey (Group CFO) (w.e.f 02 December 2020)

*Related party relationships are as identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

36.2 Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above in the ordinary course of business during the Year:

Particulars	Related Party	2021-2022 Amount in Rs. Lakhs	2020-2021 Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Transactions during the Year			
Revenue			
Sale of product - Opticals	Advanced Eye Institute Private Limited	-	4.11
Other Income - Business support service	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	21.92	51.67
Expenses			
Rent	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute	525.58	-
	Dr. Ashvin Agarwal - Guesthouse	33.22	29.89
	Dr. Ashar Agarwal - Guesthouse	16.70	33.07
Rental Deposits	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute	458.37	-
Recovery of Expenses			
Salary	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	124.75	96.59
Consultancy Charges	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	34.82	22.33
Interest	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	2.57	3.42
Software maintenance expenses	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	52.59	54.67
Others			
Recovery of capital advances	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	-	-
Purchases	IdeaRx Services Private Limited	742.09	433.02
Cost sharing arrangement	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	1,196.00	-
Purchases of Asset	Elisar Life Sciences Private Limited	3.08	40.04
Corporate Guarantee charges	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	11.15	21.64

Notes:

- (i) The Company accounts for costs incurred by / on behalf of the Related Parties based on the actual invoices / debit notes raised and accruals as confirmed by such related parties. The Related Parties have confirmed to the Management that as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, there are no further amounts payable to / receivable from them, other than as disclosed above. The Company incurs certain costs on behalf of other companies in the group. These costs have been allocated/recovered from the group companies on a basis mutually agreed to with the group companies.
- (ii) During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company paid an amount of INR 458 Lakhs on 01 Oct 2021 to Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute towards Rental Deposit for the leased Premise at Cathedral Road. The present value of rental deposit as of 31 March 2022 INR 35.83 Lakhs (as at 31 March 2021 is Nil) and it is disclosed under Note 8-Loans and the prepayment of INR 417 lakhs is included in Note 6- Right of use assets. Further, the notional interest on rental deposit of INR 1.51 lakhs is included under Note 25- Interest income- other financial assets at amortized cost and the Depreciation on Right of use of assets of INR 7.04 lakhs is included under Note 32- Depreciation on right of use asset as at 31 March 2022
- (iii) Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited has provided Corporate Guarantees amounting to INR 7,004 lakhs to Axis (Previous year : INR 2360 lakhs to HDFC) for the loans taken by the Company. Also the loans held with HDFC during the previous year is taken over by Axis bank to the extent of INR 1,003 Lakhs. Further, 1,350,000 Equity Shares held by Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited in the Company has been pledged as one of the collateral securities with AXIS Bank (Previous year with HDFC), for the loans taken by the Company to the extent of Rs. 7,004 lakhs.

36.3 Compensation of key management personnel

Particulars	Related Party	2021-2022 Amount in Rs. Lakhs	2020-2021 Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Short-term employee benefits (Refer Note (ii))			
Remuneration (Refer Note (iii) below)	Dr. Amar Agarwal	181.60	154.00
	Dr. Athiya Agarwal	87.36	67.38
	Mr. Udhay Davey	50.02	16.10
	Ms. Saradha Govindarajan	-	15.17
	Ms. Jolly H Jivani	3.98	9.80
	Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman	3.24	-
Post-employee benefits (Contribution to Provident Fund)			
	Dr. Amar Agarwal	0.22	0.22
	Dr. Athiya Agarwal	0.22	0.22
	Ms. Saradha Govindarajan	-	0.04
	Mr. Udhay Davey	0.11	0.04
	Ms. Jolly H Jivani	0.09	0.22
	Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman	0.07	-
Consultancy services			
Consultancy	Dr. Ashvin Agarwal	69.16	58.65
	Dr. Ashar Agarwal	16.17	44.57
Others			
Reimbursement of Expenses	Dr. Amar Agarwal	32.14	8.69
	Dr. Ashvin Agarwal	21.27	4.41
Director sitting fees	Mr. Trichur Ramasubramanian Ramachandran	1.10	1.25
	Mr. Sanjay Anand	1.10	1.25
	Ms. Lakshmi Subramanian	0.95	1.05

Notes:

- (i) Excludes gratuity and compensated absences which cannot be separately identifiable from the composite amount advised by the actuary.
- (ii) Also Refer Note 18(i) and Note 21(ii).
- (iii) The remuneration payable to key management personnel is determined by the nomination and remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.
- (iv) There were no balances outstanding to be paid / received as at the year end.
- (v) The above remuneration for KMP's does not include vehicle allowance, communication expenses and other expenses for which the perquisite value is nil.

36.4 Balances outstanding as at year end

Particulars	Related Party	As at 31 March 2022 Amount in Rs. Lakhs	As at 31 March 2021 Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Assets - Receivables			
Other Current Financial Assets	Dr. Agarwal's Health Care Limited	242.46	586.89
Other Assets			
Rental Deposits	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute	458.37	-
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	IdeaRx Services Private Limited	187.59	156.83
	Elisar Life Sciences Private Limited	3.08	-
	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute	49.60	-

- (i) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. There have been no instances of amounts due to or due from related parties that have been written back or written off or otherwise provided for during the year.



37 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in providing eye care and related services provided from its hospitals which are located in India. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind-AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by the overall business segment, i.e. Eye care related sales and services.

As the allocation of resources and profitability of the business is evaluated by the CODM on an overall basis, with evaluation into individual categories to understand the reasons for variations, no separate segments have been identified. Accordingly no additional disclosure has been made for the segmental revenue, segmental results and the segmental assets & liabilities.

38 Leases

The Company had adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 - Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The Company had applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach for the year ended March 2020, wherein the cumulative impact of initial application was recognised as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings at 1 April 2019 and as a result, the comparative information was not been restated. In adopting Ind AS 116, the Company had applied the below practical expedients:

- (i) The Company had applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- (ii) The Company had treated the leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months as if they were "short term leases". (Refer Note 31(e)).
- (iii) The Company had not applied the requirements of Ind AS 116 for leases of low value assets.
- (iv) The Company had excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of transition.
- (v) The Company had used hindsight, in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

On transition to Ind AS 116 for the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company had recognised right-of-use assets amounting to Rs 4,260.65 lakhs and lease liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,629.52 lakhs and debited to retained earnings amounting to Rs. 210.17 lakhs as at 1 April 2019. The Company had discounted lease payments using the applicable incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019, which is 9.75% for measuring the lease liability for the above year ended.

- A. The Company has taken buildings on leases having remaining lease terms of 1 year to 10 years, with the option to extend the term of leases. Refer Note 6 for carrying amount of right-to-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset.

During the year ended 31st March 2021, the company has availed COVID related rent concessions and the impact for the same has been adjusted in the carrying amount of the Right-to-use asset to reflect lease modifications.

- B. The following is the breakup of current and non-current lease liabilities as at year end:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	A at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current	510.11	735.99
Non-current	15,642.14	3,855.84
Total	16,152.25	4,591.83

- C. The contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at year end on an undiscounted basis is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	A at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Payable - Not later than one year	510.11	735.99
Payable - Later than one year but not later than five years	1,558.00	2,520.99
Payable - Later than five years	14,084.14	1,334.85
Total	16,152.25	4,591.83

- D. Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Interest on lease liabilities	432.89	418.09
Expenses relating to short term leases	289.26	317.81
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	835.02	719.98

- E. Amounts recognised in the Cash Flow Statement:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Total cash outflow for leases	(1,231.01)	(918.67)

39 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Earnings Per Share - Basic - Rs.	51.29	(3.06)
Earnings Per Share - Diluted - Rs.	51.29	(3.06)
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders - Rs. in lakhs (Basic and Diluted)	2,410.47	(143.86)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Face Value Rs. 10 Each)- Basic and Diluted (Nos.)	4,700,000	4,700,000



40 Financial Instruments

40.1 Capital Management

The Company manages capital risk in order to maximize shareholders' profit by maintaining sound/optimal capital structure. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes equity share Capital and Other Equity and Debt includes Borrowings and Other Financial Liabilities net of Cash and bank balances. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio. There is no change in the overall capital risk management strategy of the Company compared to last year.

Gearing Ratio :

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings and Other Financial Liabilities	20,102.63	7,419.61
Cash and Bank Balance	(2,880.40)	(2,219.52)
Net Debt (A)	17,222.23	5,200.09
Total Equity (B)	7,817.45	5,466.28
Net Debt to equity ratio (A/B)	2.20	0.95

40.2 Categories of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a) Financial Assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
- Cash and Bank balances	2,880.40	2,219.52	2,880.40	2,219.52
- Trade receivables	867.24	877.84	867.24	877.84
- Other financial assets	1,052.06	1,281.43	1,052.06	1,281.43
	4,799.70	4,378.79	4,799.70	4,378.79
(b) Financial Liabilities :				
Measured at amortised cost				
- Borrowings	3,193.55	2,162.81	3,193.55	2,162.81
- Trade Payables	2,566.49	1,782.52	2,566.49	1,782.52
- Lease Liabilities	16,152.25	4,591.83	16,152.25	4,591.83
- Other financial liabilities	756.83	1,149.82	756.83	1,149.82
	22,669.12	9,686.98	22,669.12	9,686.98

The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, borrowings, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value/amortized cost

- 1) Long-term fixed-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual losses and creditworthiness of the receivables
- 2) The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or discount rate, the fair value of the unquoted instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
- 3) Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non- performance risk as at 31 March 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no items of financial assets or financial liabilities which were valued at fair value as of 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.



40.3 Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages financial risk relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by degree and magnitude of risk.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk). The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

(a) Liquidity Risk Management :

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation. The Company maintains adequate reserves and banking facilities, and continuously monitors the forecast and actual cash flows by matching maturing profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the approved risk management policy of the Company periodically. The Company believes that the working capital (including banking limits not utilised) and its cash and cash equivalent are sufficient to meet its short and medium term requirements.

Liquidity and Interest Risk Tables :

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
31 March 2022						
Interest bearing*	685.23	-	536.31	2,630.01	15,669.43	19,520.98
Non-interest bearing	1,388.00	1,601.81	158.33	-	-	3,148.14
Total	2,073.23	1,601.81	694.64	2,630.01	15,669.43	22,669.12
31 March 2021						
Interest bearing	67.22	275.77	1,083.11	2,974.20	2,362.76	6,763.06
Non-interest bearing	-	2,429.17	9.89	-	-	2,439.06
Total	67.22	2,704.94	1,093.00	2,974.20	2,362.76	9,202.12

*Includes Lease liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial Assets with agreed repayment periods. The Company does not hold any derivative financial instrument.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
31 March 2022						
Interest bearing	107.08	1,250.00	26.92	389.08	471.84	2,244.92
Non-interest bearing	1,560.81	-	703.55	233.29	57.13	2,554.78
Total	1,667.89	1,250.00	730.47	622.37	528.97	4,799.70
31 March 2021						
Interest bearing	32.04	-	55.58	381.09	185.89	654.60
Non-interest bearing	2,173.14	877.84	596.78	76.43	-	3,724.19
Total	2,205.18	877.84	652.36	457.52	185.89	4,378.79

(b) Credit Risk:

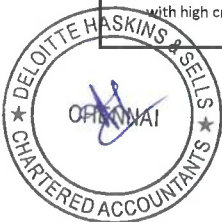
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the other financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

The carrying amount of the financial assets recorded in these financial statements, grossed up for any allowance for losses, represents the maximum exposures to credit risk.

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 credit history, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

Refer Note 13 and Note 24 for the details in respect of revenue and receivable from top customers.

Credit risk on current investments, cash & cash equivalent and derivatives is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in fixed deposits.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022****(c) Market Risk :**

Market risk is the risk of loss of any future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short-term and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

(c.1) 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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company's management monitors the interest fluctuations, if any, and accordingly, take necessary steps to mitigate any interest rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

A change (decrease/increase) of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Impact on Profit and Loss for the reporting period**(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase by 100 bps	Decrease by 100 bps	Increase by 100 bps	Decrease by 100 bps
Impact on Profit and Loss for the reporting period	(25.08)	25.08	(34.72)	34.72

Impact on Total Equity as at end of the reporting period**(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase by	Decrease by	Increase by	Decrease by
Impact on Total Equity as at end of the reporting period	(25.08)	25.08	(34.72)	34.72

(c.2) Foreign Currency Risk Management :

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arises. The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2022 and there are no outstanding contracts as at 31 March 2022. There are no forex denominated monetary assets & liabilities and no outstanding contracts as at March 2022 and March 2021.

40.4 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The Management considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

40.5 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has not offset financial assets and financial liabilities.



DR. AGARWAL'S EYE HOSPITAL LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

41 Ratios
The following are the analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31 2021

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.94	0.91	3%
Debt Equity	Total Debt*	Shareholder's Equity	2.47	1.24	100%
Debt coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	2.29	0.97	136%
Return on equity %	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.36	(0.03)	1497%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	23.06	31.85	-28%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.18	3.52	-38%
Net Capital Turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	(60.16)	(30.89)	95%
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	0.12	(0.01)	1264%
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.39	0.18	114%
Return on investment	Income generated from investment	Time weighted average investment	NA	NA	NIL
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	8.53	12.47	-32%

*Total debt includes long term and short term borrowings and lease liabilities. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the company had borrowed term loan from Axis Bank Limited for construction of New Chennai Main Hospital (CMH). Of the sanction amount of INR 6000 Lakhs, the company has utilised INR 1580 Lakhs.
 The ratios for the period ended 31 March 2022 is not comparable with the period ended 31 March 2021 due to the impact of COVID'19 in previous year. Hence, explanations are not provided for change in the ratio which is more than 25% as compared to the preceding year.

41.A Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

41.B Transactions with companies whose name is struck-off

The company has not entered into any transactions with entities whose name has been struck off under Section 248 of the Act or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

41.C Other disclosures

- (i) The company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.
- (ii) The Company neither has any immovable property nor any title deeds of Immovable Property not held in the name of the Company.
- (iii) During the financial year, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Asset and Intangible Assets.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any Loans or Advances to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
 - (a) repayable on demand or
 - (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment
- (v) The Company does not have any intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2022, and hence disclosure under Schedule III is not applicable.
- (vi) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- (vii) With respect to borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets the quarterly returns or statements of current assets which had been filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- (viii) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender
- (ix) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, as at the year ended 31 March 2022.
- (x) As at 31 March 2022, the Company does not have any subsidiaries and hence, the Company complies with clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (xi) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall :-
 - (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (xii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:-
 - (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (xiii) The Company neither has traded nor invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial year.
- (xiv) The Company does not have any investment properties as at 31 March 2022 as defined in Ind AS 40.



42 Estimation uncertainty due to COVID-19 outbreak

The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including credit reports, economic forecasts and industry reports up to the date of approval of the financial statements in determining the impact on various elements of its financial statements relating to COVID-19 pandemic. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions including sensitivity analysis and based on the current estimates, the Company expects to fully recover the carrying amount of trade receivables and right-to-use asset. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements.

43 Approval of Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Company has reviewed the realisable value of all the current assets and has confirmed that the value of such assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the value at which these are recognized in the financial statements. In addition, the Board has also confirmed the carrying value of the non-current assets in the financial statements. The Board, duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these financial statements in its meeting held on 04 May 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Dr. Amar Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00435684


Dr. Athiya Agarwal
Whole time Director
DIN: 01365659


Mr. B. Udhay Shankar
Chief Financial Officer


Ms. Meenakshi Jayaraman
Company Secretary



Place : Chennai
Date : 04 May 2022

